

सिंघी जैन ग्रन्थ माला

*****[ग्रन्थांक ३४]*****

संस्थापक

स्व० श्रीमद् बहादुर सिंहजी सिंघी

संरक्षक

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह सिंघी तथा श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह सिंघी

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प्रधान संपादक तथा संचालक

आचार्य जिन विजय मुनि



कविराज-स्वयंभूदेव-विरचित

पउमचरिउ

[अपभ्रंशभाषाप्रथित महाकाव्यात्मक जैन रामायण]

प्रथम भाग—विद्याधरकाण्ड

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संपादक

डॉ. हरिवल्लभ चूनीलाल भायाणी एम. ए.; पीएच. डी.

*****[प्रकाशक]*****

२२४.०२ सिंघी जैन शास्त्र शिक्षा पीठ

स्वयं

भारतीय विद्या भवन, बंबई

वि. सं. २००९]

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[मूल्य १२-८-०

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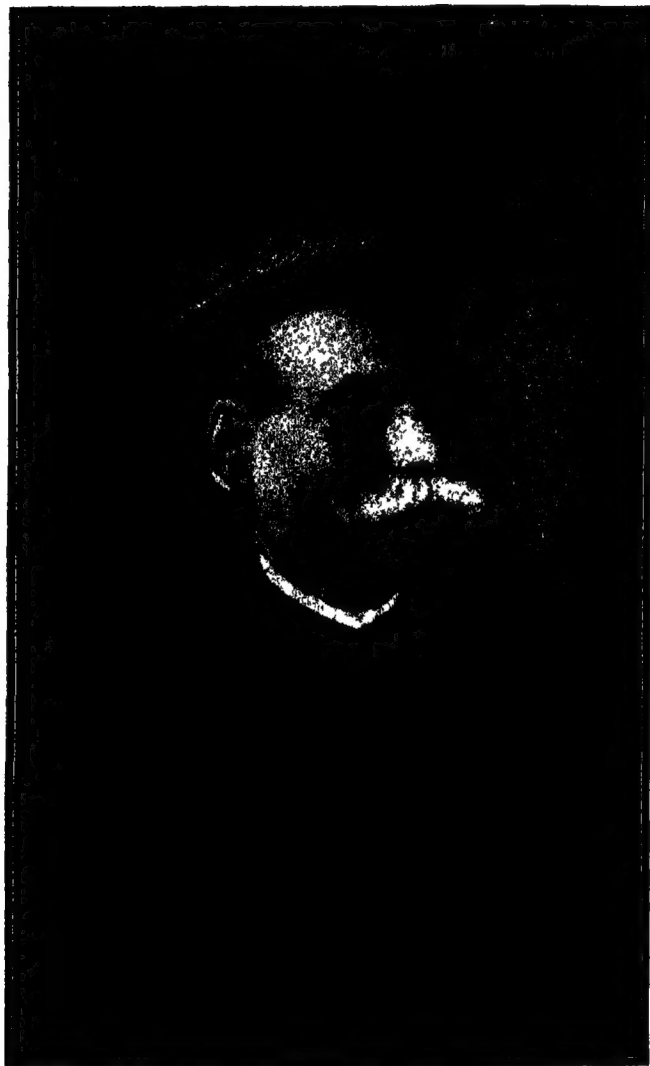
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बाबू श्रीबहादुर सिंहजी सिंघीके पुण्यश्लोक पिता

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अजीमगंज-कलकत्ता

जन्म ता. २६-६-१८८५]

[मृत्यु ता. ७-७-१९४४

सिंघी जैन ग्रन्थ माला

*****[ग्रन्थांक ३४]*****

कविराज-स्वयंभूदेव-विरचित

पउमचरिउ

[अपभ्रंशभाषाप्रयुक्त पौराणिक महाकाव्य]



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प्रतिष्ठापित एवं प्रकाशित

सिंघी जैन ग्रन्थ माला

[जैन आगमिक, दार्शनिक, साहित्यिक, ऐतिहासिक, वैज्ञानिक, कथात्मक—इत्यादि विविधविषयगुम्फित;
प्राकृत, संस्कृत, अपभ्रंश, प्राचीनगूर्जर-राजस्थानी आदि नानाभाषानिबद्ध; सार्वजनीन पुरातन
वाङ्मय तथा नूतन संशोधनात्मक साहित्य प्रकाशिनी सर्वश्रेष्ठ जैन ग्रन्थावलि.]

प्रतिष्ठाता

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ऑनररी मेंबर, जर्मन ओरिएण्टल सोसाइटी

(सम्मान्य नियामक-भारतीय विद्या भवन)

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श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह सिंघी तथा श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह सिंघी

*

प्रकाशक

सिंघी जैन शास्त्र शिक्षा पीठ

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प्रकाशक—जयन्तकृष्ण, ह. दवे, ऑनररी रजिष्ट्रार, भारतीय विद्या भवन, चौपाटी रोड, बंबई. नं. ७

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कविराज - स्वयंभूदेव - रचित
पउमचरिउ

[अपभ्रंशभाषाग्रथित पौराणिक महाकाव्य]

विविध पाठभेद, विस्तृत प्रस्तावना, विशिष्ट शब्दकोष, परिशिष्टादि समन्वित

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संपादक

डॉ. हरिवल्लभ चूनीलाल भायाणी एम्. ए.; पीएच्. डी.

(प्राध्यापक, संस्कृत एवं प्राचीन गुजराती साहित्य, भारतीय विद्याभवन)



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(विद्या धर काण्ड)

प्रकाशक

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भारतीय विद्या भवन

बंबई

विक्रमाब्द २००९]

प्रथमावृत्ति, पंचमस्य प्रति

[क्रिस्ताब्द १९५३]

ग्रन्थांक ३४]

भारतीय विद्या भवन द्वारा सर्वाधिकार सुरक्षित

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॥ सिंघीजैनग्रन्थमालासंस्थापकप्रशस्तिः ॥

अस्ति बङ्गालिधे देशे सुप्रसिद्धा मनोरमा । मुर्शिदाबाद इत्याख्या पुरी वैभवशालिनी ॥	१
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॥ सिंघीजैनग्रन्थमालासम्पादकप्रशस्तिः ॥

स्वस्ति श्रीमेदपाटाख्यो देशो भारतविश्रुतः । रूपाहेलीति सन्नाम्नी पुरिका तत्र सुस्थिता ॥	१
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तत्र श्रीवृद्धिसिंहोऽभूद् राजपुत्रः प्रसिद्धिभाक् । क्षात्रधर्मधनो यश्च परमारकुलाग्रणीः ॥	३
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पत्नी राजकुमारीति तस्याभूद् गुणसंहिता । चातुर्य-रूप-कावण्य-सुवाक्-सौजन्यभूषिता ॥	५
क्षत्रियाणीप्रभापूर्णा शौर्योद्दीप्तमुखाकृतिम् । यां दृष्ट्वैव जनो मेने राजन्यकुलजां त्वियम् ॥	६
पुत्रः किसनसिंहाख्यो जातस्तयोरतिप्रियः । रणमल्ल इति चान्यद् यक्षाम जननीकृतम् ॥	७
श्रीदेवीहंसनामाऽत्र राजपुत्र्यो यतीश्वरः । ज्योतिर्मैषज्यविद्यानां पारगामी जनप्रियः ॥	८
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तथा च-

भ्रान्त्वा नैकेषु देशेषु सेवित्वा च बहून् नरान् । दीक्षितो मुण्डितो भूत्वा जातो जैनमुनिस्ततः ॥	१२
ज्ञातान्यनेकशास्त्राणि नानाधर्ममतानि च । मध्यस्थदृष्टिना तेन तत्वात्तत्त्वगवेषिणा ॥	१३
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स बहुभिः सुविद्वद्भिस्तन्मण्डलैश्च सत्कृतः । जिनविजयनाम्नाऽसौ ख्यातोऽभवद् मनीषिषु ॥	१६
यस्य तां विश्रुतिं ज्ञात्वा श्रीमद्गान्धीमहात्मना । आहूतः सादरं पुण्यपत्तनात् स्वयमन्यदा ॥	१७
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- २ Late Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji Singhi Memorial volume.
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- ३ Literary Circle of Mahāmātya Vastupāla and its Contribution
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SHRI BAHADUR SINGHJI SINGHI

By

Acharya Jina Vijaya Muni

On 7th of JULY, 1944, Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji Singhi left his mortal coils at the comparatively early age of fiftynine. His loss has been widely felt. His aged mother received this rude shock so ill that she did not long outlive him. His worthy sons have lost an affectionate and noble father, the industrialists and businessmen of the country one of their pioneers, the large number of his employees a benevolent master, scholarship one of its best patrons and the poor people of his native district a most generous donor. To me his loss has been personal. My contact with him was a turning point in my life. Whatever I have been able, during the past fifteen years, to achieve in the field of scholarship is due directly to him. The financial assistance with which he backed up my activities was the least of his contributions. But for his love of scholarship with which he inspired me, this chapter of my life would have been entirely different. To his sacred memory I am penning these few lines.

Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji was born in Azimganj, Murshidabad, in Vikram Samvat 1941, in the ancient family of the Singhis, who were of old the treasurers of the Mughal emperors. The family had passed through many vicissitudes of fortune and in the 17th century it migrated from Rajaputana to Bengal, but thanks to the energy and enterprise of Singhji's father, Babu Dalchandji Singhi, the family firm became a very flourishing concern.

At an early age Singhji joined the family business and by pushing ahead with father's enterprises, succeeded in making the firm the foremost in the mining industry of Bengal and Central India. Besides he also acquired vast zamindaries and had interests in many industrial and banking concerns. This early preoccupation with business affairs prevented his having a college education. But Singhji was studious and introspective by nature. Unlike many other wealthy men who spend their money and time in such fads as the races, the theatres, and the like, he devoted all his spare time to study and cultural development. He acquired an excellent command over several languages. Art and literature were the subjects of his choice. He was very fond of collecting rare and invaluable specimens of ancient sculpture, paintings, coins, copperplates and inscriptions. His manuscript collection contained a large number of rare works of historical and cultural importance, among which mention must be made of a unique manuscript of the Koran which was handed down from Baber to Aurangzeb and bears the autographs of all of them. It is recorded therein that it was considered by them all as more valuable than the empire.

His numismatic collection, especially of Kushan and Gupta coins, is considered the third best in the world. He also had a good and large collection of works of art and historical importance. Singhi was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (London), a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, the Indian Research Institute and a Founder-Member of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. He was also the President of the Jain Shwetambara Conference held in Bombay in 1926. Though he had made no special study of law he was well up in the legal matters. On one occasion when he found that his lawyers were not properly representing his case he himself pleaded out the case successfully, much to the surprise of the bench and the bar who took him for an accomplished advocate.

Though a highly religious and leading figure in the Jain Community he had an outlook which was far from sectarian. More than three fourths of the six lakhs and over of his donations were for non-Jain causes. More often than not he preferred to give his assistance anonymously and he did not keep a list of his donations even when they were made in his name. To the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan, Calcutta, he gave Rs. 10,000/-, when Mahatmaj had been to his place for the collection of funds; to the Hindu Accademy, Daultapur, Rs. 15,000/-, to the Taraqi-Urdu Bangala 5000/-, the Hindi Sahitya Parishad 12,500/-, to the Vishuddhanand Sarasvati Marwari Hospital 10,000/-, several maternity homes 2,500/-, to the Benares Hindu University 2,500/-, to the Jiaganj High School 5000/-, to the Jiaganj London Mission Hospital 600/-, to the Jain Temples at Calcutta and Murshidabad 11,000/-, to the Jain Dharma Pracharak Sabha, Manbhum 5,000/-, to the Jain Bhavan, Calcutta, 15,000/-, to the Jain Pustak Prachar Mandal, Agra, 7,500/-, to the Agra Jain Temple 3,500/-, to the Ambala Jain High School, 2,100/-, for the Prakrit Kosh 2,500/-, and the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan 10,000/-. At the Singhi Park Mela held at his Ballyganj residence in which Viscount Wavell, then Commander-in-Chief, and Lord John Herbert, Governor of Bengal and Lady Herbert participated, he donated Rs. 41,000/-, for the Red Cross Fund.

The people of the district of Murshidabad, his native place, will ever remain grateful to him for having distributed several thousand maunds of rice at the low price of Rs. 8/- when rice was selling at Rs. 24/- in those terrible years of 1942-44, himself thereby suffering a loss of over three lakhs. In May-June 1944 he again spent Rs. 59,000/- for the distribution of cloth, rice and coins for the people of that place.

My close association with Singhi began in 1931, when he invited me to occupy the Chair for Jain Studies which he was starting at the Vishvabharati. Due to unfavourable climatic conditions of Shantiniketan I could not continue to work there for more than four years, but during those years was founded the Singhi Jain Series. During the period of ten years of my principalship of Gujarat Puratattva Mandir, Ahmedabad, and even before that I had been collecting materials of historical and philological importance and folk-lore etc. which had been lying hidden in the great Jain Bhandars of Patan, Ahmedabad, Baroda etc. I persuaded Singhi to start

a series which would publish works dealing with the vast materials in my possession, and also other important Jain texts and studies prepared on the most modern scientific lines. On the works of the Series he spent through me more than Rs. 75,000/-. During this long period of over a dozen years he not even once asked me as to how and for what works the amount was spent. Whenever the account was submitted he did not ask for even the least information, but sanctioned it casting merely a formal glance on the accounts sheets. But he showed the most discriminating interest in the matter that was being published and on the material and manner in which they were being brought out. His only desire was to see the publication of as many works as possible during his lifetime. In May 1943 at my instance he gave over the Series to the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. In September 1943 I had been to Calcutta to negotiate the purchase, for the Bhavan, of a well-equipped library of a retired professor. Singhji casually asked me what arrangements had been made for meeting the cost. I promptly replied that there was no cause for worry as long as donors like himself were there. He smiled; he had decided. Eventually he persuaded me to go in for the Nahar Collection which was a still more valuable one. He did not live long enough to present this literary treasure to the Bhavan; but his eldest son and my beloved friend, Babu Shri Rajendra Singh has fulfilled his father's wish though he was totally ignorant of it and has got this unique collection for the Bhavan and spent Rs. 50,000/- for the purpose.

By the end of 1943 his health began to decline. In the first week of January, 1944, when I went to him at Calcutta in connection with the work of the Bharatiya Itihasa Samiti I found him extremely unwell. Notwithstanding his ill health he talked to me for more than a couple of hours on the day of my arrival there. The first thing he said in the course of this lengthy, though very sweet talk, was to give me a mild reproof for undertaking the long and tedious journeys to Calcutta, Benaras and Cawnpore in spite of my ill health. He discussed with absorbing interest the details of the Samiti's proposed History of India, a subject of great interest to him. Our talks then drifted to the subject of the History of Jainism in which connection also he expressed his opinion about the material to be utilised for such a work. At the termination of our talks, which this time lasted for over three hours, I found him much exhausted and drooping in spirits.

On the 7th January his health took a turn for the worse. On the 11th January I went to take leave of him, which he, full of emotion, gave with a heavy heart, exclaiming, "Who knows whether we shall meet again or not?" I requested him to take heart and remain buoyant. He would be soon restored to normal health. But while I was stepping out of his room, my eyes were full of tears and his last words began to eat into my heart. Ill luck prevented our second meeting. That lofty and generous soul finally left its mortal habitat at mid-day on 7th July, 1944. May his soul rest in peace!

His sons, Babu Rajendra Singh, Babu Narendra Singh and Babu Virendra Singh are treading in the footsteps of their revered father. During

the past year on the Singhi Series alone they have spent over Rs. 20,000/-. I have already mentioned how Babu Rajendra Singh purchased for the Bhavan the valuable Nahar collection. Babu Narendra Singh has also spent Rs. 30,000/- for a foundation of a Jain Bhavan at Calcutta. Babu Rajendra Singh and Babu Narendra Singh have also very generously promised me to continue to meet all the expenses of the Singhi Jain Series and requested me to bring out as many works as possible, at whatever cost so that this unique series founded and cherished by their late lamented father may continue to bring to light the invaluable treasures of Jain literature and culture.

In recognition of his unique assistance the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan has decided to perpetuate Singhji's memory by naming its Indological library after him. Further, one of its main halls will bear his name. The Bhavan's Jain Department will also be known as the **Singhi Jain Shikshapith.**†

July 1, 1945.
BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVANA
BOMBAY.

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Jina Vijaya Muni

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GENERAL EDITOR'S FOREWORD

Today I am placing in the hands of scholars the first part of Svayambhūdeva's great Apabhraṃśa epic *Paūmacariu* as the Thirty-fourth Volume of the *Singhi Jain Series*, and it is but natural for me to feel a sense of joy at seeing my long-cherished hope fulfilled at last in this form.

It is commonly known among earnest scholars of Apabhraṃśa that among the very few precious jewels preserved to us from the vast literary treasures of Apabhraṃśa language, the present epic of Svayambhū occupies the foremost place. My attention was drawn to the existence of this poem for the first time in 1919-1920 A.D. when, during my stay at Poona, I got the most pleasant opportunity of examining the rich Bombay Government collection of ancient MSS. which was formerly kept at the Deccan College and was shifted afterwards to the famous Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. At that time late Dr. P. D. Gune, who was among the chief founder-members of the Institute and who eventually became one of my most affectionate friends, was working as a very enthusiastic secretary of the B.O.R.I. He was also a keen student of Indian philology and hence one of the results of our contact was that his interest in the study and investigation of Apabhraṃśa became greatly sharpened. Once he read with me a few Sandhis from the beginning and end of the *Paūmacariu* and also took down some notes with a view to prepare a short article on the subject, for the *Annals* of the B.O.R.I. During those days at Poona my learned Digambar Jain friend Pandit Nathuram Premi also used to visit me now and then and give me the pleasure of his company for several days, during which I received his enthusiastic co-operation in the research and publication of Jain literature. I drew his attention also to the important Apabhraṃśa work of Svayambhū and he wrote a few informative lines on the *Paūmacariu* too in his article '*Mahākavi Puṣpadanta aur un-kā Mahāpurāṇa*' which was published in the *Jain Sāhitya Samśodhak* (July, 1923), then freshly started by me from Poona as a quarterly for bringing to light researches on Jain literature.

In my Gujarati Foreword to the *Paumasiricariu* of Dhāhila Kavi, jointly edited by Professors M. C. Modi and H. C. Bhayani and published as the Twenty-fourth Volume of the present series, I have already outlined in short the course of progress achieved so far in the field of Apabhraṃśa studies, and it need not be repeated here. During the course of last forty years hundreds of Apabhraṃśa works, big and small, have been traced and many of them either have been or are being edited and made known to the public by various scholars, Indian as well as foreign.

Among them the compositions of three Jain poets enjoy prominence because of their great extent and their epic form. These three poets are Svayambhū, Puṣpadanta and Haribhadra. Of these, Svayambhū belonged most probably to the Yāpaniya Jain sect (a sect which though existing at present only in name, once enjoyed a status parallel to the Śvetāmbara and Digambara sects) and Puṣpadanta was a Digambara, and their literary activity flourished in the Mahārāṣṭra-Karṇāṭaka region. Haribhadra, on the other hand, was a Śvetāmbara Jain and his literary activity was carried on in the Rājasthāna-Gujarāṭa region. Chronologically Svayambhū comes first, Puṣpadanta next and after him appears Haribhadra. Svayambhū's date is not fixed with definiteness, but as shown in the Introduction by Dr. Bhayani we can reasonably place him between the beginning of the eighth and end of the ninth century. Puṣpadanta's date is fixed as his *Mahāpurāṇa* was composed between 959 and 965 A.D. Similarly Haribhadra's date is supplied to us by his own work which was completed in 1159 A.D. Talking of the compositions of these great poets of Apabhraṃśa letters, Svayambhū's two extensive works are the *Paūmacariu* and the *Riṭṭhaṇemicariu*, Puṣpadanta's big work is *Tisatṭhimahāpurisa-guṇālamkāra* or *Mahāpurāṇa*, while *Nemiṇāhacariu* is the corresponding epic of Haribhadra. Of these *Mahāpurāṇa* has been already properly edited by Dr. P. L. Vaidya and published in three parts in the Maṇikyacandra Digambar Jain Granthamālā. A portion of that poem dealing with the narrative of Harivaṃśa has been also separately published by that eminent German scholar Dr. L. Alsdorf and published by the Hamburg University.

As suggested at the outset, the idea of publishing the works of Svayambhū as also the *Nemiṇāhacariu* of Haribhadra was with me since quite long. When I was working as the Director of Gujarāt Purātattva Mandir (Gujarat Oriental Research Institute) which functioned as the Postgraduate and Research Department of Gujarāt Rāṣṭriya Vidyāpīṭh (Gujarat National University) founded in Ahmedabad with the great efforts of Mahatma Gandhi, I had prepared a scheme for that Institute for publishing ancient Indian literature and in the Series that was consequently started under the name 'Purātattva Granthāvalī' I had intended to include, along with many Sanskrit, Pāli, Prakrit, Apabhraṃśa and Old Gujarati works, the *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta and the present work of Svayambhū. With that end in view I had also got them copied from the MSS. But due to lack of favourable circumstances the idea could not be carried out. Afterwards in A.D. 1930, when I undertook to work as the general editor of the Singhi Jain Series, my old temptation of bringing to light those two works revived with fresh force. In the meanwhile, through the admirable efforts of my learned friend

Pandit Nathuram Premi, the *Mahāpurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta was, as said above, edited by Dr. P. L. Vaidya and published in the *Māṇikya-candra Digambar Jain Granthmālā*. The remaining work, the *Paūmacariu* of Svayambhū has been taken up for editing by my learned pupil Dr. Bhayani and its first part comprising the first Kāṇḍa (the *Vidyā-dhara-kāṇḍa*) is happily published herewith.

When Prof. Bhayani requested me to allow him to work under my guidance for the Ph.D. degree of the University of Bombay, I advised him to take up some Apabhraṃśa text for that purpose and accepting that advise whole-heartedly, he started in all earnestness to study Apabhraṃśa literature.

Already Prof. (now Dr.) Bhayani had acquired sound knowledge of Sanskrit. He held an M.A. degree of the Bombay University with the first class in that subject. But I found him more attracted towards linguistic studies and therefore I asked him to familiarize himself with Prakrit and especially with Apabhraṃśa literature. Later on at my suggestion he undertook to study several aspects of that unique Apabhraṃśa poem, *Samdeśārāsaka* of Abdala Rahamāna, then being edited by me. This study along with my edition of that poem has been published as the Twenty-second Volume of the *Singhi Jain Series*. After that in collaboration with Prof. M. C. Modi he edited the *Paumasiricariu* of Dhāhila Kavi which has appeared as the Twenty-fourth Volume of the same series.

Finding him now well-equipped I induced him to take up for his Ph.D. thesis the work of editing Svayambhū's *Paūmacariu*, which, as stated above, occupied first place among all the works of Apabhraṃśa literature available to us and hence to bring it out was my persistently cherished desire. In view of the great extent of the work it was decided that in the first instance he should prepare a critical edition of the first Kāṇḍa only of that work and should confine his textual and general studies to that portion. It hardly needs to be told that the present volume is the result of these studies of Prof. Bhayani. In view of its merits, the University of Bombay has accepted this thesis and its editor has been awarded a doctorate. This success of my beloved pupil was naturally a matter of great pleasure to me and I also take this opportunity to offer him my cordial congratulations for that.

Though, in this way, Dr. Bhayani had completed his task so far as his immediate purpose of preparing a doctorate dissertation was concerned, in view of his intense interest in Apabhraṃśa studies, I urged him to edit whole of the *Paūmacariu*. He accepted the task gladly and continued his work on that text. And in this connection I am very glad to note here that the printing of the second and third Kāṇḍa of the *Paūmacariu* is nearing completion

and, along with the first part, I hope to place them in the form of the second part of that work in the hands of the learned readers of the Singhi Jain Series.

The present work of Svayambhū has already attracted attention of several scholars and critics in Hindi and Gujarati. For instance in his Apabhramśa selections called '*Apabhramśa-pāṭhāvalī*' the Gujarati scholar Prof. M. C. Modi has included a few Sandhis from both the epics of Svayambhū. Similarly the famous Buddhist scholar and Hindi author Pandit Rahula Samkṛityayana has given a prominent place to the *Paūmacariu* of Svayambhū and has included several Sandhis from it in the first volume of his anthology of Hindi poetry called *Hindi Kāvya Dhārā*. In 1943 during his halt at Bombay prior to his departure to Russia, Pandit Samkṛityayana stayed with me at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan for about a couple of months and at that time he had an occasion to examine the good collection of Apabhramśa literature that was with me. He was quite impressed with it and took down numerous excerpts, notes, etc., which material he utilized in preparing the first volume of *Hindi Kāvya Dhārā* (Hindi Poetic Anthology) intended to serve as a sort of convenient Apabhramśa reader for the Hindi students. In his introductory remarks to that work my learned friend Rahula Samkṛityayana has made certain observations which are worthy of note for all students of this subject. He says: "हमारे इसी युगमें नहीं हिन्दी कविताके पाँचों युगोंके जितने कवियोंको हमने यहाँ संग्रहीत किया है, उनमें यह निस्संकोच कहा जा सकता है, कि स्वयंभू सब से बड़ा कवि है। वस्तुतः वह भारतके एक दर्जन अमर कवियोंमेंसे एक था। आश्चर्य और क्रोध दोनों होता है कि लोगोंने कैसे ऐसे महान कवि को भुला देना चाहा। (It can be said without hesitation that not only among the poets of this—i.e. the first—period, but among those of all the five periods of Hindi poetry represented in the present anthology, Svayambhū was the greatest. In fact he was one of the dozen immortal poets of India. It is a matter of wonder and indignation that people could forget such a great poet.)

As Mahāsthavira Pandit Rahula Samkṛityayana has prepared his selections with a view to unfold rise and development of Hindi, we can quite understand why he regards Svayambhū as the leading pioneer among Hindi poets. Really speaking Svayambhū was the chief literary ancestor of Apabhramśa poets. Apabhramśa being the source of early as well as modern forms of New Indo-Aryan languages like Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Rajasthani, Bengali, Oriya, Assamese, Panjabi, etc., Svayambhū's poetry can be looked upon with equal propriety as the forerunner of Hindi poetry as that of the poetry of other vernaculars like Gujarati, Marathi, Rajasthani, Bengali, etc. Accordingly Svayambhū's work would prove very much useful to all students of New Indo-Aryan languages also.

I also earnestly hope to bring out, circumstances favouring, in near future, the remaining two Kāṇḍas also (they are under preparation) as the third part of the *Paūmacariu*, so that a highly valuable and pioneer source for the study of Apabhraṃśa language and literature becomes available in full to scholars, to shed fresh light on the problems under their investigation.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan,
15th July, 1953

JINA VIJAYA MUNI.

PREFACE

When, in about 1942, I was encouraged by Muni Śrī Jinavijayaji to take up study of some Apabhraṃśa work for my doctorate dissertation, I had little imagined he would suggest to me to select with that purpose such an important work as Svayambhū's *Paūmacariu*, which was known to be the earliest Purāṇic epic in Apabhraṃśa, available till then only in the MS. form. Considering myself fortunate for getting, through Muniji's kindness, such a singular opportunity, I started, under his instruction and guidance, collecting materials with a view to prepare a critical edition of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa (and eventually, of the whole text) of the *Paūmacariu*. It is now—after a lapse of eleven years that I have been able to complete and put before the public the critical edition of the first Kāṇḍa of that work. Having had to shoulder various other duties, it was not possible for me to devote to that task sufficient time and attention at a stretch. I could work on it only at intervals. This would explain the long time taken to complete it.

I had two Mss. of the *Paūmacariu* to begin with. At that time the information regarding a third Ms. of the work was quite indefinite and the chances of acquiring it, very remote. Hence I had prepared the text of the whole of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa running over some 2700 distichs by collating the two Mss. then at my disposal. But later on I came to know of the whereabouts of the third Ms. and when I could get and examine it, I found it superior to both the other Mss. that were with me. As a consequence I had to reconstitute the whole of the text of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa. This fact also was responsible for considerable delay.

Although with the publication of this edition I have completed my work on the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa for the present, I feel dissatisfied with it in more than one ways. Especially in the critical studies connected with the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa I have not been able to touch some interesting aspects, like the form of the Apabhraṃśa epic, Svayambhū's style, his poetry, etc., and even the aspects that are studied still leave scope for further investigation. The only genuine satisfaction I can derive from the present effort is in hoping that this might induce some research workers interested in bringing to light Apabhraṃśa literature, to devote more attention to the external aspects of the texts like language, metre, form, style, etc., which are found neglected in general. Of course all the while I was engaged in the present study, the highly prized pleasure of being mentally in the intimate company of a poet of lasting glory like Svayambhū was mine own, and needs no express mention.

There have been already several valuable efforts to present systematically the facts of Apabhraṃśa grammar taking some particular text as the basis. One such attempt has been made from a comparative view-point also. Hence for the Apabhraṃśa of the text edited here I have thought it enough to point out only those grammatical facts which in some way or other appeared striking or which were found to specially corroborate facts known from other sources. Similarly in preparing the Index Verborum the aim has been rather to give a glossary of select words than to register all the words exhaustively. Still all the verbal forms have been included along with their analysis, and care has been taken not to leave out any word of note.

Svayambhū would naturally invite comparison with his successor Puṣpadanta, the only Apabhraṃśa epic poet whose works are published so far. And to anyone making a casual comparison it will be obvious that Svayambhū's style as compared with that of Puṣpadanta is simpler, direct, less elaborate and ornate and less weighed down with the burden of learning. His language is also comparatively simpler. Of course a correct appraisal of Svayambhū's poetic genius could not be made till all his works are published. In this connection I may state that so far as the *Paṇḍitarī* is concerned further thirty-six Sandhis have been already printed and it is intended to publish the rest of the text as early as possible.

As the present edition was prepared by way of a thesis for the Ph.D. degree of the University of Bombay and as a particular time limit was fixed for its submission, the Introduction had to be rushed through the press within the short period of one month. Without much difficulty one can spot a few signs of hurry in the printing etc., of this work. For these I crave the indulgence of the scholars.

In the end there remains for me the pleasant duty of acknowledging my obligations to various persons and institutions who have been in some way or other helpful to me in the task that was undertaken by me. In the first place I have to express my deep sense of obligation to my Guru Acharya Jinavijaya Muni. I owe to him so much right from the selection of the subject and acquiring and deciphering of Mss. down to the taking up of the work for publishing in the Singhi Jain Series that it would be very difficult to mention everything in detail. This last fact of becoming once again associated with the Singhi Jain Series, which has been accepted by the world of scholars as a highly illustrious achievement of its all-dedicating general editor, I regard as a valuable privilege. Without Muniji's help and guidance and especially without his personal and affectionate interest in my studies, I could not have undertaken or brought out the present work.

I also express my sincere gratitudes to the generous patrons of the Singhi Jain Series. Though Babu Bahadur Singhji Singhi, the noble founder of the Singhi Jain Series is no more with us, his pious wishes for furthering the cause of our ancient heritage of literature has been quite willingly carried out by his two worthy sons, Babu Rajendra Singh Singhi and Babu Narendra Singh Singhi, and lovers of learning cannot but appreciate this contribution of theirs towards bringing to light priceless riches of our literary past.

My thanks are also due to Prof. Dr. Hiralal Jain, to Pandit Nathuram Premi, the General Secretary of the Māṇikyācandra Digambar Jain Granthamālā, to Prof. P. K. Gode, Curator, Bhandarkar, Oriental Institute, Poona, to Pandit Ambalal P. Shah, to Pandit Chainsukhdasji Nyāyatirtha, Adhyakṣa, Śrī Digambar Jain Sanskrit College, Jaipur, and to the Secretary, Śrī Digamar Atiśay Kṣetr Śrī Mahāvīrji Prabandhkārīṇī Committee, Jaipur, for getting the information and loan of the various Mss. of the *Paūmacariu*; to the Manager, Nirnaya-sagar Press and to late Shri Dhirubhai Dalal, Secretary, Akhil Bharat Printers Ltd., for their co-operation while the work was under print. Without the special attention given by the latter, whose unexpected early demise will be greatly regretted, the Introduction could not have been printed so promptly.

I also avail this opportunity to thank the University of Bombay for having awarded to me a research scholarship for three years during the initial stage of my occupation with the present study.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not give here expression to my feeling of obligation to the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan which has provided me all the facilities for carrying on this research work in Apabhramśa language and literature.

Bombay.
1st July, 1953

H. C. BHAYANI.

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ABBREVIATIONS

[The abbreviations of grammatical terms etc., are given in the beginning of the Index Verborum]

Bh.—	<i>Bhavisattakaha</i> of Dhanapāla.
Ch.—	<i>Chandonuśāsana</i> of Hemacandra.
HP.—	L. Alsdorf's edition of the <i>Harivaṃśapurāṇa</i> .
Jas.—	<i>Jasaharacariu</i> of Puṣpadanta.
MP.—	<i>Mahāpurāṇa</i> of Puṣpadanta.
Nāy.—	<i>Nāyakumaracariu</i> of Puṣpadanta.
PC.—	<i>Paūmacariyu</i> of Svayambhū.
PSM.—	<i>Pāiasaddamahaṇṇavo</i> .
Rāj.—	<i>Chandaśśekhara</i> of Rājaśekhara Kavi.
RC.—	<i>Ritṭhaṇemicariu</i> of Svayambhū.
RP.—	<i>Padmacarita</i> of Raviṣeṇa.
SC.—	<i>Svayambhūcchandas</i> of Svayambhū.
VP.—	<i>Paumacariya</i> of Vimalasūri.

For want of requisite types, nasalized *e* and *o* have been represented by *eṃ* and *oṃ* and short *e* and short *o* have been indicated by contrasting Roman and italic characters.

INTRODUCTION

पुण्यपापमोटीतदुनायनसर्गमसम्भवावधमलोकमलेमृगकलवधलवकित्तोहित्वाभुसल
पायकमत्तमयरासुवदिविर्गिरसग्राहापायाधकसिद्धिभक्तमहत्तमसमादपुरदरगाव्याम
रुमयपिताः जिनेइरुइसदावदोभयमसुपमसुहृतावकपालाभ्यावलसेलनि
द्वारेजिनेइरुइसदावदोभयमसुपमसुहृतावकपालाभ्यावलसेलनि
त्यो॥ जिनेइरुइसदावदोभयमसुपमसुहृतावकपालाभ्यावलसेलनि
वित्त्वेनां जिनेइरुइसदावदोभयमसुपमसुहृतावकपालाभ्यावलसेलनि
मनवहमण्यारिकरोजिनेइरुइसदावदोभयमसुपमसुहृतावकपालाभ्यावलसेलनि
कुटकतचोनां कुकरसयविनाइ॥ जिने
डमडाप्रकेलितमधवाद्यः पाठतिभावसुह
महो॥ दंतीमहंनमणदरेअठोविषिविभयसुवच्चोकिंकीरइकइयेणोसेमो॥ सवगुसुहृण्यस्य
महो॥ मयंनुएवममणदरेअठोविषिविभयसुवच्चोकिंकीरइकइयेणोसेमो॥ सवगुसुहृण्यस्य
मयंनुएवममणदरेअठोविषिविभयसुवच्चोकिंकीरइकइयेणोसेमो॥ सवगुसुहृण्यस्य

Opening page (Folio No. 1 verso) : see Text, p. 3 footnote.

ममि ह्री॥ सति सुदृष्टं मुमक्षु म्भा॥ त्वा॥ स त्रमका पुम्येगीतिर्यग सुसा सुरा मकय कय
 नु जणि था पोरागा ने नवदृष्ट मणतणउ॥ ता॥ ६०३ ॥ रा मा यण वराणे मभासा॥ च सु म
 हि मत्ता॥ ६०४ ॥ नृण मः मि ह न्य॥ याण विवि परै से स्व बा द विण मत्ता॥ क सि म स व डि इ गुण भा वि
 नु क म्भा क टा का राणा इ ग न वा ग॥ न व स सु दु ल त त र वि म्भा॥ यु गु व वि वि वि ग व क स द म्भा॥ म
 य द र य न सु व ह मा॥ सु रा ज दे आ द र मो वि सा
 मु य म्भा ग मे य ना॥ न य म त्र वि च व णि रु त्त॥
 ए या र ह रा ग ह र मे वि मा॥ ए व मु म य वि मु क
 जी व पा म्भा॥ यु गु वि रा ड रा य मि त र वि य म र
 या ग मि ड इ म य बा जै र य मि क सु त र लो ट क
 ण वि वि म रा म श ड ड णि ना म ज क ड र य ण भा सि क वि वि य क ड य णे ना या वि र सु रा पा व वि
 ण स प या म दि क व क त्या॥ १ यु गु क ह म य पु ख र रा णे हा मा भु र मे य न क डो वा णे दि॥ ना वि वा य
 म व त त्र दि ण र थि म क अ ह डो र मा यं द र्था दि॥ आ ड र य ण ने य म्भा वि णे दि॥ म त्र वि मि डु वि म
 मि नु म रा दि॥ पु ण कि त्रि गु णा य क ए य इ या मि क वि वि वि वि म य म्भा ग म्भा सा सि त सु प दि क व वि ज ज
 ७५ अंको
 से त त ७
 से २ दि २
 ७ पे ० ६
 या २ म ० ६
 जी रा मा म्भा
 रा मा य ना सि
 अ म ० १ १ १
 का ग ने दि
 म ७ ने जो दो
 का के दे क
 रै स २ ७ ५
 त १ १ १ १ १

INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTORY

The Jainas and especially the Digambaras deserve great credit for continuing the Sanskrit and Prakrit Epic, Purāṇic and Mahākāvya traditions in their highly precious contributions to Apabhraṃśa literature. Along with Caturmukha, Puṣpadanta and several others, Svayambhū's name stands in the front rank of Apabhraṃśa poets and scholars. His poetical works, and especially his two voluminous epics dealing with the narrative of Rāma and of the Pāṇḍavas and Kṛṣṇa had earned him the cherished titles of Mahākavi and Kavirāja. His manual of Pk. and Ap. metres is invaluable for us for the light it throws on the pre-ninth century literary activity in Pk. and Ap. Held in high respect by Puṣpadanta and many others, his position cannot be overestimated.

These facts would serve as sufficient inducement for any one interested in bringing to light MIA. materials and sources for the study of Indian literature and culture, to undertake publishing the works of Svayambhū. Of his two Ap. epics the *Paūmacariu* (Pc.), Sk. *Padmacaritam*, containing the Rāma-story in accordance with the Jain tradition is proposed to be published in the first instance.

The *Paūmacariu* has ninety Sandhis and is divided into five Kāṇḍas or Books. For the purpose of the present thesis I have critically edited and studied the first of the five Kāṇḍas, called the Vijjāhara-Kāṇḍa, Sk. VidyādharaKāṇḍa, which comprises the first twenty Sandhis of PC. The general studies contained in Introduction and Index in the present work are confined to the Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa alone.

2. CRITICAL APPARATUS AND TEXT-CONSTITUTION

Critical Apparatus.

The *Jinaratnakośa*¹ records only one Ms. of Svayambhū's *Paūmacariu*. It gives the following information under the entry *Rāmāyaṇapurāṇa*:

by Caturmukha² Svayambhudeva. It is written in the Apabhraṃśa language. It was begun by Caturmukha Svayambhū and was completed by his son, Tribhuvana Svayambhū. It contains 90 Sandhis (Bhandarkar) V Report No. 1120.

Since the *Jinaratnakośa* is compiled from the published Mss. catalogues only and since the Mss. collections of many Jain Bhaṇḍārs have not been catalogued, the possibility of tracing other Ms. or Mss. of PC. was quite obvious. And through the efforts of my guide Ācārya Jina Vijaya Muni and others I succeeded in securing another and later on a third manuscript of PC. The source

(1) Velankar, 1944.

(2) This is an error. Due to an incorrect interpretation of certain references from PC., scholars were led to confuse Caturmukha and Svayambhū, who are quite different poets. See Premi, 1942, 370-373.

and description of these three Mss. utilized in constituting the text of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa are as follows:

1. Ms. P. From the Government Mss. collection deposited at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. This Ms. is No. 1120 from the Collection of 1884-87 described in the 'Fifth Report of a Tour in Search of Sanskrit Manuscripts by Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar'. Paper Ms. size $11\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{2}"$. 226 folios, of which folios No. 19, 24, 34, 164-172, 189-192 (16 in all) are missing. About 13 to 16 lines per side. About 46 to 56 letters per line. Begins on folio 1 verso, ends on folio 226 recto. Jain Devanāgarī script. Corrected at several places in a different hand, which casually notes variant readings also. Occasional marginal glosses in vulgar Sanskrit, which also appear to have been copied from an earlier Ms. On folio 1 recto is noted रामायणपुराणं (बालभाषायाम्). Colophon of P. ॥ छ ॥ संवत् १५२१ वर्षे (added marginally) जेष्ठमासे सुदि १० बुद्धवारं ॥ श्रीगोपाचरुद्रगो श्रीमन्मन्दि बलात्कारणं गदस्वनीगच्छे । श्रीनंदिसंघे । भ० ट्टारक श्रीकुंदकुंदाचार्यनिये । भ० । श्रीप्रभाचंद्रदेवा । तत्पट्टे । श्रीपद्मनंददेवा । तत्पट्टे श्रीशुभचंद्रदेवा । तत्पट्टे श्रीजिनचंद्रदेवा । तत्र श्रीपद्मनंद-शिष्य-श्रीमदनकीर्तिदेवा । तत्-शिष्य-श्रीनेत्रानंददेवा । तन्निमित्तं पंडेलवाक्यनिये । लूहाडपागोत्रे । सं० गृही धामा तद्भार्या धनधौ तयो पुत्री सं० ईन्हा-वीजा तत्र सं० ईन्हा-भार्या साध्वी सवीरी तयो पुत्राः सं० बौद्ध-भरहा । सं० ईस्वर-पुत्री मूवा । एतेनैत्र-न्याय्यावरणीय कर्म-प्यस्य रद पुष्पकं लिप्या पितं ॥ ज्ञानवा ज्ञानदानेन निर्भयोऽभयदानतः । अन (the rest is illegible, as the edge of the folio is damaged).

Thus the Ms. is dated 1521 V.S. or 1464-5 A.D. and was copied at Gopācala-durga, i.e., Gwalior Fort. The anonymous marginal gloss is earlier to this date at least by several years, as it also seems to have been copied from an earlier model. Its Sanskrit is careless, incorrect and considerably vulgarized. At a few places the gloss gives vernacular equivalents of the terms occurring in the text.

2. Ms. S. This Ms. belongs to the Mss. collection of the Jain Bhaṇḍār of the Godikā temple in Samāner situated in Jaipur State. Paper Ms. size $12" \times 5-2\frac{1}{2}"$. 358 folios, of which Nos. 149 and 150 are missing. About 13 lines per side. About 40 letters per line. Begins on folio 1 verso, ends on folio 358 verso. Jain Devanāgarī script. Bold hand.

Colophon of S. ॥ छ ॥ रामायणपुराणं समाप्तं ॥ चतुर्मेवार्धमन्यादि गदा ॥ Marginally in a different and obviously later hand: संवत् १७७५ आशीज (illegible) दि २ (illegible) पं० दयाराम-लछीरामाभ्यां रामायणाभिधानं साम्प्रतं गंगानेरिमध्ये गोदाका के देहरै सास्त्रं वृत ॥ १ ॥

Thus 1775 V.S. is the date of presenting the Ms. to the Bhaṇḍār. The date of copying may be much earlier. On account of greater proportion of gum in the ink used for writing this Ms., many folios had got stuck with one another and hence the writing on several pages has been blurred or illegibly damaged.

3. Ms. A. This Ms. is from the Mss. collection in the Bhaṇḍār at Amer, Jaipur in the management of Śrī Digambar Jain Aṭīṣay Kṣetr Śrī Mahāvīrjī Prabandh-Kāriṇī Committee, Jaipur. Paper Ms. size $11\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{2}"$. 357 folios. About 13 lines per side. About 39 letters per line. Begins on folio 1 verso, ends on

folio 357. Jain Devanāgarī script. Colophon of A: ॥८॥ संवत् १५४१
वर्षे वैशाख सुदी १५ सोमवासरे अनुराधानक्षत्रे घटिका ६० मुरिताण-बहलोल-राज्ये. (marginally:
ग्रं.० संख्या १२०२५^१।)

Thus the copying date of A. is 1541 V.S. i.e. 1484-45 A.D.

Text-Constitution.

At the time I started preparing a critical edition of the Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa of PC., I could secure only two Mss., viz., P. and S. The information relating to the Jaipur Ms. was of an indefinite character. Of the two Mss. the Poona Ms. was earlier, more carefully copied and possessing the advantages of corrections and marginal gloss. Compared with it, the Ms. from Sāmgaṇer indicated some carelessness on the part of its scribe, as occasionally some letters or lines of the text which, on other grounds could be shown to be genuine, were missing in it. Considered from the point of view of orthography also, P. in many points appeared to preserve faithfully the original spelling, while S. exhibited a strong tendency to modernize it. In the light of this comparison, I accepted P. as the basis and edited the first twenty Sandhis by collating P. and S.

In the meanwhile, the information regarding the Jaipur Ms. became definite, and, with some effort, I succeeded in securing it. On examining that Ms. it was found that though its copying date was twenty years later than that of P., in many places it preserved the text of the original more faithfully than did any other Ms. and thus the conclusion became inevitable that A. was based on an original which was older than the original of either P. or S. The consequence of this finding also was quite apparent. I should constitute the text taking A., and not P., as the basis. Accordingly I reconstituted the text of the first twenty Sandhis. This fact would explain why the variant readings in the text portion in the present edition are recorded in the order P., S., A., though A. is accepted as the basis.

A study of the variants makes it clear that, whenever the difference of reading is real (and not merely orthographical), P. and S. mostly agree against A., that in a very few cases there is agreement between S. and A., and that the variants recorded by the marginal gloss in P. agree for the most part with the readings of A. As to the orthography, the agreement obtains between A. and P., they being earlier than S. The scribe of A. appears to have been careless in the latter portion of the text edited here, as in several places A. drops one or more letters or lines.

The superiority of A. over P. and S. can be established on the following grounds :

1. In many a case A. preserves *e* (short), *o* (short). Anunāsika and other such spelling features comparatively free from modernizing influence.

(1) Kasliwal, 1950, 282 describes this Ms. as follows:

पुस्तक-रचयिता महाकवि स्वयंभू, त्रिभुवन-स्वयंभू। भाषा अपभ्रंश पत्र-संख्या ३७५. माहज ११४४॥ इच्छ। प्रत्येक पृष्ठ पर १३ पंक्तियां तथा प्रति पंक्ति ३८-४२ अक्षर। लिपि संवत् १५४१ वैशाख सुदी १५। Then follows the colophon, reproduced above.

2. In numerous cases where the text in P. and S. is found grammatically incorrect or metrically defective, A. has a corresponding better reading, which removes these defects.
3. At times a word or letter omitted in P. and S. is found intact in A.
4. Occasionally when the reading in P. and S. does not make good or any sense, A. presents a variant which removes this textual obscurity.

A very significant fact may be noted in this connection. As stated above, in the beginning I had constituted the text with the help of the Mss. P. and S. only, as Ms. A. was not available at that time. The text so constituted had numerous lines which were metrically defective. I had noted down all such cases and after due consideration suggested probable emendations for most of these cases. Later on when I could secure the Ms. A. I found that in almost all cases in which P. and S. had a reading which spoiled the metre, A. had a corresponding reading that preserved the metre, and some ninety per cent of the emendations suggested by me were actually supported by A. The table below gives such readings of P. and S. which disturb the metre and the corresponding readings of A. which keep the metre intact and which are adopted in the constituted text¹. In several of these cases A.'s reading is found superior to that of P. and S. on other grounds also.

				A	P. S.
1	2	12	c	jəṇa	jaṇa
1	4	9	a	tahiṃ taṃ paṭṭaṇu	tahi paṭṭaṇu ṇāmeṇi
1	5	9	c	-vammīyahim	-vimahieṇa
1	16	9	d	sai	ṇaṃ saim (P.), ṇaṃ sai (S.)
2	6	10	a	tihuaṇaho	tuhu aṇṇaho
3	7	1	d	heṭṭhāmuhaṃ	ṇaṃ heṭṭhāmuhaṃ (P.), ṇaṃ heṭṭhāmuhai (S.)
3	8	1	c	sapparivārim	saparivārem
3	12	1	c	bhava-bhava-	bhava-
3	12	1	d	savva-	savvaho
3	8	10	d	hontəṇa	huntaeṇa (P.), hontaeṇa (S.)
3	8	10	e	pavahanteṇā	pavahantaeṇa
3	13	8	b	māhappeṇa	mahappeṇa
4	9	9	f	kulavahu	kulavahua
4	10	4	b	mahiḥarāsu	mahiḥarāsu
4	12	9	c	-vammīyahim	-vammīyahim
5	1	9	a	pavaṇuddhuu	pavaṇadhuu
5	6	9	a	Toyadavāhaṇu deva	Toyadavāhaṇu
6	1	3	b	Rayaṇauraho	Rahaneuraho (P.), Rahaṇeuraho (S.)
6	2	9	a	ṇisuṇevi	taṃ ṇisuṇevi (P.), taṃ ṇisuṇivi (S.)
7	1	9	b	sa(u?)pavaṇahau	pavaṇahau
7	8	8	b	jievāho	jivevaho

(1) Short e and short o in open syllables, the Vargānūāsika and the Anunāsika are indicated in the readings transcribed here in Roman, though they are not graphically distinguished in the original.

7	12	3	a	taju	tajju
8	3	9	c	Viñjha-	Viñjhairi-
8	10	9	d	vāsāratu	varisantu
9	2	4	a	suṇeṇi	ṇisuṇiṇi
9	4	1	b	Toyadavāhaṇa-	Toyadavāhaṇaho
9	4	6	a	samutṭhiyaṃ	samutṭhiyāṃ
9	4	6	b	-paritṭhiyaṃ	-paritṭhiyāṃ
9	9	9	b	orumbhevi	ruṇṇjivi
					visālaeṃ (P.),
11	1	b		visālaṃ	visālaṃ (S.)
11	1	d		jinālaṃ	jinālaṃ
11	2	9	c	va	vāla
11	5	9	c	majjhu	mahu
12	6	9	d	viyaṭṭāho	viyaḍḍhaho
12	6	9	e	abbhiṭṭāho	abhiṭṭāho (P.),
					abbhiṭṭāho (S.)
12	10	8	b	kaidhaya-	kaiddhaya-
12	11	9	f	Vāli	Vāhurvali
13	6	1	a	-paripphuda-	-pariphuda-
13	7	10	b	uddhariu	paccuddhariu
13	10	1	b	-thāiya-	-thāhi-
13	10	6	a	Suggiuttamāsu	Suggiṇṇasahoyarāsu
13	10	10	a	paṇṇasari	paṇṇasari
14	4	9	f	paṭṭhu	paṭṭhu
14	6	9	a	-maragaya-	-maragayaṃ
14	6	9	b	-saya-	-sayāṃ
14	6	9	c	cāmiyara-	cāmiyara-
14	1	9	f	pāyaṃ	paṇṇasari
14	11	9	a	pahavantaṇa	pavahantaṇa (P.),
					evahantaṇa (S.)
14	13	9	f	vaḍḍhiu	vaḍḍhiyau
15	2	7	a	-mottiyāṃ	-mottiyāṃ
15	2	7	b	nārattiyāṃ	nārattiyāṃ
15	4	9	a	bhaṇantaṇa	bhaṇantaṇa
15	4	9	b	vindhantaṇa	viddhantaṇa
15	4	9	f	jasu	ṇaṇṇasari
15	5	9	d	Dasāṇaṇa	Dasāṇaṇa
16	6	8	d	Dasāṇaṇa	Dasāṇaṇa
15	10	2	b	Dullaṇṇa-	Dullaṇṇa-
15	11	2	b	dūsiddhahūṃ	dūsiddhahūṃ
15	15	9	f	bhuṇṇāyau	bhuṇṇāyau
16	12	5	b	cauthau	cauthau
16	13	9	d	-pahārā-bhoyāṇau	-pahāru raṇabhoyāṇau
17	2	1	b	-dhūsarāṃ	-dhūsarāṃ
17	3	5	a	utthallantaṃ	uṇṇallamvai
17	6	1	a	suravaṃ	suravai
17	7	2	b	cukkau	cukku
17	7	10	a	vacchatthale	vacchayale
17	8	1	a	pāḍi	pāḍi
17	8	1	b	padhāvio	padhāvi
17	9	1	a	bhiuḍi-	ārādi-bhiuḍi-
17	9	1	b	veḍḍhiu surehiṃ	veḍḍhiu suravarehiṃ
17	10	1	b	viruddheṇa	viruddheṇa
17	16	1	b	sama-uttharanta	samuttharanta
18	12	9	d	ikkam piva	ekkam-iva
19	1	c		taṃ mārusejjahi	taṃ mārusejjahi (P.),
					taṃ mārusejjahi (S.)

19	1	10	a	parihāṇaṇaṇa	parihāṇaṇaṇa
19	2	10	a	dūre varantareṇa	dūravantareṇa
19	8	10	c	ihu	jai yaho
19	10	8	b	attillu	atillu
19	13	10	c	-pura-	-puravara-
20	4	9	f	tau	taiahā (P.), taiyaha (S.)

When, therefore, the readings were of equal merits, A.'s reading is accepted in the text. In other cases the selection is made with the criteria of metre, grammar, context, orthography etc. Principles of selection from orthographic variants are explained at length under 'Orthography' in Section 6 below.

A glance at the variants of the first few Sandhis would make it clear that genuine variants are considerably few. For the most part the difference relates to the spelling of the same word in different Mss. In other words the variation in readings is orthographical, not textual in the strict sense of the word. This orthographical variation in one and the same Ms. or between different Mss. of the same text is valuable in so far as it throws light on the original spelling and in so far as it is indicative of actual change that had crept in later pronunciation—in one word, of modernization. But once we discern and fix up the orthographic tendencies and spelling mannerisms of each Ms., the value of the orthographic variants is exhausted. If these considerations are kept in view, it will be easily granted that there was no sense in going on recording the spelling variations for the whole of PC. with the extent of twelve thousand Granthāgras. It would have greatly inflated the critical notes without having added anything of corresponding value to text-criticism. Keeping these facts in view, the spelling variants have been recorded exhaustively for only a limited portion of the text. Thus for the portion from the beginning upto the third Kaḍavaka of the 7. Sandhi all the variants are noted. For the following portion upto the end of the 11. Sandhi a limited number of orthographic variants is noted. For the rest of the text mere spelling variants are not recorded, unless they have some significance from text-critical or linguistic point of view. But in all such cases where the spelling adopted in the constituted text differed from that found in all the three Mss., the readings of the Mss., are recorded without fail and the corresponding letter or letters in the constituted text are indicated with a wavy underline. For such cases as also for nasalized extended forms, see under 'Orthography' in Section 6.

Where text was found uncertain or obscure, it has been indicated by a query placed besides the doubtful word or line as required. Emendations and metrically redundant portions are enclosed in parenthesis, while additions unsupported by the Mss. are indicated by square brackets. All the lines are metrically tested and the short e, o and the Anunāsika are indicated as a rule, except where e and o are short by position. The Anusvāra is given as the class-nasal. The gloss found in the Ms. P. is given at the foot of the page below the variants and the corresponding words in the text are marked with Devanāgarī numerals. As stated above (p. 2) the Sanskrit of the gloss is incorrect and vulgarized. To give the idea of the vernacular influence, little attempt is made to correct it, unless there was some likelihood of misunderstanding. In places the gloss is obscure or positively wrong in interpretation. Such places are indicated by a query.

3. DATE AND PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF SVAYAMBHŪ.

S v a y a m b h ū ' s D a t e .

Nowhere in his three available works Svayambhū has made a statement giving us the definite and exact date of composition of any one of them. Nor has he referred to any ruler or political event of his times, which can help us in fixing his date with some certainty. Thrice he has recorded the day and the nakṣatra of completing a particular portion of his epics, but unfortunately at none of these places, he mentions the year and hence, as will be shown below, these chronological data lose all significance. Under the circumstances we have to fall back upon the usual method of gleaning bits of information from Svayambhū's writings and from later references to him and trying to squeeze something out of them.

Svayambhū has mentioned some of his distinguished predecessors in the domain of literature. In the *Svayambhūcchandas* he quotes from no less than fifty-eight poets. But most of them become known to us for the first time. These are mere names to us and therefore practically of little use in determining Svayambhū's date. But the writers mentioned by Svayambhū in the introductions¹ to PC. and RC. are important for this purpose. Well-known names like those of Bāṇa, Śrī-Harṣa, Bhāmaha, Daṇḍin, Raviṣeṇa figure there. Of these Raviṣeṇa, who is respectfully called *ācārya* by Svayambhū and whose *Padmacarita* served as the basis for his PC. is the latest. Raviṣeṇa completed his work in the 1204th year after Mahāvira i.e. in 677-678 A.D.² This gives us the earlier limit of Svayambhū's time.

On the other hand, of the numerous authors that know and refer to Svayambhū or his works, Puṣpadanta is the earliest. In his *Mahāpurāṇa* he has mentioned Svayambhū twice. Firstly he appears in the company of Bhāravi, Bhāsa, Vyāsa, Kālidāsa, Caturmukha, Droṇa, Īśāna, Bāṇa—all of them distinguished predecessors of Puṣpadanta and considered at those times standard authors to be studied by those who wanted to be adepts in literature or aspired to be good poets³. Second time he is aptly remembered⁴ (as an illustrious author of a Rāma epic in Apabhraṃśa) in the beginning of the section on Rāmāyaṇa (MP. 69-79). The *Mahāpurāṇa* was begun in 959-960 A.D.

Thus we get 677-960 A.D. as the limits within which Svayambhū flourished.

Let us see if this interval of about three centuries can be shortened.

First of all it should be understood that when Svayambhū talks of his having tackled the theme of Rāmāyaṇa through the favour of Ācārya Raviṣeṇa this does not necessarily mean that he was actually a disciple of the latter or that they were contemporaries. It may mean simply this that Raviṣeṇa's work supplied so far as the subject-matter was concerned the basis, plan and pattern for

(1) See PC. 1, 2-3, Appendix I. 57.

(2) Premi, 1942, 386.

(3) MP. 1 9 4-5.

(4) MP. 69 1 7.

Svayambhū's PC. This is acknowledged by the latter.¹ It should be also remembered that Raviṣeṇa was a staunch Digambara while Svayambhū was a Yāpaniya.

In this connection Premi emphasizes the fact that Svayambhū does not refer to Jinasena, the author of the *Harivaṃśa* (784 A.D.) though he mentions many non-Jain authors. He considers it likely that the *Harivaṃśa* might have been composed later than PC. On this view Svayambhū can be assigned to the middle of the eighth century. But the value of *argumentum ex silentio* is mostly doubtful. So long as no fresh, decisive evidence is forthcoming to support this, Premi's suggestion remains just a likely inference.²

The Yuddhakāṇḍa of PC. is complete with the 77. Sandhi and the Uttarakāṇḍa begins with the 78. Sandhi. But due to some confusion we find at the end of the 78. Sandhi also a statement saying that the Yuddhakāṇḍa was completed on Monday the first day of the dark half of Jyestha³. Similarly at the end of the 92. Sandhi of RC. that completes the Yuddhakāṇḍa, the date of completion is given as Wednesday, the third day, Phālguna Nakṣatra, Śiva Yoga. We are also informed⁴ that it took Svayambhū six years, three months and eleven days to compose the 92 Sandhis of RC. And then the date of beginning the Uttarakāṇḍa is given⁵ as Sunday the tenth day, Mūla Nakṣatra and 'the eleventh moon'. It should be noted that the year is not given at any of these three places. Now from a stanza⁶ at the beginning of the 100. Sandhi of RC. (written, according to our interpretation, by Svayambhū) we gather that Svayambhū wrote PC. and another work *Suddhaya-cariu* before RC. Further, as shall be shown in Section 4, RC. was Svayambhū's last work and therefore the *Siri-pañcamikahā* and the *Svayambhūcchandās* also were written before RC. Therefore the date given in PC. should precede both the dates given in RC. and there should be a gap of several years between the date in PC. and the first date in RC. There might have intervened a few months or more between the two dates in RC., for in the case of PC., we know that the composition was twice interrupted⁷.

A reference to Pillai's Ephemeris has given the following dates between 700 A.D. and 850 A.D., that can prove suitable within the limits of the above data.

Of the numerous dates corresponding to Wednesday, the third day, Phālguna Nakṣatra, and Sunday, the tenth day, Mūla Nakṣatra, which are given respectively for the completion of the Yuddhakāṇḍa of RC. and the beginning of its Uttarakāṇḍa, only some five are such as have an interval of less than six years between them. The rest give a very high interval which does not appear reasonable.

(1) Cf. the words: puṇu ārambhiya Rāma-kaha, Ārisu joeppiṇu, PC. 1, 1b.

(2) The first half of the Prasasti stanza at the end of the 20. Sandhi (Appendix I, 13) is quite corrupt and obscure and yet on the strength of its first word *dhuarāva* Sankrityayan (1945, 23) thinks that Svayambhū flourished in 780-794 A.D. during the reign of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Dhruva Dhārāvarga. But this is a mere guess.

(3) Appendix I, 18.

(4) Appendix I, 60.

(5) Appendix I, 61.

(6) Appendix I, 62.

(7) Appendix I, 65.

(8) See Section 5.

Yuddhakāṇḍa of PC. completed on Monday 1, dark half of Jyēṣṭha. which fell on	Yuddhakāṇḍa of RC. completed on Wednesday 3, Phālguna Nakṣatra, which fell on	Uttarakāṇḍa of RC. begun on Sunday 10, Mūla Nakṣatra, which fell on
1) May 31, 717	(i) Jan. 15, 727 (3rd and 4th, Uttarā P., Māgha, Bahula).	Jan. 27, 732 (Māgha, Bahula)
2) May 27, 720	(ii) July 14, 728 (Pūrvā P., Śrāvaṇa, Śukla). July 27, 735 (Uttarā P., Nija Śrāvaṇa, Śukla).	August 7, 740 Bhādrapada, Śukla)
3) May 29, 747	July 28, 762 (Uttarā P., Adhika Bhādra°, Śukla).	(i) Feb. 9, 766 (Mūla & Pūrvā-śādhā, Māgha, Bahula) (ii) August 9, 767 (Bhādrapada, Śukla)
4) (i) May 21, 764 (1st & 2nd) (ii) June 6, 768 (Adhika) (iii) June 12, 771.	Jan. 17, 781 (Pūrvā P., Māgha, Bahula).	August 1, 784 (Śrāvaṇa, Śukla)

But all these considerations cannot lead us any further so long as more definite data do not become available to narrow down the range between 677 A.D. and 960 A.D.

Personal account of Svayambhūdeva¹.

The trait of self-consciousness in some of the Apabhramśa poets has made them somewhat communicative, though in view of the general tradition of the ancient Indian writers to maintain as it were a religious taciturnity concerning themselves, it is to be expected that this communicativeness of theirs is far remote from supplying materials sufficient for sketching their life and literary activity. From the few details that lie scattered in the opening portions of PC. and RC., in the Sandhi-endings of these two works and in their colophons composed by Svayambhū's son Tribhuvana² we can gather a few facts relating to Svayambhū and his family. Māūraeva (or Mārūyaēva)³ and Pāumiṇī (Padminī) were the parents of Svayambhū. One Māūradeva quoted at Sc. IV 9 was possibly none else than Svayambhū's father and in that case Svayambhū's family can rightly feel proud of maintaining the literary tradition for three successive generations: Māūradeva followed and excelled by his son Svayambhū, who in his turn followed by his younger son Tribhuvana. This latter, out of fond-

(1) Partial or fuller accounts of Svayambhū and his literary activity based on the same original sources that are utilized here will be found in Modi, 1935, Tippanī, 3-4, 15, 23-24, 35-38; 1940, 157-178; Jain, 1935; Velankar, 1935, 18-29; 1936, 69-71; 1946, 2-4; Premi, 1942, 370-395; Sankrityayan, 1945, 22-23. Premi's account is fuller and more connected than any other and it takes into consideration most of the previous writings.

(2) The stanzas are collected in Appendix I.

(3) In PC. 1 2 10 we have *Mārūēva* (P.), *Mārūyaveva* (S.), *Mārueva* (A.), but the metre requires something like *Mārūyaeva*. One of the colophon stanzas (Appendix I, 53) has *Māūra* (A. *Movara*). SC. IV 9 is given under the caption *tahā a Māūradevassa*, *Mārūya* can well be a metathetical substitute for the comparatively unfamiliar *Māūra*.

ness, repeatedly tells us that acquiring proficiency in grammar and scriptures, he alone among the sons and numerous pupils of Svayambhū came forth, even though still young, to shoulder the burden of continuing and completing Svayambhū's literary work. Tribhuvana holds his father in the highest regard, refers to him as Svayambhūdeva, Kavirāja, Kavirāja-Cakravartin, Vidvān and Chandaścūdāmaṇi¹ ('crest-jewel of metrics' means?) and makes it a point not to mention his own name alone—unaccompanied by the patronymic. He calls himself Tribhuvana Svayambhū and not merely Tribhuvana. From his reference to himself as Svayambhū's younger son (*lahu-taṇao*, *lahu-aṅga-jāya*, *lahua-jāya*)² it follows that Svayambhū must have more than one sons. He had at least two wives who were educated and cultured enough to be inspiring and helpful in his literary labours. Of them Amiavvā (Sk. Amṛtāmbā)³ dictated to Svayambhū the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa, while Āiccamviā (a diminutive of Āiccamvā, Sk. Āḍityāmbā)⁴, dictated Ayodhyā-kāṇḍa, the second book of PC. And though in describing himself Svayambhū gives us, perhaps of set purpose and in confirmation with the convention, a funny picture—extremely slim frame, flat nose, sparse teeth and elongated limbs⁵, when he makes an appreciative record of these services of his wives, he is far from sparing in compliments. Āiccamviā was a veritable image of Ratnādevī, the consort of the Sun God and correspondingly what were the accomplishments and excellences of high-spirited Amiavvā remains for us shrouded in mystery owing to the tantalizing corruptness and obscurity of the relevant stanza⁶.

We have some ground to suspect that Svayambhū had also a third wife. In one of the colophon stanzas of PC, Tribhuvana in order to emphasize his originality⁷ declares: All sons (*sua*) in general, like caged parrots (*sua*) learn just to repeat what is taught; the son of Kavirāja (i.e. Svayambhū's son Tribhuvana) on the other hand, was born of the pure womb of Suyavva (or Suyamvā), just as the Śruti (sacred knowledge) is produced from within the Śruti (scriptures). This meaning can be got out of the expressions *Suyavva sui-gabbha-sambhūo* if taken as paranomastically applying to Tribhuvana and Śruti. *Suyamvā* would be more appropriate instead of *Suyavva* and when applying to Tribhuvana the words are to be taken as one single compound, *suyamvā-sui-gabbha-sambhūo*. On this interpretation *Suyavvā* or *Suyamvā* would be Svayambhū's third wife and Tribhuvana's mother. Premi favours⁸ this interpretation. But the evidence appears rather slender for making that suggestion an established fact.

(1) Tribhuvana completed Svayambhū's three works PC., RC. and the *Siri-Paṇcamī*, and himself composed a *Paṇcamīcarit*. He also enjoys the title *Mahākavi*. (See Appendix I, 19, 37, 50, 66, 47, 45).

(2) Appendix I, 19, 21, 31, 33, 47, 84. (3) Appendix I, 25, 33, 27.

(4) Appendix I, 13-14, 15.

(5) Premi, 1942, 374 understands the name as *Sāmiavvā*. But Ms. P. inserts a half-āṇḍa between *sā* and *miavvā* which suggests *sā* + *Amiavvā*.

(6) The line containing this name is metrically defective. Mss. read *Āiccamvīmāe* which is to be emended as *Āiccamvi(ya-nā)māe*.

(8) Appendix I, 13.

(7) P.C. 1 2 11.

(9) Appendix I, 46.

(10) Another colophon stanza (Appendix I, 45) too brings out this fondness of Tribhuvana. Therein he tells us of his having composed a highly wonderful *Paṇcamīcarit* quite independently of the works of Caturmukha and Svayambhū.

(11) Premi, 1942, 374.

Unlike Puṣpadanta who was a highly sensitive and lonely spirit reminding us of Bhavabhūti, Svayambhū appears to have fully basked in the colourful sunshine of the family happiness, the affection of relatives, the adoration of pupils, the patronage of leading Jain magnates of his time and the appreciative admiration of the contemporary literary circles¹ and in this point he recalls to our mind Kālidāsa whose writings give us a similar impression. But Tribhuvana repeatedly draws our attention² to the fact that none of the sons and pupils of Svayambhū came forth to continue his literary tradition. As he puts it, others accept wealth as their paternal inheritance; he, on the other hand, inherited the poetic faculty and carried on the great literary traditions of his family.

PC. was composed at the request and under the patronage of one Dhanañjaya³, while during the composition of RC., Svayambhū was patronized by Dhavalaīya⁴. Tribhuvana wrote his supplement to PC. under the patronage of Vandāīya⁵. Who was his patron when he completed RC. is not stated, but it is probable that Dhavalaīya extended his patronage to Tribhuvana also for that purpose. Whether there was any relationship between these Dhanañjaya, Dhavalaīya and Vandāīya we simply do not know. From the similarity of the phonetic pattern of the last two of these names with that of the names like Ammaīya, Daṅgaīya, Saṅtaīya and Silaīya mentioned by Puṣpadanta⁶ and from the -avvā-ending feminine proper names mentioned by Svayambhū (Amiavvā, Svayambhū's wife) and Puṣpadanta⁷ (Kundavvā, the mother of Puṣpadanta's patron Nanna) we can safely infer that these two flourished in the same region. Further in view of the fact that *avve*, *abbe* are Kannaḍa words⁸ meaning 'mother' 'woman', that masculine proper names ending in -aīya and feminine proper names ending in -abbe, -avvā were common in old Kannaḍa⁹, and that Puṣpadanta lived and wrote at Mānya-kheṭa modern Mālkheḍ in Hyderabad State, we can assume that Svayambhū carried on his literary activity staying in a Kannaḍa-speaking territory. It is true that we have no direct statement from the poet relating to his domicile. But the above inference finds indirect support from the following facts:

(1) In a simile in RC. the five Pāṇḍavas, Draupadī and

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- (1) Appendix I, 1-5, 13-15, 49; Puṣpadanta refers to Svayambhū as 'surrounded by thousands of friends and relatives' (*Mahāpurāṇa*, 69/1/7). At PC. 1 3 96, according to the reading *rayaḍāvuttu* in P., S. and the gloss thereon in P., Svayambhū undertook to compose PC. at the instance of some merchant-prince (*rājaśreṣṭhī*).
- (2) Appendix I, 46, 48, 49, 68, 84. (3) Appendix I, 7, 8, 9 etc.
- (4) Appendix I, 58, 66, 68 etc. (5) Appendix I, 20, 25 etc.
- (6) *Mahāpurāṇa*, 1 4 7a, 102 13 7; *Nāyakumāracarīu* 1 3 12; from the Kannaḍa inscriptions of the 8th-10th cent. cf. Atavarmmayyam, Kannayam, Kolgali-varayya, Govannayyam, Govindayyam, Cathayya, Devayyam etc. (Gai, 1946, 230) and Charengayya, Chavundayya, Viddepayya etc. (Narasimhachar, 1923, Inscription Nos. 4, 39, 42).
- (7) *Nāyakumāracarīu*, 112, stanza 2.
- (8) Kittel gives *avve* 'A mother, used also as a title of respect and love, 2. a grandmother; 3. any elderly woman' and *abbe* 'mother'.
- (9) Kāl-abbe, Kañci-abbe, Nāgiabbe are attested from the Kannaḍa inscriptions of the 8th-10th century (Gai, 1946, 24) and Guṇamati-avve (C. 700 A.D.). Saviyabbe, Vaijabbe (C. 950 A.D.) and numerous others from old Kannaḍa inscriptions (Narasimhachar, 1923, inscriptions Nos. 112, 139, 68). -abbe is a latter development of *avve*; the change of *v* to *b* was in a transitional stage in the 9th century A.D. (Gai, 1946, 16).

Kuntā are significantly compared to the seven mouths of the Godāvarī.

Samcallai satta-i puravaraho

Goyāvari-muhaiṃ va sāyarahō. RC. 21 18 5.

"All the seven started towards the best of the cities, like the seven mouths of the Godāvarī going towards the ocean."

This simile cannot easily strike one who is not a Southerner.

- (2) At PC. 78 4 6 the months of the year are referred to as

Phagguṇa-avasāṇa caitta-pamuha.

'Beginning with Caitra and ending with Phālguna'.

This suggests a region where the Caitrādi year was current.

- (3) Yāpaniya Saṃgha, the Jain schism to which Svayambhū belonged flourished in the South and especially in the Karnāṭaka region.

- (4) The graphic description of the Godāvarī and the Narmadā in Svayambhū's epics bear an unmistakable stamp of the first-hand observation.

But then how to account for the adoption of Ap. as a literary medium in the Kannaḍa-speaking area? It appears that Svayambhū might be only an immigrant into Karnāṭaka from some northern region like Berar. From the history of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas, we gather that from the seventh century onwards there was a close political and cultural intercourse between Berar and Karnāṭaka. The main line of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas ruled at Mānyakhēṭa, modern Mālkheḍ in Hyderabad. But the ancestors of Dantidurga, the first Rāṣṭrakūṭa king of note were ruling somewhere in Berar and are supposed to be connected with the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Nannarāja Yudhāsura, who was ruling at Elichpur in Berar in the middle of the 7th Century A.D.¹ But Altekar thinks, 'Dantidurga and his ancestors were not natives of Berar. Canarese was their mother-tongue'. Hence he conjectures that 'there may, quite possibly, have been a Rāṭhi family holding local sway at Lātūr (---Laṭṭalūra) in Bidar District of Hyderabad State. This family may have later migrated to Elichpur or some other place nearby in Berar, where Nannarāja was ruling in 631-632 A.D.²'

This clearly shows close political relations between Berar and the Kannaḍa territory continuing for centuries.

Similarly close cultural ties between the two regions can be surmised from what we know about Puṣpadanta, another great Apabhramśa poet. Puṣpadanta composed his Apabhramśa Purāṇa at Mānyakhēṭa under the patronage of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa minister Bharata in 959-965. It is very likely that Svayambhū's case also was analogous. He and his patrons, though residing in a Kannaḍa-speaking region might have originally hailed from Berar. Only some such assumption can explain the apparent incongruity of a western literary dialect being employed by persons residing in Southern India where Dravidian tongues were current.

We know it full well that apart from possessing inborn talent (pratibhā) the poet in ancient India was required to study hard (vyutpatti) and undergo a rigorous course of training (amanda-

(1) Altekar, 1934, 11.

(2) Ibid., 11. 23.

abhiyoga). Real poets were required to be miniature pundits. Hence it is no wonder to find a good amount of learning and erudition in a poet of Svayambhū's eminence. His works and reputation both show that he occupied a lofty position as a poet as well as a scholar. Attention has been already drawn to the big titles like Kavirāja, Chandaścūdāmanī etc., enjoyed by Svayambhū. His reference to 'five spics', to Bāna and Harsa, to Bhāmaha and Daṇḍin, to Bharata, Piṅgala and Indragomin is indicative of his familiarity with various disciplines like Rhetorics, Metrics, Dramaturgy, Music and Grammar as also with the Sk. Kāvya and Nāṭaka. Citations from about three scores of Pk. and Ap. poets in his *Svayambhūcchandas* provide a concrete evidence of his comprehensive and critical knowledge of both these literatures. It is therefore quite natural that numerous later poets and authors have paid glowing tributes to Svayambhū.

The Tippana on MP. 1 9 5 gives a note on *Svayambhū* as *pāṃthadī-baddha-Rāmāyana-kartā Āpalisaṃghīyaka*. From this reference we understand that Svayambhū belonged to the Yāpanīya sect. Premi¹ and Upadhye² have collected together various literary and inscriptional references to the Yāpanīya sect and have brought forth its importance, mostly in the South in and about the Karpātaka region, as a Jain schism worthy of being mentioned alongside the Śvetāmbara and the Digambara sects. It shared some tenets and beliefs characteristic of either.

In this case also we do not have any direct or indirect statement from Svayambhū. But in one point, I think, this can be supported from his voluminous epics. The Yāpanīya sect was comparatively tolerant of other religious beliefs and held that not absolutely giving up all possessions (*sagrantha*) and allegiance to a non-Jain denomination did not disqualify one from attaining salvation. Such a catholic outlook on religious matters is found to be characteristic of Svayambhū from what we gather from several passages occurring in his three extant works.

The following passage is taken from the *Ripṭhanemicariu*, the occasion being the last moments of Abhimanyu on the battle-grounds.

सउहदेण एम चवन्तएण, सो सुमरिउ देउ मरन्तएण ॥
 जो सव्वहँ देवहँ अगलउ, तइलोक्क-सिहरे जमु थावँलउ ॥
 जे अटठ वि कम्मई णिज्जियई, जे पञ्चेन्द्रियई परज्जियई ॥
 जे धरिवि महारिसि मोक्खु नय, जेसु तणएँ धम्मे चिय जीव-दय ॥
 जे णासिउ जाइ-जरा-मरण, सो सव्वहँ तिहुयणहो जे सरण ॥
 जो बहइ णिरञ्जण परम छवि, जेसु सोउ (वि)ओउ विणासु णवि ॥
 जो णा इव णउँसउ णइव तिय, ण पयट्ट एक्क-वि जेसु किय ॥
 जो णिक्कलु सन्तु पराहिपर ॥
 णारायणु दिणयर बडसवणु, सिउ वरुणु हुवायणु ससि पवणु ।
 जो होउ सु होउ युणन्तु पिउ, एक्कन्ते करेप्पिणु कालु किउ ॥

—*Ripṭhanemicariu* 55 30 1-10

'While speaking thus, Abhimanyu, who was dying called to his mind that deity, who is foremost among all, whose abode is on the

(1) Premi, 1942, 41-60.

(2) Upadhye, 1933, 224-231.

(3) para-śāsane sa-granthānām mokṣam ca.

(4) cf. Saṅgā's prayer to Ajita in Vimalasūri's *Paṇḍitarīya*:
 nāha' tumañ Bambhāṇo, Tiloyano, Saṃkaro, Sayambuddho.
 Nārāyaṇo, Apanto, Tiloya-pujjārīho Aruhā. V. 122.

top of the three worlds, who has conquered all the eight (types of) Karmas, who has conquered all the five senses, relying on whom as the support great sages attained salvation, in whose religion kindness towards the living has (the chief) place, who has done away with birth, old age and death, who is the refuge of all the three worlds, who possesses the highest spotless lustre, who is free from sorrow and destruction, who is neither male, nor eunuch, nor female (?) who does not partake in any activity, who is indivisible, continually existing and the highest of the high, who is Nārāyaṇa, Sun, Vaiśravaṇa, Śiva, Varuṇa, Fire, Moon, Wind; whoever he may be, Abhimanyu was there praying to that deity, and concentrating (on him) (?), he succumbed to death.'

Here it is clear that once we are agreed upon the real nature of the Supreme Deity, Svayambhū has no partiality for giving it any specific name, call it Nārāyaṇa or Śiva or Wind or whatever you like.

A passage similar in spirit to the above can be cited from PC.:

किय बन्दन सुह-गइ-गामियहो, भावें चन्दप्पह-सामियहो ॥
 'जय तुहें मइ तुहें गइ तुहें सरणु, तुहें माय ३'पु तुहें बन्धु-जणु ॥
 तुहें परम-पक्खु परमत्ति-हर, तुहें सब्बहुँ पराहिपर ॥
 तुहें दंसणे जाणे चरित्ते चित्त, तुहें सयल-सुरासुरेहिं नमिउ ॥
 सिद्धन्ते म ते तुहें बायरणे, सज्जाएँ ज्ञाणे तुहें तक्करणे ॥
 ॥ वत्ता ॥

अरहन्तु बुद्ध तुहें हरि हर वि, तुहें अण्णाण-तमोहरिउ ।
 तुहें सुहमु णिरज्जणु परम-पउ, तुहें रवि बम्भु सयम्भु सिउ ॥

PC. 43 19 4-9

“(Rāma) bowed down with devotion to Lord Candraprabha who helps others attain the blessed state (and recited a hymn) ‘You are the thought-principle; you are the goal and the refuge; you are mother, father, kinsmen (to me), you are the highest partisan; you are the destroyer of the greatest grief; you are the highest of the high; it is you who are found in Darśana, Jñāna and Caritra; you are bowed down to by all the gods and demons, you are in the scriptures, in Mantras and in grammar, in religious studies and meditation, and in the practice of austerities; you are the Arhat, the Buddha, Hari, as also Hara; you are the enemy of the mass of darkness in the form of ignorance; you are subtle, passionless and the highest abode; you are the Sun, Brahman, Svayambhū and Śiva.’”

The third passage is in the *Svayambhūcchandas*. It is given there anonymously as an illustration of the *Adillā* that can begin a *Sandhi*. As shown later on it is very likely that the passage is from Svayambhū's pen. It is as follows:

अक्क-पलास-विल्लु अडरूसउ,
 धम्मिअ(उ) ऐम ऐं(जैम ?) महुर तूसउ ।
 बुद्धाडच्च बम्ह हरि संकर,
 जे भेराउ देउ हरिसंकर ॥ SC. VIII 39.

‘Let the pious feel satisfaction in the same manner as a bee (going in search of flower juice indifferently to all the trees alike) the Arka, Palāśa, Bilva and Aṭarūsa. Let the Buddha, Āditya, Brahman, Hari and Śaṅkara, causing delight give.....(?)’ the last line is a bit obscure).

These three passages breathe an air of toleration which pre-

sents a welcome contrast to narrow sectarianism that is otherwise characteristic of religious writers.

From another direction too we can demonstrate this attitude of Svayambhū to regard as one the Supreme Deity conceived in different religious systems, it being attributable to the broad outlook characteristic of the Yāpaniya belief.

As is shown in Section 5 below, Svayambhū, while composing the *Paūmacariu* had closely followed Raviṣeṇa's *Paḍmacarita*. It is quite natural and obvious that for various reasons he had to make numerous alterations—additions, omissions, expansions and abridgements. In this connection it is very significant that all the purposely and bitterly anti-Brahmanical passages that are found in Raviṣeṇa's work (and ultimately, most of them, in some form or other, in Vimalasūri's *Paūmacariya*) are either completely omitted by Svayambhū or skipped over with a passing reference. The first of such conspicuous omissions is the disparaging topic of the origin of the Brahman caste (Raviṣeṇa, IV 85-131: '*dvijātīnāṃ samudbhavaḥ*'; Vimalasūri, IV 64-87, '*mūḥanāhiyāro*'). Svayambhū is quite silent about it. Secondly in the Upākhyāna (side-episode) of Hariṣeṇa the dispute relating to the processions of the Brahma-ratha and the Jina-ratha, calculated to convey the superiority of Jainism over Brahmanism (Raviṣeṇa, VIII 286-293; 397-398; Vimalasūri, VIII 147-151; 207-208) is vaguely referred to in PC. by just a single line *mahā-ṛaḥ-kāraṇe, jāṇevi janani-dukkhū* (PC. 11 2 2). The third such omission is the topic of the destruction of Marutta's sacrifice and origin of sacrifice (*Marutta-yajña-dhvamsana*) which occupies the whole of Canto XI in Raviṣeṇa and Vimalasūri. This is summarily and colourlessly dismissed by Svayambhū in barely eight words: *jāgu paṇṇisevi, riu tṭsevi* 15 8 9 b and *Nārau dhirevi, Maru vasi-karevi* 15 9 1 a.

It is true that Svayambhū's main interest lies in directly relating the narrative and hence he is generally inclined to omit, drastically abridge or make just a passing reference to all those topics and side-episodes which have little direct bearing on the principal narrative or which have an utterly didactic, descriptive or digressive aim. Yet any one who considers the respective attitudes of Raviṣeṇa and Svayambhū in this matter as reflected in the *Paḍmacarita* and the *Paūmacariu* would not fail to see the glaring contrast presented by the staunchly denouncing, refuting and dogmatic spirit of some of the passages of the former work and regular eschewing of all such references in the latter, and consequently attach to it particular significance, as is done here.

4. SVAYAMBHŪ'S LITERARY ACTIVITY

Several works—some of them preserved, others known in name only—have been ascribed to Svayambhū.

The Extant Works

At present only three works of Svayambhū are extant in the Ms. or printed form: Two Purāṇas, viz., *Paūmacariu* or *Rāmīyaṇa-purāṇa* and *Riṭṭhaṇemicariu* or *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* and a manual of Prakrit and Apabhraṃśa metres called *Svayambhūcchandas*.

(1) For previous accounts of Svayambhū's literary activity see the sources mentioned in n. 1; p. 9.

The Paūmacariu.

This is described in Section 5.

The Riṭṭhaṇemicariu

The *Riṭṭhaṇemicariu* (*Ariṣṭanemi-caritam*) or *Harivaṃśa-purāṇa* is the most voluminous of Svayambhū's works. Its extent is given as 18,000 Granthāgras. It has 1,937 Kaḍavakas'. Its 112 Sandhis are distributed over four Books or Kāṇḍas as follows: Jāyava-kāṇḍa (Yādava-kāṇḍa), 13 Sandhis; Kuru-Kāṇḍa, 19 Sandhis; Jujjha-kāṇḍa (Yuddha-kāṇḍa), 60 Sandhis; Uttara-kāṇḍa, 20 Sandhis. Its external form and structure closely resemble those of PC. As the latter is a Rāma-epic, the *Riṭṭhaṇemi-cariu* is a Kṛṣṇa-epic. It deals with the life-story of the twenty-second Tirthaṅkara Ariṣṭanemi and the narrative of Kṛṣṇa and the Pāṇḍavas in its Jain version. The life-story of Rāma and that of Kṛṣṇa along with the Pāṇḍavas appear to have been very popular religious themes, and besides Svayambhū several Sanskrit, Prakrit and Apabhraṃśa poets, before and during his times, became interested in them, employing their literary talent in composing epics on one or both of the sacred themes. This is to be largely inferred from literary allusions and citations in other works, since only a few of such epics have survived to our days. The available information on this point can be tabulated as under:

Author	Theme	Work	Language
Vimalasūri (1st or 3rd Cent.)	Rāmāyaṇa	<i>Paūmacariya</i>	Prakrit
Kittihara ⁵ (Kirtidhara)	Harivaṃśa ¹ Rāmāyaṇa	—	Prakrit or Apabhraṃśa
Anuttaravāya ⁵ or Anuttaravāgmin Raviṣeṇa (677-8 A.D.)	„ „	„ „ <i>Padmacarita</i>	„ „ Sanskrit

(1) Jain, 1935, 70.

(2) Appendix I, st. 59.

(3) Jacobi, 1914.

(4) Uddyotana-sūri in his *Kuvulapamālā* (778-779) refers paranomastically to Vimalasūri as the first author of *Harivaṃśa*:

buhayaṇa-sahasā-daiyaṇi Harivaṃsuppatti-kārayaṇi padhamaṇi
vandāmi vandiyaṇi pi hu Harivaṃsaṇi ceva Vimalapayaṇi ||

See Premi, 1942, 571-572.

(5) See PC, 1 2 8, which is taken from Raviṣeṇa. The latter in the introduction to his *Padmacarita*, while giving the tradition says that the sacred theme of the Rāma-narrative was handed down to Kīrti and from Kīrti, to Anuttaravāgmin; the written work of the latter was seen by Raviṣeṇa and hence his present attempt (viz. *Padmacarita*):

Prabhavaṇi kramataḥ kīrtiṇi tato'nuttaravāgminam |
likhitāṇi tasya saṃprāpya Raver yatno'yaṇi udyataḥ ||

Padmacarita I 42.

Now we know that Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita* is hardly anything more than an elaborated Sanskrit recast of Vimalasūri's *Paūmacariya* (cf. Premi, 'Padmacarita Aur Paūmacariya' (1942, 272-292). On this account can we identify Anuttaravāgmin with Vimalasūri? But the latter does not say that he has inherited the tradition from any Kīrti or Kirtidhara. He seems to be the pioneer in composing a Rāma epic, as well as a Kṛṣṇa epic; for the latter we have got the above quoted authority of Uddyotana.

Viaddha ¹ (Vidagdha)	Harivaṁśa	—	Prakrit
Bhadda (Bhadra) ² and/or	"	—	Apabhraṁśa
Dantibhadda (Dantibhadra) and/or			
Bhaddāsa (Bhadrāśva)	Kṛṣṇabālaca- rita		
Goinda (Govinda) ³		—	Apabhraṁśa
Nāgaha ⁴	Rāmāyaṇa	—	Prakrit
Caūmuha (Catur- mukha) ⁵	"	—	Apabhraṁśa

- (1) See *Svayambhūcchandas* III 17:

Vattam Viaddhassa—

savva-viggaha-peārē, pattā Kaṇḍ'(?nh')Ajjunā Kaṇṇam |
dhariā teṇa te devi eam tammaṇam jāṇam ||

Here b mentions Arjuna, Karna and possibly Kṛṣṇa.

- (2) See Appendix I, st. 1, 2 and 3, wherein the Go-grahaṇa and Matsya-veda episodes are mentioned.
- (3) *Svayambhūcchandas* IV 23, 24, 26 cited under Goinda's name relate to the loves of Kṛṣṇa, Rādhā and Gopis. The poem must have been composed throughout in the Mātrā or Raḍḍā metre like Haribhadra's *Nemiśāhacariu*.
- (4) *Svayambhūcchandas* I 34 cites an illustration under the name of Nāgaha, where d reads: *dhātāṁ pavāṅgamāṇa rakkhāsanda-senṇam* 'the army of the Lord of the Rākṣasas rushed on to the Monkeys'.
- (5) Premi, op. cit. p. 372, footnote 2, thinks that *Svayambhūcchandas* IV 2, VI 83, 86 and 112, cited under the name of Caūmuha pertain to the theme of Rāmāyaṇa and hence they establish Caūmuha as the author of a *Paṭma-cariu* also. But the passages have no unquestionable reference to the Rāmāyaṇa narrative. IV 2 (a) pertains to the Harivaṁśa-narrative; 2 (b) is *ko mahu jivatahum nei dhanu* 'who, while I am alive, can take away the bow?' 2 (c) is *nin-nāma-pāāsahā surahā sāsahā* 'from Gods announcing their own names'; VI 86 is *sasi uggau tāma, jēṇa ṇaha-aṅṅaṇa mandiaū |* *ṇaṇ rai-ṇaṇ-cakka, disai aruṇe(m) chaddiaū ||* 'Then rose the moon, whereby the expanse of the sky was adorned. (She appeared) as if Aruṇa had left behind, a wheel of the Sun-chariot'; VI 112 is *doha na kiya ahisesau vivitha-samubbhita-cinh(ndh) aiṇ | vaddhāsamarāvesaiṇ, valaiṇ ve-vi sannaddhai* (a is obscure—but has no reference to a Rāma-story; the rest of the stanza means) 'Both the armies, with various ensigns raised and with (their) martial spirit enhanced, became equipped': these passages contain no such details as would assign them to a work on the theme of the Rāmāyaṇa. The remaining passage VI 83 is given by the editor of the *Svayambhūcchandas* with an emendation. It reads: *ṇaṇ pavaru palāsu, vaṇa-samcārima phullā |*
te coddaha lakkaṇi (ṇi)misaddhem sara-sallā |.

Velankar has not advanced any reasons for adding *ni* before *misaddhem*. The emendation is unacceptable as it violates the metre and as such defeats the very purpose for which the stanza was cited. For it is cited to illustrate the metre Koilarīñholī having the measure 10/13 (SC. VI 82). But the stanza as emended by Velankar scans 11/13 in its latter half. This shows that the emendation by bringing in an additional mora spoils the metre. The latter half therefore should be read as in the original, *te coddaha lakkaṇa, ṇimisaddhem sara-sallā ||* The stanza in its present form presents grammatical difficulties. But the general sense and especially the sense of the latter half is quite clear, 'Those fourteen lakhs were within a trice pierced

Caumuha	Harivamśa'	—	Apabhramśa
Jinasena (783-84)	Harivamśa'	Harivamśa-	Sanskrit
	Rāmāyaṇa	purāṇa	
Guṇabhadra (c. 850)	and	Uttarapurāṇa	"
	Harivamśa		

Among the Apabhramśa poets there was a general practice of inserting their *nāmamudrā* in the concluding stanza of each section of their poems. Svayambhū too follows it. But in the *Riṭṭhanemicariu* we find not one but three different such *nāmamudrās*: those of Svayambhū, Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśaḥ-kirti (Jasakitti). Upto 99. Sandhi we regularly find the name of Svayambhū inserted in the closing Ghattā of the last Kaṭavaka of each Sandhi. Even some valuable details relating to the composition of the *Riṭṭhanemicariu* are given in the colophon of the 92. Sandhi¹. Over and above stating the extent in Sandhis of each of the three Kāṇḍas composed so far, the date of completing the Yudhakāṇḍa and that of beginning the Uttarakāṇḍa, we are told that it took Svayambhū six years, three months and eleven days in all in composing the ninety-two Sandhis of the *Riṭṭhanemicariu*. The colophon of the 99. Sandhi states 'Finished Sandhi ninety-ninth, called "The Description of the Samavasaraṇa" in the *Riṭṭhanemicariu* composed by Svayambhū, the best among Poet-laureates'. On the other hand colophon of the 100. Sandhi says: 'Finished Sandhi hundredth, called "Samavasaraṇa," in the *Riṭṭhanemicariu* (in the portion) that escaped Svayambhū and that was completed by Mahākavi Tribhuvana Svayambhū'. And similarly we find the name of Tribhuvana Svayambhū along with that of Svayambhū at the end of Sandhis 101-104. Further, in the Ghattās² of the last Kaṭavaka of 105. and³ 106. Sandhis we find the *nāmamudrās* of Svayambhū and one Jasakitti or Jasukitti (Yaśaḥ-

with arrows. They appeared (with their bloody wounds) like Palāsas blooming in a forest'.

Thus none of the stanzas mentioned by Premi, has any definite reference to the Rāma-story. But on the grounds (1) that Puspadanta at the beginning of the episode of Rāma in his *Mahāpurāṇa* significantly pays tributes to Caturmukha and Svayambhū and (2) that the Praśasti stanzas found in the beginning of Svayambhū's *Paṭimacariu* praise Caūmuha, it is plausible to ascribe a *Paṭimacariu* to Caturmukha.

1. This is to be assumed on the following grounds:

(a) Dhavala (c. 11th cent.) in his *Harivamśa-purāṇa* refers to a narrative of Hari and the Pāṇḍavas composed by Caūmuha:

Hari-Pāṇḍavāṇa kahā Caūmuha-vāsehiṃ bhāsiyaṃ jamhā |
taka virayami loya-piṇḍa jeṇa na nāseṃ dāmsaṇaṃ pauram ||
(quoted by Premi, 1942, 372, note 2).

(b) Appendix I, st. 3 praises the Gograhaṇa episode of Caturmukha, which is obviously the cattle-lifting attempted by Duryodhana and party, when the Pāṇḍavas were completing their stay at Virāṭa.

(c) *Svayambhūcchandas* IV 2 (quoted as from Caūmuha mentions Arjuna.

(2) MDJG, 52, 33.

(3) Appendix I, st. 59-62. Stanza 63 is a Sanskrit subhāṣita and it is not clear how it got in here. But similar out of place Sanskrit stanzas are found elsewhere too in the Praśasti stanzas found in Svayambhū's works. Cf. the Rudrāṣṭaka of Isānaśayana interpolated in the opening Praśasti stanzas of PC, and two Sanskrit stanzas (Appendix I, st. 51, 52) from Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita* found in the colophon of PC.

(4) Appendix I, st. 64.

(5) Appendix I, st. 66.

(6) Appendix I, st. 69, 71.

(7) Premi, 1942, 379 and Jain, 1935, 72, do not give 105. They missed it apparently because the *nāmamudrā* occurs in the first half of the Ghattā of the last Kaṭavaka of 105. Sandhi.

kirti) together in one stanza. In the colophons' of these Sandhis Svayambhū alone is mentioned; Tribhuvana Svayambhū is not included. Lastly Sandhis 107-112 contain', somewhere in the body of the last Kaṣṭhaka, in the Ghattā of the last Kaṣṭhaka or in the colophon—in one or several of these places—the *nāmamudrās* or names of all the three: Svayambhū, Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśaḥkīrti. These facts suggest that Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśaḥkīrti also had their hands in the composition of Sandhis 100-112. This is made clear by the colophons of Sandhis 100-104, 107-112 and by the colophon of the whole work'. Tribhuvana Svayambhū' and Yaśaḥkīrti' both praise the effort of 'rescuing' the incomplete or partly lost literary works of others as a magnanimous effort. In the colophon after the 112. Sandhi the following information is given': This well-known Bhārata-purāṇa containing Harivaṁśa and the life history of Nemi was composed in the Paddhaḍḍi metre by Svayambhū. Whatever gap (*sunnaṁ*) was left in his work was filled up after the poet's death by his son Tribhuvana Svayambhū. Whatever was left out even after Tribhuvana's supplementation was 'rescued' (*uddhariu*) i.e. made good by Yaśaḥkīrti in accordance with the tradition of the *Harivaṁśa* and at the instance of his Guru Sri-Guṇakīrti. At the invitation (?) of Sarahasena (?) Śreṣṭhi, Yaśaḥkīrti came to Kumara-nayari (Kumāra-nagari) and recited (this Purāṇa) before the Śrāvakas in the Paṇiyāra Jain temple near Gopagiri (Gwalior).

The requisite information regarding this Yaśaḥkīrti can be gathered from the beginning portions and colophons of his two works'. Yaśaḥkīrti Bhaṭṭāraka belonged to the Kāṣṭhā Saṁgha, Māthura Anvaya and Puṣkara Gaṇa. He to the Kāṣṭhā Saṁgha, Māthura Anvaya and Puṣkara Gaṇa. He was a pontiff at Gwalior. He flourished in the first half of the 15th century during the reign of the Tomara king Kirtisīmha. His successors were Malayakīrti and Guṇabhadra. Paṇḍita Rāidhu', who composed numerous Apabhraṁśa works like *Padma-purāṇa* (or *Balabhadrapurāṇa*), *Nemipurāṇa*, *Pārśvacarita*, *Var-dhāmānacarita*, *Dhanakumāracarita*, etc. was a contemporary and a co-disciple of Yaśaḥkīrti. Mss. of two Apabhraṁśa works of Yaśaḥkīrti are known to exist. The *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa*', a fairly extensive work in 34 sargas was composed by him in 1440 A.D.' for a layman called Hemarāja, while the *Candappahacariu* in 11 Sandhis was written at the request of a pious Jain called Siddhapāla.

Now two questions arise. First, what were the contributions

(1) Appendix I, st. 70, 72. Premi, 1942, 379 is not correct when he says that 'all the Sandhis from 100-112 mention Tribhuvana in their colophons'.

(2) Appendix I, st. 73-88. Premi and Jain again do not include here the 107. Sandhi because they missed the *nāmamudrā* that occurs in the 2. line before the Ghattā of the last Kaṣṭhaka.

(3) Appendix I, passage No. 87, lines 6-20.

(4) Appendix I, st. 68, 84.

(5) Appendix I, st. 81.

(6) This colophon is considered below.

(7) Kaslival, 1950, 98-99, 122-127; Premi, 1942, 380, footnote 6.

(8) Kaslival, 1950, 105-116.

(9) *iya Pāṇḍupurāṇe siri Guṇakitti-sisa-muṇi-Jasakitta viraiya(e) sāhu-Vilhā-putta-Hemarāja-pāmaṅkie caṭṭisamo saggo samatto, itti Pāṇḍavapurāṇaṇi samāptam*!

Kaslival, 1950, 125.

(10) *vikkama rāyaho vavagaya(e) kālae mahi-sāyara-gaha-rasa-aṅkālae* |

Kaslival, 1950, 125.

of Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśaḥkīrti in the composition of those Sandhis of the *Rīṭṭhaṇemicariu* which bear their *nāmamud-rās*? Second, why it was found necessary, not by one, but by two authors after Svayambhū—one of them was no other than his own son—to supplement the work written by him?

It appears that Svayambhū had nothing to do with the composition of 100-112 Sandhis. And what were the respective shares of Tribhuvana and Yaśaḥkīrti can be decided only by a close study of the text and other relevant sources. But this much is certain that the last Kaḍavaka of the 112. Sandhi of RC. giving the colophon of the complete work was written by Yaśaḥkīrti. Several of its lines are found word for word in his *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa*¹.

The question as to why others felt it necessary to supplement Svayambhū's *Rīṭṭhaṇemicariu* is taken up below under Section 5, because the question of multiple authorship is connected with the *Paūmacariu* also.

The work is generally called *Rīṭṭhaṇemi-cariu*². In the colophon of 109. Sandhi it is called *Rīṭṭhaṇemi-purāṇa*. In the colophon of the whole work (written by Yaśaḥkīrti) the work is referred to in view of its theme, as *Bhāraka-purāṇa*, *Nemicariya* and *Harivaṃsa*³. Svayambhū himself refers to the theme of RC. as *Harivaṃsa*⁴.

The Svayambhūcchandas

The *Svayambhūcchandas* (SC.) has been published by Velankar⁵ from the only known Ms. in the Baroda Oriental Institute. It is a comparatively modest manual of Prakrit and Apabhraṃśa metres. The work is planned in eight chapters, the first three dealing with the Pk. section, the remaining comprising the Ap. section. The first twenty-two folios of the Ms. of SC. are lost. Thus the text of SC. that is available to us is incomplete.

Its Authorship

Svayambhū's authorship of this work is settled by the title *Svayambhūcchandas*, 'Svayambhū's metrics' mentioned in the concluding stanza of each chapter. That this Svayambhū is identical with the author of PC. is clear from the numerous citations from the latter work found in SC. It is Svayambhū's practice to cite illustrations from the Ap. literature known to him and in all the cases he gives such illustrations, the name of the original author is also mentioned. But besides these, there are many illustrations cited without any name. Several of these anonymous illustra-

(1) Lines 1-7 are the same as given from the last portion of the *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa*, Kāśīval, 1950, 124. Only instead of *viuse sayambhūm mahi-vitthāri* there is *muni-Jasakitti(i) mahi-vitthāri*. Further line 16 repeats the same thing partly in other words, while lines 17-19 and 21 are identical with those in the *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa* (ibid, 123).

(2) At least three Mss. of the *Rīṭṭhaṇemicariu* have been reported by Premī (1942, 376 footnotes 2-3): One from the Government MS. collection at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona (No. 1117 of 1891-1895), another from the Ailak Pannālāl Sarasvatibhavan, Bombay and the third from the Godikā temple collection at Sāmgāner.

(3) Appendix I, passage 37, line 1.

(4) Appendix I, passage 57, line 2, 13.

(5) Velankar, 1935, 1936.

(6) The title appears to have been coined by Svayambhū on the model of the *Jayadevacchandas* of Jayadeva (Velankar, 1940, 1-40). cf. also the *Chandas-śekhara* of Rājasekhara Kavi.

tions can be traced' to PC. The conclusion is obvious that probably all the anonymous illustrations in SC. are taken from Svayambhū's own works. In their case, the source being quite obviously understood, he saw no propriety in attaching his name. This clearly proves common authorship for SC. and PC. Citing the stanza 'Sri-Harṣo nipuṇah kavīḥ' etc. in SC. (I 144 a) and the reference' to Sri-Harṣa in RC. as making a present of *nipuṇatva* to Svayambhū supports the same conclusion'. This invalidates several inferences of Velankar regarding Svayambhū and SC.

SC. is not very ambitious. Its expressed aim is to give in a nutshell the essential features of Pk. and Ap. prosody. In the closing stanza of each chapter the work is described as *pañcamśa-sāra-hua* 'the substance of the five Gaṇas'. The concluding stanza of Ch. III states: *pāua-sāro parisamatto* 'the choice matter of the Prakrit prosody has been treated.' The same remark is repeated at the opening of Ch. V.

Its Prakrit Section

The Prakrit section of SC. presents several surprises for us. Though it is called *Prākṛtasāra* it does not treat in its available portion any of the genuine Pk. *Mātrāvṛttas*'. What is given in the Pk. section are the well-known Akṣaravṛttas of the Sanskrit prosody with their Sama (from the Uktā to the Utkṛti class, the Śeṣa-vṛttas and the Daṇḍakas), Ardhasama and Viśama divisions. In the fragment of SC. preserved to us there is nothing corresponding to the fourth chapter of Hemacandra's *Chandonuśāsana* describing the Āryā, Galitaka, Khaṇḍjaka and Śiṛṣaka class of Pk. metres. What is still stranger, these so-called Pk. metres are defined as if they were *Mātrāvṛttas*. They are defined, not by using the well-known Akṣaragaṇas (*ya, ra, ta, etc.*), but by using a special terminology of *Mātragaṇas*, such as *ta, tāra, etc.*, for a Tri-mātra, *ca, cagaṇa, caṁsa* for a Caturmātra and so on, with the particularization of the type of the Gaṇa as required.

Moreover, as noted previously, Svayambhū, unlike Hemacandra, does not compose his own illustrations to support the metrical rules and definitions in SC. He prefers to illustrate from the then available Pk. and Ap. literatures and in many a case the name of the author also is prefixed to the stanza cited. Thereby we come to know of a large number of Pk. and Ap. poets almost all of whom were so far quite unknown to us. It also gives us a glimpse of the riches of Pk. and Ap. literature cultivated in and before Svayambhū's time.

Its Apabhramśa Section

The Ap. section of SC. is important from several viewpoints. The sources for the study of Ap. prosody are considerably few and their usefulness is further diminished by their sketchy, incomplete or indiscriminately eclectic character. So far Hemacandra's

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- (1) Modi, 1940, 172, Prem, 1942, 383-384. This matter is dealt with further below.
 - (2) 'Siri-Hariseṁ piya-ṇiṇattanaṇau'. Appendix I, passage 57, line 9 a.
 - (3) Premi, 1942, 384.
 - (4) Summary of the contents, importance and other information concerning SC. will be found in the abovementioned articles of Velankar and in Premi, 1942. Velankar reproduces some of this information in the introduction to his edition of Rājasekhara's *Chandaśākhara*, 1946, 1-14.

Chandonuśāsana was the only work to which we glanced with some hope of getting light on all sorts of metrical problems of Ap. And we know well how often it failed us¹. Under the circumstances, a pre-Hemacandra work on Ap. metres from the pen, not of a mere theoretician, but of an epic poet recognised as Kāvīrāja and Mahākavi, deserves, in spite of its briefness, to be welcomed. And in view of its value as an early authentic source, a short analysis of the Ap. section of SC. will not be here out of place.

Analysis of the contents of SC. IV-VIII

- Ch. IV. Utsāhādī (Treatment of the Utsāha and other Metres):
- A. Introductory (1-4).
Introductory stanza (1); metrical value of the Bindu and of e and o in certain positions (2-4).
 - B. The Mātrā-prakarāṇa (5-28).
Utsāha (5-6); Duvahaa (Dvipathaka i.e., Dohā) with its varieties (7-13); Mātrā with its varieties (14-28).
 - C. The Vadanaka-prakarāṇa (29-32).
Vadanaka with its varieties (29-32).
 - D. Miscellaneous (33-42).
Another application of the name *Vadanaka* (33); *Prahe-likā* (34); *Hṛdayālikā* (35); *Dhavalā* (36-39); *Maṅgala* (40-41); the concluding stanza (42).
- Ch. V The Ṣaṭpada-jāti.
- Three varieties of the Dhruvaka (1); quantity of the pāda-ending syllable (2); definition of the Ṣaṭpada Dhruvaka (3); its varieties: Ṣaṭpada Jāti (4-5), S. Upajāti (6-7) and S. Avajāti (8-9); total of these varieties (10); the concluding stanza (11).
- Ch. V. Catuspadis and Dvipadis.
- A. The Antarasamā Catuspadī (1-148).
Types of the Catuspadī (1); 110 Antarasamā Catuspadis beginning with the Campakakusumā and ending with the Śaśibimbaka described (2-148).
 - B. The mixed type of the Catuspadī (149-150).
 - C. The Ardhasamā Catuspadī (151-152).
 - D. The Sarvasamā Catuspadī (153-161).
 - E. The Dvipadī (162-203).
 - The concluding stanza (204).
- Ch. VII. The Shorter Dvipadis.
- Their province and general character (1-2); 10 such Dvipadis defined (3-12); the concluding stanza (13).
- Ch. VIII. The Sandhi-bandha and the Rāsā-bandha.
- A. Some common Ap. metres (1-6).
Utthakka (1-2); Madanāvatāra (3-4); Dhruvaka (5-6).
 - B. The Sandhi-bandha (7-45).
The Chhaḍḍaṇiā and other structural units (7); seven Chhaḍḍaṇiās (8-23); three Ghattās (24-29). The terms Paddhaḍiā, Pada, Yamaka, Kaḍavaka, Sandhi, etc. explained (30-35) and illustrated (36-45).

(1) In the past few years Velankar has brought to light several works of Pk. prosody like the *Vṛttajātisamuccaya* of Virahāṅka, *Kavidarpaṇa*, *Gāthālakṣaṇa* of Nanditādhya, *Chandaḥkośa* of Ratnaśekhara and *Chandaśekhara* of Rājaśekhara. But none of these works even comes near to doing full justice to their subject.

- C. The varieties of Tāla (46-47).
 D. Some structural terms (48).
 E. The Rāsā-bandha (49-52).
 The concluding stanza (53).

Citations in SC.

As stated above, to illustrate the metres defined Svayambhū has given more than 213 citations—most of them consist of a single stanza—from the current Pk. and Ap. poetry. Of these 132 are found in the preserved portion of the Pk. section, 81 in the Ap. section. Most of the citations are given under their author's name and in this manner fifty-eight writers are quoted: forty-eight for the Pk. section, seven for the Ap. section and three for both. Caturmukha, Dhūrta, Māuradeva, Dhanadeva, Aryadeva, Chailla, Govinda, Suddhaśila, Jinadāsa and Vidagdha appear in the Ap. section.

But besides the illustrations cited along with their author's name, there are fifty citations, all in the Ap. section, which are given without any author's name prefixed to them. The problem of these anonymous citations has been solved by Modi¹ and Premi² by identifying several of them from Svayambhū's PC. They have shown that

SC. V	9	=	PC. 14	7	9
VI	42	=	" 65	1	1
" VI	71	=	" 77	1	1
" VI	74	=	" 77	13	13
" VIII	27	=	" 5	1	1

A further examination of PC. has enabled me to make the following identifications:

SC. V	5	=	PC. 3	3	11
" VIII	4	=	" 24	2	1-2
" "	6	=	" 33	3	9
" "	17	=	" 3	1	1
" "	21	=	" 31	1	1
" "	25	=	" 41	1	1

From this it follows that whenever Svayambhū has selected the illustrations from his own works, he has given them anonymously. Hence it is reasonable to conclude that most of the nameless illustrative stanzas in SC. belong to Svayambhū—most of them, and not possibly all, because the text of SC. is based on a single defective Ms. that is unreliable in several matters. For instance the ascriptions of SC. I 6 to Vijjā and of SC. I 78 to Suddhakai are disputed by the marginal gloss to SC. which gives instead the names of Divāara and Nīṇa respectively. Still more significant is the fact that at least in one case we are in a position to prove that the Ms. of SC. makes a wrong ascription. SC. VI 71 is reproduced from PC. (77 1 1). But that illustration is given in SC. under the name of Caūmuha.³ Hence so long as we have not got a satisfactory text of SC. based on sufficient Ms. material we should be cautious in drawing conclusions from the available text of SC. Nevertheless, we are within reasonable limits when we say that most of the anonymous citations in SC. are taken from Svayambhū's own works. It is likely that some of them did not belong to any particular work, but were composed by Svayambhū just to illustrate his definitions.

(1) Modi, 1940, 172.

(2) Premi, 1942, 383.

(3) Caūmuha is a recurrent misprint in the printed text of SC.

All the citations in SC. that could be identified have been traced to PC. alone. Several of the anonymous stanzas have reference to the Mahābhārata theme¹ and therefore, taking for guidance the context and the metre of these Harivaṃśa citations in SC., I casually examined RC., but could not identify a single citation. And that is natural because it is quite probable that RC. was Svayambhū's last work (see the next section). This also creates one more problem for us; what must have been the source of these anonymous citations having reference to the Harivaṃśa theme?

The Pk. section of SC. in this matter presents a contrast to its Ap. section. Therein all the illustrations are taken from other poets. There is not one anonymous citation. Svayambhū's literary activity seems to have been exclusively confined to Ap.

The lost portion of SC.

Velankar thinks that the lost portion of SC. consisting of folios 1 to 22 just dealt with the metres containing from 1 to 13 syllables in each line. The Prakrit metres proper are left, according to him, untouched by Svayambhū. He observes, 'Another strange thing about Svayambhū is that not only does he treat the ordinary Samskr̥ta metres as the Prākṛta ones, regarding them as the Mātravyūttas and defining them as such, but he totally neglects the proper Prākṛta metres discussed at great length by Hemacandra in his *Chandonuśāsana*, p. 28b and the following, and by Virahāṅka in his *Vṛttajāṭisamuccaya* Chs. III-IV". Again in his introductory remarks to the edition of Rājasekhara Kavi's *Chandaśśekhara* he says, 'unlike Svayambhū, however, they (Prākṛta Paṅgala and Chandaḥkośa) define the Gāthā and its derivatives from the Prākṛta metres.

Now it would be strange that though SC. claimed to contain all that was important in Pk. and Ap. prosody, it did not treat the genuine Pk. metres. And in that case the imposing title *Chandaś-cūḍāmaṇi* 'the crest-jewel (?) of metrics' attached to Svayambhū by Tribhuvana would appear more of an expression of filial affection than a proper appraisal of Svayambhū's achievements in the field of Pk. metrics. It would be, moreover, inexplicable why Svayambhū did not treat those popular and well-known Pk. metres (commonly used in Ap. also) when he admiringly mentions by their names some of them², when he actually employs in his epics some of them³ and when he himself has written a work on Pk. and Ap. prosody.

The question, therefore, naturally arises: Is the assumption

(1) See for example, SC. VI 45, 58, 98, 102, 152; VIII 2, 9. Premi, 1942, 383 adumbrates the possibility of tracing some of these to RC.

(2) Velankar, 1935, 23.

(3) Velankar, 1946, 4.

(4) Cakkalāheṃ Kulaheṃ Khandhaheṃ,
Pavanuddhuta-Rāsāluddhaheṃ |
Mañjariya-Vilāsiṇi-Nakkudeṃ,
suha-chandheṃ saddeṃ Khaḍaḍaheṃ | PC. 23 1 6-7.

Of these Cakkalā and Kulā are defined at SC. VIII 48, Khandhaya (Skandhaka) at Ch. IV 5, Pavanoddhuta at Ch. IV 64, Khaḍaḍaya at *Vṛttajāṭisamuccaya* (Velankar, 1929, IV 73-74).

(5) Helā-dvipadī is used in PC 17, and 25. Sandhis, Mañjarī in PC. 19, and 45. Sandhis, Dvipadī in PC. 13. Sandhi, Sālabhanjikā in PC. 46. Sandhi and Vilāsiṇi in PC. 17, 12; 46, 2. Most of these are used as Kaḍavaka-commencing stanzas. For their use in MP. see Section 7.

plausible that the lost portion of SC. contained only the wanting Varṇavṛttas from the Uktā to Atijagati division along with some introductory matter and nothing else? Let us examine it.

As unfortunately the stanzas are not numbered in the Ms., we have to take resort to inference. Each side of the folios of the Ms. of SC. contains about 8 lines with 42 letters to each line on an average. This gives us a round figure of 330 to 340 letters per side. Now the first few folios contain on an average four metres of the length of the Atijagati or Śakvari class with their definitions and illustrations. On the basis of these data we can form a rough estimate as to how many metres on an average were contained by each side of the folios. Some calculation done with the help of the above data shows that about six metres having from 8 to 12 syllables per line along with their definitions and illustrations can be contained by each side of the folio. To form an idea as to how many folios could possibly have been occupied by the treatment of these metres, we should know their number according to Svayambhū.

The extant portion of the Varṇavṛttas treated by Svayambhū can favourably compare in its extent with the corresponding portion of the *Kavidarpaṇa* or the *Vṛttaratnākara*. The latter of these two works treats a slightly smaller number of metres. On the other hand, Hemacandra's *Chandonuśāsana* is elaborate. Thus *Svayambhūcchandas* in this matter stands midway between the *Kavidarpaṇa* and the *Chandonuśāsana*, somewhat nearer to the former than the latter.

Now among the missing Varṇavṛttas those having from 1 to 7 letters per line could not have occupied more than one side altogether. Corresponding to the remaining classes upto to the Rucirā variety of the Atijagati class, the *Kavidarpaṇa* has 47 metres, the *Vṛttaratnākara* has 59. Accordingly SC. could not have treated more than 90 or 100 metres at the most. Counting six metres per side, the space occupied by these metres would come to about 16 sides or 8 folios. Taking into consideration the space devoted to the introductory matter and to the treatment of the metres containing from 1 to 7 letters per line, we can quite reasonably conclude that the treatment of the missing Varṇavṛttas from the Uktā to the Praharṣiṇī or the Mattamayūra variety of the Atijagati class, could not have occupied a space of more than nine or ten folios of SC.

This conclusion is supported by another consideration too. In any treatment of the Varṇavṛttas the space occupied by the first 13 classes of metres cannot be possibly more than about half of the space occupied by the rest of the classes down to the Utkṛti, along with the Daṇḍakas, the Ardhasama Vṛttas and the Viṣama Vṛttas. Now this latter portion in SC. occupies 22 folios (from 23 to 44). Hence the missing Varṇavṛttas could not have occupied 10 or 11 folios at the most.

If the missing Varṇavṛttas were contained in ten of the missing folios only, what were the remaining twelve folios devoted to? Let us consider the matter. The Āryā, Galitaka and Khaṇḍjaka Prakaraṇas of the fourth chapter of the *Chandonuśāsana* deal with some 85 different metres. Making allowance for the greater elaboration and the compilatory character of the *Chandonuśāsana*, we can assume that the corresponding number of the metres of these classes, if treated by Svayambhū, would be in the vicinity of 70. Counting even as three metres per side on an average, these 70 metres can

occupy a space of some 24 sides or 12 folios. Thus of the missing 22 folios of SC., about 10 dealt with from the Uktā to the Jagatī and part of the Atijagatī classes of the Varṇavṛttas, while the twelve folios preceding them could have well contained the metres of the Āryā, Galitaka and Khānjaka classes.

Fortunately there are some positive indications¹ to believe that Svayambhū did treat the genuine Pk. metres. In the commentary² on the fourth stanza (isī cumbiām etc.) Act I of the *Abhijñānaśākuntala*, Rāghavabhaṭṭa, while explaining the metre of the stanza makes the following remarks:

iyam ca Gītiḥ. Tallakṣaṇam Sambhu- —'cāccaravadha-addhe udāsthaddhammi na visame masta guru sattaddha Gii-addhe'. Atra pūrvārdhe pūrvayor imkāra-himkārayor laghutvaṁ jñeyam. tad uktam tatraiva—'iha ārabindujuāe osuddhā-paā vasānam milahu' iti.

Here two quotations are given by Rāghavabhaṭṭa. The first is hopelessly corrupt. Excepting the last two syllables Gii all the rest of the text of that quotation is printed in one mass without any word division in the original. It is not possible to make out from this the original wording or sense, but it is given with the express statement that this is a definition of the metre Gīti quoted from one Sambhu. The second quotation too is somewhat corrupt. Its correct form is as under:

iha(i)-ārā bindu-juā, e-o suddhā paāvasānammi lahu.

In the commentary on *Śākuntala* V 16 also occurs, 'e-o suddhā paāvasānammi lahu'. These latter two quotations are given to support the metrically short character of final *im* and *him* in a Pk. metre. It is clearly stated that the second quotation in the commentary on *Śākuntala* I 4 is taken from the same source (*tatraiva*) as the first i.e., from Sambhu according to the text as we have it. Now this second citation is obviously taken from the *Svayambhūcchandas* of Svayambhū wherein IV 2 reads:

i-hi-ārā bindu-juā paāvasānammi jaha huvanti lahu !
taha kattha-vi chanda-vasā kāavvā u-hu-ārā ||

and further IV 3 reads:

binṇi-vi e-o suddhā paāvasānammi jaha huvanti lahu || etc.

Rāghavabhaṭṭa has apparently combined SC. IV 2 and 3 in his citation. But there does not appear any reasonable doubt as to Rāghavabhaṭṭa's source. Two results follow from this: first, although the name of the authority is given as Sambhu, it is but a corruption of the correct name Svayambhū; second, Svayambhū had also to his credit the treatment of at least the Āryā class of Prakrit metres.

Svayambhū and *Svayambhūcchandas* have been quoted by two other late metricians also in the incorrect forms *Sambhu* and *Sambhucchandas*. Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa in his commentary (1544 A.D.) on Kedārabhaṭṭa's *Vṛttaratnākara*³ mentions *Sambhucchandas* along with the *Prākṛtapaiṅgala* and *Cūdāmaṇi* as his sources for the information he supplies regarding Prakrit metres'. His words are: *Prākṛtādiṣu prāyaḥ paridṛṣṭāni chandāmsi Prākṛtapaiṅgala-*

(1) Bhayani, H.C., 'Svayambhū and the Prakrit Metres', BV, n.s. 8, 9-10, Sept.-Oct. 1946. 137-138. The view expressed in that note has been revised here on discovering fresh evidence.

(2) Published along with Godbole and Parab's edition of the 'Śākuntala', Bombay 1889.

(3) Parab, 1902. 68.

(4) Though he states that he had examined the above three works, in the portion that follows all the quotations are from the *Prākṛta-paiṅgala*.

Sambhucchandasa- Cūḍāmanyādi-grantha- paryālocanayā vyutpitsuvyutpatty-artham asmābhir ucyante.

Similarly the *Chandomañjarī* of Gaṅgādāsa Kavi thrice quotes Śambhu: The metres Bhujagaśisubhṛtā, Mañjubhāṣiṇī and Rsabhagajavilasita are given by Śambhu, according to Gaṅgādāsa Kavi, under the respective names of Bhujagaśisusṛtā, Sunandini and Gajaturagavilasita. If we refer to SC., we find that the first of these three metres could have been in that portion of SC. which is lost and hence we are not in a position to ascertain what was the name given by Svayambhū to the Bhujagaśisubhṛtā. The Mañjubhāṣiṇī is given as *Nandinī* by Svayambhū (S.C. I. 3-4), which designation is very near to *Sunandini*, and the Rsabhagajavilasita is given as *Gaavaravilasaa* (i.e. *Gajavaravilasitaka*) at SC. I. 47-48, which is comparable to *Gajaturagavilasita* cited by Gaṅgādāsa Kavi. This makes it probable that the authority quoted by the latter under the name *Śambhu* is nobody else than Svayambhū, the author of SC. It is like that both Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa and Gaṅgādāsa Kavi knew SC. at second hand. Moreover by their time the names of ancient metrical authorities like Svayambhū had become half-legendary and nobody bothered much about their correct form. Under the circumstances, Svayambhū is transformed into Śambhu and Sevala or Saitava (whose opinion on Yati is quoted by Svayambhū, who is known as an ancient metrical authority to Hemacandra and the *Kavidarpaṇa* and whose opinion on the name of the metre commonly known as *Vasantatilakā* is quoted by most of the Sanskrit metricians) undergoes metamorphosis as *Śveta*¹. Hence it is not difficult to explain how *Svayambhū* was cited as *Śambhu* by Rāghavabhaṭṭa, Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa and Gaṅgādāsa Kavi.

All these considerations lead us to believe that the lost portion of SC. contained a section on pure Prakrit metres dealing with the Āryā, Galitaka, Khañjaka etc. that preceded the section on the Varṇavṛttas.

The Chandaśśekhara and SC.

Velankar has published² the fifth chapter of the *Chandaśśekhara* of Rājaśekhara Kavi, who most probably flourished in the first quarter of the eleventh century. This is the only available portion of the text, the portion of the Ms. dealing with the Sk. and Pk. metres being at present untraceable. If we compare this fifth chapter of the *Chandaśśekhara* with SC. IV-VIII, we can see at the first glance that the former is little more than a Sk. translation of SC. IV-VIII. The slight difference in the arrangement, order of treatment and names of the metres indicates that Rājaśekhara Kavi had occasionally consulted other sources also. The earlier portion being lost, we do not know if Rājaśekhara Kavi admitted his debt to Svayambhū. That portion could have also thrown some indirect light on the real Pk. metres of SC.

The minor details with regards to which *Chandaśśekhara* deviates from SC. are shared by the *Chandonuśāsana* also. This shows that Hemacandra has used both, SC. as well as the *Chandaśśekhara*.

(1) Parāb, 1902, 108, 114, 119.

(2) See the following quotation from the *Chandogovinda* of his Guru Bhaṭṭa Puruṣottama given by Gaṅgādāsa Kavi: Śveta-Māṇḍavya-mukhyāstu, necchanti munayo yatini: *Chandomañjarī*, p. 105.

(3) Velankar, 1946, 1-14.

The Lost Works

The *Suddhayacariya*.

The colophon stanza¹ at the beginning of the 100. Sandhi of RC. is, according to our interpretation, from Svayambhū's pen. It mentions *Suddhayacariya* and *Paūmacariya* as the two works written by Svayambhū before the *Riṭṭhañemacariu*. Premi suggests² that *Suddhayacariu* is a scribal error for *Suvvayacariu* and this latter is nothing but a qualification of *Paūmacariu* mentioned just before in the same line, because Padma and Lakṣmana according to the Jain mythology flourished during the Tirtha of Muni Suvrata. But the force of *ca* in the words *suddhayacariyam ca* of the stanza in question makes this interpretation untenable. Two, not one, works are clearly intended. Now we actually know, of course in name only, of a later composition, possibly in Apabhraṃśa, called *Suddhaya-vīra-kahā* written by one Mahākavi Devadatta³, who is significantly compared by his son Vīra with Svayambhū and Puṣpadanta. Thus there is nothing against our believing that Svayambhū composed the poem called *Suddhayacariya*. This poem was probably in Apabhraṃśa, since we do not know of any Pk. work by Svayambhū and the absence in SC. of quotations from his own works is not without some meaning.

The *Siri-Paṇcamikahā*.

In one⁴ of the Praśasti stanzas discussed below Tribhuvana declares that he had composed the highly wonderful *Paṇcamīcariu* without having tasted (i.e. independently of) the matter or style of Caturmukha or Svayambhū. In another place⁵ he says: Had Tribhuvana Svayambhū not been the younger son of 'the crest-jewel of metrics' (? i.e. Svayambhū) who would have 'repaired' (*samāreu*, i.e., redacted) *Siri-Paṇcamī* the poem composed in the *Paddhaḍiā*?⁶

These remarks imply that not only Tribhuvana himself had written a *Paṇcamīcariu*, but Svayambhū also had composed a poem in the *Paddhaḍiā* metres called *Siri-paṇcamī-kahā*, dealing with the mātātmya of the Jñānaraṇcamī or Śrutapaṇcamī similar to, say, the *Bhavisattakaha* of Dhanapāla.

Due to reasons unknown to us this poem was considered incomplete or defective in some way by Tribhuvana and hence he worked it over.

Other works.

In the very beginning of PC., while introducing himself, Svayambhū calls himself *Karirāja*. This shows that at the time

(1) Appendix II, stanza 65. For its discussion see Section 5.

(2) Premi, 1942. 378 footnote.

(3) "(वीर) कविने अपने पिता महाकवि देवदत्तकी चार कृतियोंका उल्लेख किया है। इनमेंसे प्रथम 'बरांगचरित' तो पद्धतियाँबच कहा गया है, शेष 'मुद्दयवीर कहा', 'मा (?) न्तिचच्चरिया' और 'अंबादेवीराम' भी अपभ्रंशकी रचनाएँ हो सकती हैं। एक मंथिके आदिपद्यमें कविने कहा है कि जब म्दयभुका जन्म हुआ तब एक कवि हुए, पुष्पदन्तके होने से दो और देवदन्तके होने से तीन।" Jain, 1946, 120.

(4) Appendix I, stanza 45.

(5) Appendix I stanza 47.

(6) *buddhic avagāhiye kaitaccin PC 1 2 9b.*

of composing PC. Svayambhū had already earned the title of *Kavirāja*. Such an eminent literary status could be won only when one has got several important poetical works to his credit. So before PC., Svayambhū must have composed at least two, possibly more, poetical works. Were the *Sirī-pañcamī-kahā* and the *Suddhaya-cariya* written before PC.? We have no means to ascertain this or to decide whether there was any other work or works of Svayambhū over and above these two written before PC.

The Praśasti stanza 4 given in Appendix I, tells us that the intoxicated elephant in the form of Apabhraṃśa roams at will only so long as the goad in the form of Svayambhū's grammar does not strike on its head. Further stanza 5 given there states: Victorious be the Svayambhū-lion, having correct words as his terrible fangs, fierce to look at on account of claws in the form of metres and figures, and having grammar as his wealth of main. On the strength of these stanzas Jain and Premi suppose¹ that Svayambhū had also written a grammar, possibly an Apabhraṃśa grammar. Jain is even inclined to credit him with the authorship of a work on rhetorics and another on lexicography. But the references are too general and vague to permit even any tentative conclusions in this matter. They may be nothing more than tributes paid to Svayambhū for his proficiency in various śāstras like Vyākaraṇa, Ālankāra, Kośa etc., that is evident from his poetic works. Tribhuvana describes² himself also metaphorically as a choice bull (*dhavala*) having grammar as his strong shoulders, scriptures as limbs, logic as his terrible feet and carrying the load of poetry to the Jina-Tirtha.

The other references to Svayambhū's grammar and rhetorics pointed out by Jain are admittedly of a mythological or doubtful character and hence without any probative value.

Svayambhū's achievements.

Svayambhū should be counted among those fortunate writers who achieved during their life-time recognition and literary fame that was amplified by subsequent generations. He was well-known as Kavirāja during his times and his son Tribhuvana never tires of speaking in glowing terms about his father. The Praśasti stanzas found in the beginning and end of some MSS. of PC., are most probably by Tribhuvana and they obviously give expression to the contemporary literary appraisal of Svayambhū. His name was spoken along with Caturmukha and Bhadra (or Dantibhandra), celebrated names in the field of Apabhraṃśa letters. He is even said to have excelled them. Especially Svayambhū's description of water-sports (*jalakrīḍā*) in PC. (Śandhi 14) was acknowledged as a masterpiece worth mentioning along side the *Gograha-kathā* of Caturmukha and the *Matsyavedha* of Bhadra. Whether you talk of the beauty of ideas or of expressions, whether you weigh knowledge of rhetorics, proficiency in Ap. grammar or skill in handling varied metres, Svayambhū is recognised as an all-round master³.

That the encomiums showered upon his father by Tribhuvana were not merely an expression of filial affection is borne out by the appreciations of many later poets and authors who are never sparing in their praise of Svayambhū. Puṣpadanta, who along with Caturmukha and Svayambhū constitutes the big trio of Apabhraṃśa

(1) Jain, 1936, 74-75; 1946, 113; Premi, 1942, 385-86.

(2) Appendix I, stanza 34.

(3) Appendix I, stanzas 1-6.

poetry, mentions' him besides Caturmukha, Harṣa and Bāṇa and speaks reverently of him as a great Ācārya surrounded by thousands of friends and relatives' Hariṣeṇa in his *Dhammaparikkhā*' (A.D. 987) raises Svayambhū to the pedestal of a god and praises his knowledge of mundane and supramundane narratives. Kanakāmara, the author of *Karakaṇḍucariu* (11th century) remembers' him as one possessing a comprehensive mind (*visāla-cittu*). Hemacandra (1089-1172) considers' him as an important metrical authority like Bharata, Kāśyapa, Piṅgala, Saitava, and Jayadeva and borrows several passages verbatim from the *Svayambhū-cchandās*. Several other poets and writers who refer to Svayambhū as a great poet and an authority are mentioned below:

Author	Work	Date
Nayanandi'	Sayalavivihivāṇa (in Ap.)	11th Cent.
Vira'	Jambūsāmicariu (")	1020 A.D.
Śricandra"	Rayanakaraṇḍu (")	1064 A.D.
—	Kavidarpaṇachandovṛtti'	13th Cent.
Dhanapāla"	Bāhubalicariu (in Ap.)	1398 A.D.
Simhasena alias Raīdhu"	Mehesaracariu (")	15th Cent.
Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa	Com. on Vṛttaratnākara"	1544 A.D.
Cintāmaṇimīśra	Vāṇmayaviveka"	16th Cent.
Rāghavabhaṭṭa	Com. on Śākuntala	
Gaṅgādāsakavi	Chandomañjarī"	

Among the later writers, Rājasekhara Kavi appears to be the most indebted to Svayambhū. For, as pointed out earlier (pp. 46-47) the Ap. section of his *Chandaśekhara* is but a Sanskrit recast

- (1) Caumuhu Sayambhu Siri-Harisu Donu.
n'āloiu kai Isānu Vānu/ *Mahāpurāṇa* 1 1 5.
- (2) Kairāu sayambhu mahāyariu.
so sayāṇa-sahāsahim pariariu./ *Mahāpurāṇa* 69 1 7.
Is this an echo of Svayambhu's own words
kai atthi aneya bheya-bhariya je suyana-sahāsehim-āyariya/ (PC. 23 1 5)?
In the gloss on the word Sayambhu in the above line cited from the *Mahāpurāṇa* is quoted *dihara-samāsa-nālaṇ*, etc., the second introductory stanza of PC. Tribuvana too gives us to understand that Svayambhū had numerous pupils.
- (3) Caumuhu kavva-virayaṇi Savambhu vi,
Pupphayantu aṇṇaṇu nūsumbhivi/
jo sayambhu so deu pāhāṇau,
aha kaha-loyāloya-viyāṇau/.
Kaslival, 1950, 108; Premi, 1942, 371, n. 4.
- (4) Jain, *Karakaṇḍucariu*, 1934.
- (5) *Chandonuśāsana*, p. 14 a, 16: Rambheti *Svayambhūh*. For the borrowings see further below.
- (6) Bhammaha Bhārahi Bharahu vi mahantu,
Caūmuhu Sayambhu kai Pupphayantu/Kaslival, 1950, 287.
- (7) rasa-bhāvahim rañjiya viusa-jaṇu,
so muyavi Sayambhu aṇṇu kavaṇu/Jain, 1935, 75; Kaslival, 1950, 100.
- (8) Caūmuhu caūmuhu va pasiddhu bhāi,
kairāya-Sayambhu sayambhu nāi/
taḥa Pupphayantu nimukka-dāsu,
vaṇṇijjai kiṇ suyaeva-kosu/Kaslival, 1950, 165.
- (9) Velankar, *Kavidarpaṇam*, 61; it quotes SC I 144.
- (10) vara Paūmacariu kiu sukai-seḍhi,
iya avara jāya dhara-valaya-viḍhi/
Caumuhu Donu Sayambhu-kai,
Pupphayantu pupu Viru bhaṇu/Kaslival, 1950, 142.
- (11) Jain, 1935, 75.
- (12) Parab, 1902, 68.
- (13) Kar, 2, 299.
- (14) Parab, 1902, 108, 114, 119.

of the first four out of the five chapters in SC. dealing with the Apabhramśa metres. Puṣpadanta, Dhanapāla, Rājasekhara and Hemacandra are typical of the poets and writers that are more or less influenced by Svayambhū's works.

And because of his high achievements in the domain of Apabhramśa literature, it was but natural that Svayambhū exercised considerable influence over the subsequent literary efforts in Apabhramśa. Especially for the epic poets coming after Svayambhū, it was not quite easy to compose with a mind freed completely from the impressions of Svayambhū's voluminous epics. These considerations are clearly borne out by the close similarity of several passages from the *Paūmacariu* on one hand and the *Mahāpurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta and the *Bhavisattakaha* of Dhanapāla on the other.

Svayambhū and Puṣpadanta

For a poet of Puṣpadanta's literary talent and learning it would not require much effort to shake off the influence of his renowned predecessors in Apabhramśa poetry. The form, however, of the Apabhramśa epic, appears to have become by his time considerably stereotyped and the Purāṇic material which served for the subject-matter of the religious Apabhramśa epics hardly ever permitted variation of even small details'. The picture was completed by the fact that Apabhramśa poetic diction was becoming increasingly conventionalized. This tended to fix up a somewhat rigid norm for language and style, though sporadic influx from the spoken vernaculars exerted to some extent a rejuvenating influence. These considerations would account for numerous verbal borrowings on the part of Puṣpadanta from Svayambhū's *Paūmacariu*. These are found mostly in the beginning portion of the *Mahāpurāṇa* since that portion along with the section dealing with the *Rāmāyaṇa* (Sandhis 69-79) share common subject-matter with the *Paūmacariu*. Of course I have not examined the whole of the *Mahāpurāṇa* from this point of view and we cannot rule out the probability of finding traces of Svayambhū's influence in other parts also of that work. Nevertheless, it is likely to be negligible on account of difference in subject-matters.

The parallelisms in wording, matter, rhyming, etc., between PC. (and other works of Svayambhū) and the *Mahāpurāṇa* are given below:

PC.

MP.

- | | |
|--|--|
| १. तिहुअण-लगण-खम्भु । १ १ १ | १. जग-लगण-खम्भु । ३ ६ १४
लगण-खम्भु । ५ १९ ६ |
| २. जहिँ दक्खा-मण्डव परियलन्ति,
पुणु पन्थिय रस-सलिलहँ पियन्ति ॥ १ ४ ८ | २. जहिँ दक्खा-मण्डव-यलि सुयन्ति,
पहि पन्थिय दक्खा-रसु पियन्ति ॥
८ १२ १० |
| ३. तहिँ तं पट्टण रायगिहु,
वण-कणय-समिद्धउ ।
णं पिहिविणँ गव-जोव्वणणँ,
सिरेँ सेहव आइद्धउ ॥ १ ४ ९ | ३. तहिँ. णयह रायगिहु रिद्धउ ।
कुलमहिहर-वणहारिणँ, वसुम-गारिणँ,
मूसणु णं आइद्धउ ॥ १ १२ १२-१३ |

(1) Compare Vaidya's remarks on this point in *Mahāpurāṇa* of puṣpadanta, Vol. II, 1940, Introduction, 11, 21.

४. हसइ व मुत्ताहल-बबल-दन्तु । १ ५ १ ४. णं मुत्ताबलि-दन्तहिं हसन्ति । etc.
etc. २० ६ ८
५. अणुहरइ पुणु वि जइ सो ज्जे तासु । १ ६ ८ ५. तासु सरिच्छउ तं जि भणिज्जइ ।
२८ १३ ५
६. चउसट्ठि-चामरुअमाणु । १ ७ ५ ६. चउसट्ठि-चमर-विज्जिज्जमाणु । १० ७ ४
७. देवाविय लहु आणन्द-भेरि । १ ८ ३ ७. देवाविय लहु आणन्द-भेरि । १० ६ १६
८. दिट्ठु भडारउ वीर-जिणु,
किह आसण-संठिउ ।
तिहुअण-मत्थएँ सुह-णिलएँ
णं मोक्खु परिट्ठिउ ॥ १ ८ १३ ८. संठिउ मन्दर-सिद्धिण ।
जिणु सासय-सोक्खु,
आवइ मोक्खु, थिउ तेलोक्कहु सीसे ।
३ १३ ९-१०
९. माणववेसें आइउ देविउ,
ससिवयणउ कन्दोट-दलच्छिउ,
सप्परिवारउ दुक्कउ तेत्तहें,
सा मरुएवि भडारी जेत्तेहें ॥
१ १८ १-३ ९. छण-समि मुहि । ३ १ ७
इन्दीवर-दीहर-णीयउ । ३ १ १०
एयउ अण्णाउ, सुर-कण्णाउ,
वरिवि णि-कामिणि-वेसु ॥
आयाउ, सिरिमणविहि पासु ॥
३ २ ९-१०
१०. का वि विणोउ कि पि उप्पायइ,
पइइ पणच्चइ गायइ वायइ ॥ १ १४ ४ १०. क वि णच्चइ गायइ महर-सरु,
क वि पारम्भइ विणोउ अवरु ॥ ३ ४ ३
११. समुज्जलु दप्पणु बोवइ । १ १४ ६ ११. चेलिउ उज्जलु ठोयइ । ३ ४ ७
१२. का वि कि पि अक्खाणउ अक्खइ ।
१ १४ ७ १२. अक्खाणउँ का वि कि पि कहइ । ३ ४ १
१३. पहु-पङ्गाणएँ वमु-हार वरिट्ठी ।
१ १४ ९ १३. घर-अङ्गाणि वमु-हार वरिट्ठी ।
९ ११ ३
१४. जिण-सूरु समुट्ठिउ नैय-पिण्ड,
बोहन्तु भव्व-जण-कमल-सण्डु ॥
मोहन्वार-विणास-यरु,
केवल-किरणायरु ।
उइउ भडारउ रिसह-जिणु
सइँ भव्व-जिवायइ ॥ १ १६ ८-९ १४. खर-किरणु,
तं मोहन्वार-विणास-यरु,
भव्व-यण-णलिण-वण-दिवसयरु ॥
३ ६ ६-७
अण-तम णिण्णामु । ३ ८ ९
उइउ जिणाहिब-वन्दु । ३ ८ १०
१५. कण्ण-चमर-उट्ठाविय-छप्पएँ । २ १ ७ १५. कण्ण-चमर-विणिवारिय-भित्थो ॥
३ ९ ११
- कण्ण-चमर-हय-महुयरउ । ३ ६ १
१६. लहु सक्केय-णयरि किय जक्खें,
परियञ्चिय ति-वार सहसक्खें ॥ २ २ ५ १६. अउज्झ, परियञ्चेवि ति-वार,
भगइ सुरिन्दु ॥ ३ १० १७-१८
१७. थोत्तइँ पारद्धइँ । २ ४ ६ १७. थोत्तइँ पारद्धाईँ । ३ १८ ४
१८. कुण्डल-जुअणु सति आइद्धाई ।
सेहरु सीसें हारु वच्छत्थंलें,
करे कड्कण कडिसुत्तउ कडि-यलें ॥
२ ६ ३-४ १८. कण्णहिं कुण्डलाईँ आइद्धाईँ ।
करि कड्कणु गलि हारु विलम्बउ
सिरि सेहरु,
कडियलि, वड्डउ कडिसुत्तउ ॥
७ २१ १४-१६
१९. अरहु वुत्तु पुणु कहोँ उवमिज्जहि । २ ६ ९ १९. कन्दप्पु जि पुणु कहु उवमिज्जइ । ५ १७ ३
- मिच्छु वुत्तु पुणु कहोँ उवमिज्जइ । ११ १० ८
२०. दुग्गल-ढोरइँ पड्केँ व खुत्तइँ । २ ७ ३ २०. जर कसरा इव कह्वि खुत्तइँ ।
दुग्गल-ढोरिव पड्केँ,
पडिय ण उट्ठिवि सक्कइ । RC. 1 7 Ghattā ७ २० ३

२१. भुक्खा-मारें । २ ८ २ २१. भुक्खा-मारहु । ५ १९ ३
 २२. पुण्णाउस कोविकय णीलज्जण । २ ९ ५ २२. पुण्णाउस णीलजस णडइ । ६ ४ ११
 २३. तं जि हूउ वडरायहो कारणु । २ १० ३ २३. ता होइ विरायहु कारणें । ६ ४ १२
 २४. चारु देव जं सई उम्मोहिउ । २ १० ४ २४. चारु चारु जं सई पडिबुद्धउ । ७ १९ १४
 २५. उवहिहिं णव-णव-कोडाकोडिउ,
 णटठउ धम्म सत्थु परिबाडिउ ॥
 णटठई दंसण-णाण-चरित्तई,
 दाण-झाण-संजम-सम्मत्तई ॥
 पञ्च महव्वय पञ्चाणव्वय,
 तिण्ण गुणव्वय चउ सिक्खावय ॥
 २ १० ५-७ ६ ४ ५-७
 २६. घोर-वीर-तव-चरणें । २ १२ ५ २६. घोर-वीर-तव-चरणें । ७ १४ ११
 २७. हो हो केण दिट्ठु परमप्पउ । २ १२ ६ २७. पर-लोय-कहाणी केण दिट्ठ । ८ ३ ११
 २८. जलई म डोहहो फलई म तोडहो । २ १३ ४ २८. मा लुणह तरं मा बुणह मरं । ८ ४ २७-२९
 २९. अण्णहूं देसु विहज्जे वि दिण्णउ,
 अम्हहु कि पडु णिहाखिण्णउ ॥ २ १४ २ २९. णिय-मुयहूं विहज्जिजि वि पुहइ देव,
 दिण्णी, अम्हहु दिण्णउ ण किं ॥ ८ ५ ११-१२
 ३०. तहिं अवसरे,
 महि-विहरन्तहो तिहुअण-णाहहो ॥ २ १६ १ ३०. एत्तहि महि-विहरन्तु जिणेसरु । ९ १२ ३
 ३१. 'थाहु' अणन्तु । २ १६ ११ ३१. ठाह (ठाहु) भणिवि ९ ८ ७
 ठा भणिउ । ९ ९ ९
 ३२. अक्खय-दाणु भणे वि सेयसहो,
 अक्खय-तडय णाउँ किउ दिवसहो ॥ २ १७ ८ ३२. अक्खय-दाणु भणिउँ परमेत्ते,
 अक्खय-तडय णाउँ संजायउ ॥ ९ ११ ८-९
 ३३. अट्ठपमण-मुहयन्दहो । ३ २ ११ ३३. अट्ठपमण-मुहु । ९ ५ १३
 ३४. दह भय पउम-मोर-पञ्चाणण,
 गगड-मराल वसहु-बरवारण ॥
 एककेकएँ धएँ अहिणव-छायहूं,
 मउ अट्ठात्तरु चित्त-पडायहूं ॥ ३ ८ ५-७ ३४. दह भय,
 माला-बत्थ-मोर-कमलज्जकहिं
 हंस-गगड-हरि-विस-करि-चक्कहिं ॥
 भूसिय-पडिधय-पह-पडिगिक्कहु
 अट्ठोत्तर-सउ सउ एककेक्कहु ९ २४ १०-१२
 ३५. तं सममरणु पग्गिठिउ जावहिं,
 अमर-राउ संचल्लिउ तावहिं ॥ ३ ८ ८ ३५. एम देव संचल्लिय जावहिं,
 अमर-राउ संचल्लिउ जावहिं ॥ ९ २० १४
 अमर-राउ संचल्लिउ जावहिं,
 धणएँ किउ कञ्चणमउ तावहिं,
 पट्टणु ॥ २ २ १-२
 ३६. परिवड्ढिउ । ३ ६ १ ३६. पग्गिड्ढिओ । ९ १७ १३
 ३७. बीयउ मन्दरु णाई समुट्ठिउ । ३ ६ ३७. णं आयउ बीयउ मन्दरु । ९ १७ १६
 ३८. ताव विजिग्गय दिव्व भुणि । ३ ११ १ ३८. ता विजिगन्त-वीर-दिव्व-भुणि । १० ९ १
 ३९. जो जं मग्गइ तं तहो देइ । ३ १२ ५ ३९. जो जं मग्गइ तं तासु दिण्णु । ४ १९ १२
 ४०. सट्ठिहिं वरिस-सहासहिं,
 भरहु अज्झ पईसरइ ।
 णव-णिसियर-धारउ,
 चक्करयणु ण पईसरइ ॥ ४ १ ४०. उज्झहिं भरहाहिउ पईसरइ,
 सट्ठिहिं वरिस-सहासहिं ॥
 णउ पईसरइ पुरवरे । १६ १ १९
 णिसिय-धारयं राइणो रहज्जं ॥ १६ २ १-२
 ४१. पडसरइ ण पट्टणें चक्करयणु,
 जिह अवुहभन्तरे सुकइ-वयणु ॥ ४ १ २ ४१. चक्कउ चक्कु ण पुरि परिसक्कइ,
 कुकइहि कब्बु व णउ चिम्मक्कइ ॥ १६ २ ३

४२. जइ सो कह वि वियट्टइ,
तो सहै खन्धावारें, एक-पहारें।
पइ मि देव दलबट्टइ ॥ ४ २ ९
४३. को तुहैं को भरहु ण मेउ को वि। ४ ३ ६
४४. (a) परम-जिणेसरेण, जं किं पि
विहज्जे वि दिण्णु। ४ ४ १
(b) इमु मण्डलु,
आसि समप्पिउ वप्पे। ४ ४ ९
४५. किं बहिण्ण वराएँ, भइसंघाणं। ४ ८ ९
४६. उवरिल्लियएँ, हेट्ठिम दिट्ठि परज्जिय। ४ ९ ९
४७. उज्झहेँ वण-दुगेज्झहेँ। ४ १४ ९
४८. सो पडु मुअउ अवारें णिज्जइ
जिह सज्जाएँ एउ पडकय-वणु,
तिह जराएँ भाइज्जइ जोव्वणु।
जीविउ जमेँ सरीर हुआसैं,
सत्तहैं कालें रिद्धि विणासैं ॥ ५ २ ५-७
४९. आयएँ लच्छिणें बहु जुज्जाविय
पाहुणया इव बहु बोलाविय। ५ १३ ८
५०. जो जो को-इ जुवाणु, तासु तासु कुल-उत्ती ॥
मेइणि छेच्छइ जेम, कवणे णरेण भुत्ती ॥
५ १३ ९
५१. पुब्ब-भवन्तर-णेहें। ५ ७ ११
५२. (a) महु-पिङ्गल-लोयणु। ११ ४ ४
(b) चाववसु। ११ ४ ८
५३. जे जल-हत्थि-कुम्भ सोहिल्ला,
ते जि णाई थणं अद्धम्मिल्ला ॥ १४ ३ ६
५४. णउ वइसणउ ण वइडउ जीवणु,
ण करेवउ कयावि णिट्ठीवणु ॥
पाय-पसारणु हत्थप्फालणु,
उच्चालवणु समुच्च-णिहालणु ॥
हसणु भसणु पर-आसण-पेल्लणु,
गत्त-भङ्गु मुहु-जम्मा-मेल्लणु ॥
णउ णियडेण दूरे वइसेवउ,
रत्त-विरत्त-चित्तु जाणेवउ ॥
४२. जइ रणि कह वि वियम्मइ,
तो सहै वक्के सहै साहणेँण,
पइ मि णरिन्द णिसुम्मइ ॥ १६ ५ १२-१३
४३. को तुहैं भरहु कवणु किर
वुच्चइ। १६ १६ ४
४४. (a) जं दिण्णं महेसिणा...णयर-देस-
मेत्तं। १६ १९ १
(b) तहु मेइणि महु पोयणणयर
आइजिणिन्दे दिण्णउँ। १६ १९ ११
४५. किं किङ्कर-णियरें मारिएण,
किर काई वराएँ दण्डिएण। १७ ९ ९-१०
४६. हेट्ठिल दिट्ठि उवरिल्लियाइ, णिज्जिय
१७ ११ ५
४७. अउज्झहि वइरि-दुसज्झहि
(v. 1. दुगेज्झहि) ७ २६ २५
अउज्झ परम (v. 1. पर-) दुगेज्झ।
३ १० १७
४८. सो मुउ वर-दारेण ण णिज्जइ
तणु लायणु वणु खणि खिज्जइ,
कालालि मयरन्दु व विज्जइ ॥ १ ९ १२
४९. एयइ वसुमइ-वुत्तियइ,
बोलाविय के के णउ णिवइ। १५ ६ ३-४
मइ पइ जेहा बहु वहाविय,
पुहइ पुहइ-पाल बोलाविय ॥ १८ २ २
ताएँ भुत्त चिर, पुत्तें सहै सुहै अच्छइ।
वसुमइ-सेन्दुलिय, जणि केण-वि
समउ ण गच्छइ। १५ ६ १४-१५
महि-पुण्णालि व केण ण भुत्ती।
१८ १ ७
५१. पुब्ब-भवन्तर-णेह ९ ५ १४
५२. (a) णयणेहिँ महु-पिङ्गलो। ९ १७ ६
(b) चाववंसो। ९ १७ १०
५३. काहि वि दिट्ठउ पयडु थणत्थलु,
णाई णिरङ्ग-कुम्भ-कुम्भत्थलु ॥
२ १ १४
५४. पहु-अग्गइ सेवा-दूसणउँ,
णिट्ठीवणु जिम्भणु पहसणउँ ॥
कम-कम्पणु अहु-णिहालणउँ,
हिक्कारसु भउँहा-चालणउँ ॥
खासणु धम्मिल्लामेल्लणउँ,
कर-मोडि परासण-पेल्लणउँ ॥
अबट्ठम्मणु दप्पण-वंसणउँ,
अइजम्पणु सगुण-पसंसणउँ ॥

अगल-पच्छल परिहरिणी,
जिह तूसइ तिह सेव करेवी ॥

८१ ११ ५-९

आयई लहुभाई ण कारणई,
गिट्ठीबण-पायपसारणई ॥
कहर-मोडण-जिम्भामेल्लणई ॥
कन्तेकहण-परासण-पेल्लणई ॥
अवहउर-रूप-णिहालणई,
जायसियई हत्युफालणई ॥
अई सव्वई वञ्चेवाई,
इन्दियई पञ्च सञ्चेवाई ॥

RC. २८ १ ७-१०

सवियासु काय-णियच्छणउं,
इट्ठागम-देव-दुगुच्छणउं ॥

संकेय-वयण-अवयारणउं,
पर-णिन्दणु पाय-पसारणउं ॥
अवरु वि जं विणएं विरहियउं,
सं म करह गुरुयण-गरहियउं ॥

६ २ ४-१०

५५. मे हरिअम्माहीप(र)एँण,
परिय दइ हल्लरु गाह ।
गोडलें पई अवइणएँण
हउं हइय जि सणाह ॥ RC. 5 1 Ghattā

५५. परियन्दइ अम्माहीरण ।
हो हल्लरु जो जो सुहं सुअहि,
पई पणवन्तउ भुयगणु ॥
४ ४ १३-१४

Besides there are several passages which have common contents and descriptive patterns in PC. and MP. For instance,

- (1) The passage describing various services rendered to Marudevi by Śrī, Hri, etc., in PC. gives the details in a sequence of lines each beginning with *kā vi* (1 14 5-8). The corresponding passage in MP. (3 4 1-7) also gives similar details with a sequence of lines each beginning with *ka vi*.
- (2) The passage in PC. describing the activities of the gods celebrating the ceremonial bath of newly-born Rṣabha has a sequence of lines each beginning with *kehi mi* (PC. 2 4 2-8). The corresponding passage in MP. has similar details and a sequence of lines mostly beginning with *keṇa vi* (MP. 3 18 1-6).
- (3) The contents and pattern of PC. 4 1 and MP. 16 3 describing how the triumphant Cakra did not enter Ayodhyā are closely similar. The sentences in PC giving the similes begin with *jiha* and those in MP. end with *va*.
- (4) Compare the following passages from the *Svayambhūchandas* and the *Mahapurāṇa*:

जिण-गामें मअगल मुअइ दप्पु,
केसरि वस होइ ण डसइ सप्पु ॥
जिण-गामें ण डहइ धअघअन्त,
हुअवह जाला-सअ-पञ्जलन्त ॥

जिण गामें जलणिहि देइ बाहु,
आरण्णे वण्णु ण वडइ बाहु ॥
जिण-गामें भव-सअ-सखलाई,
दुट्टन्ति होन्ति खणें भोक्कलाई ॥
जिण-गामें पीडइ गहु ण को वि,
दुम्मइ-पिसाउ ओसरइ सो-वि

जिण-गाम-पवित्तें, दिवसुवन्तें

तुह गामें भउ भक्खइ अहि वि ॥
तुह गामें नासइ मत्त-करि,
कमु देंतु वि बक्कइ णरहु हरि ॥
तुह गामें हुयवहु भउ डहइ,

पर-वल्लु गय-पहरणु भउ वडइ ॥
तुह गामें संतोसिय-खलउ
तुट्टेवि जति पय-संखलउ ॥
तुह गामें सासरि तरइ णरु,
ओसरइ कोह-कंदप्प-जरु ॥
तुह गामें केवल-किरण-रवि
णीरोय होति रोयाउर वि ॥
पूरति मणोरह, गह साणुग्गह,

पाउ अमेसु वि छज्जइ ॥
जं जं मणे भावइ, तं सुह पावइ
दीणु ण कासु वि किज्जइ ॥
(स्व. छं. ८—४१, ४२, ४३, ४५)

होति देव पइ दिः ५५ ॥

(म. पृ. १९ ८ ७—१२, १४).

Lastly, we find several rhymes common between PC. and MP. used in the same context. With the common mythological subject-matter allowing little variation even in details, and with the style and diction becoming increasingly standardized it is natural that we find numerous rhymes (over and above ideas, phrases and stylistic devices) common between such epics as PC. and MP. The following few examples have been gleaned from the two works.

PC.

१. देवाहिदेव ।
किय-णाग-णरिन्द-सुरिन्द-सेव ॥ १ ९ २.
२. सुविणावलि. . . . मरुदेविणं दीसइ
णराहिवहो. . . . तीसइ ॥ १ १५ ९.
३. जसु मेरु महागिरि ण्वण-वीढु
. . . . महिहर-सम्भ-गीढु ॥ १ १६ २.
४. ०सारउ — भडारउ ॥ २ ६ १.
५. मङ्गलगारउ — भडारउ ॥ २ १.
६. पेक्खणाइँ पारद्धाइँ
०तोरणइँ णिवद्धाइँ ॥ ३ ६ ३.
७. तं णिमुणें वि भय-भीसें
वाहुवलीसें ॥ ४ ३ ९.
८. मण्डलु—०चिन्तिय-फलु ॥ ६ ८ ९.

MP.

१. कय-सुर-णर-स्यर-सेव
. देव ॥ ४ ८ ३.
२. मुद्ध. . . . सिविणइ जं. . . दिट्ठ
पच्छहे. . . रायहु तं मिः ५ ३३-३४
३. जो सुरगिरि सो तहु ण्वण-वीढु
जं महिमण्डलु तं तण गीढु ॥ ४ ३ ५.
४. ०सारियहे—भडारियहे ॥ ३ ६ १.
५. संपयगारउ — भडारउ ॥ ६ १.
६. थोतइँ पारद्धाइँ
तोरणइँ णिवद्धाइँ ॥ ३ १८ ८.
७. तं णिमुणेप्पिणु वाहुवलीसें
भ-मङ्ग-भीसें ॥ ६ १८ १८.
८. मण्डलु—चिन्तिय-फलु ॥ ५ १२ ७.

Svayambhū and Dhanapāla

The beginning of the *Bhavisattakaha* of *Dhanapāla* (probably 10th Cent. A.D. Ed. Jacobi, 1918, Dalal-Gune, 1923) also appears clearly to have been modelled after the beginning of *Svayambhū's Paumacariu*, as can be established from the following verbal correspondences collected from the relevant portions of these two works.

Paumacariu

१. पणवेप्पिणु १ १ ०
२. संसारसमुद्दं ताराहो १ १ २
३. दुज्जयकदप्पदप्पहरहो १ १ ३
४. परमेठि १ १ १
५. भवियायणसउणकप्पतरहो १ १ ९
६. तइलोकमहारिसिकुलहरहो १ १ १७
७. इय चउवीस वि परम जिण। पणवेप्पिणु भावे ॥
पुणु अप्पाणउ पायडमि । रामायण-कावे ॥
१ १ २०
८. णिम्मलपुण्णपवित्तकह १ २ १२
९. ०पवित्तकहकित्तणु १ २ १२
१०. वुहयण १ ३ १

Bhavisattakaha

१. पणविप्पिणु १ १ ३
२. संसारसमुद्दं तरणसेउ १ १ ७
३. कन्दप्पदप्पदलणवकमल्लु १ १ ६
४. परमिठि १ १ १०
५. भव्ययणवयणपंकयपयणु १ १ ४
६. पवग्महासिरिकुलहरहो १ १ ११
७. सो हियइ धरेवि । परममहासिरिकुलहरहो ॥
वित्थारमि लोह । कित्तणु भविसणराहि-
वहो ॥ १ १ १२
८. णिम्मल पुण्ण पवित्त कहु १ ४ ९
९. कित्तणु भविसणराहिवहो १ १ १२
१०. वुहयण १ २ २

११. एह सज्जणलोयहो किउ विणउ १ ३ १२ ११. इह सज्जणलोयहो विणउ सिट्ठ १ ३
 १२. अवहत्थेवि खलयणु १ ४ १ १२. अच्छउ खलयणु १ ४ १
 १३. गणहरदेवहिं दिट्ठ १ २ ६ १३. गणहरिण दिट्ठ १ ४ २
 १४. थिउ विउलमहीहरे बद्धमाणु १ ७ ६ १४. विउलइरि परिट्ठिउ बद्धमाणु १ ४ ६
 १५. समसरणु वि जसु जोयणपमाणु १ ७ ६ १५. जसु समवसरणु जोयणपमाणु १ ४ ६
 १६. जहिं पक्ककलमे १ ४ २ १६. परिपक्ककलमि १ ५ ३
 १७. The story begins with the description of the मगघदेश, most of the lines beginning with जहिं, १ ४ १७. The story begins with the description of the कुरुजाङ्गलदेश, most of the lines beginning with जहिं, १ ५
 १८. पुणु पथिय रससलिलइ पियंति १ ४ ८ १८. पुंडुच्छुरसइ लीलइ पियंति १ ५ १०
 १९. तहिं पट्टणु रायगिह, षणकणयसमिद्धउ। १९. तहिं गयउर णाउं । पट्टणु जणजणिमच्छ-
 रिउ ॥
 णं पुइहए १ ४ ९ णं गमणु १ ५ ११-१२
 २०. णं सगखण्डु अवयरे वि थिउ ९ १३ ६ २०. णं गयणु मुएवि । सगखण्डु महि अवयरिउ
 जहिं १ ४ जहिं १ ५ १२
 २१. णं पिहिविणं णवजोन्वणए। सिरं सेहउ आइद्धउ। २१ जं पुइइहि मंडणु णं पसत्थु १ ६ १
 १ ४ ९
 २२. The patterns of PC. 1 14 4-8 and Bh. 1 10 9-13 are quite similar.
 २३. जक्खकहमे ण १ १६ ८ २३. जक्खकहमथवकु १ १० १३
 २४. णउ सामणु णर ९ ५ ५ २४. सावन्नु एहु णउ दीसइ २ ३ ५
 एहु कोवि सामन्नु न दीसइ २ १४ २
 २५. आलावेण वि संसउ १ १४ ४ २५. आलावणि संसउ २ ४ ६
 २६. उप्पाइउ भंतिउ १ १० १ २६. उप्पाइय केण वि भंति २ ७ १०
 २७. णीमइउ हूयउ किङ्किणीउ २७. सोहइ रणझणन्तु किङ्किणिरउ ।
 घघरयहिं घवघव-घोसु चत्तु १३ १ ६-७ घवघवन्तु घघरयमहारउ ९ ४ ३

These correspondences are sufficiently striking to warrant the conclusion that at the time of composing the first few *Kaḍavakas* of his *Bhavisattakaha* Dhanapāla had before him the beginning portion of Svayambhū's *Paṭimacariu*.

Svayambhū and Hemacandra

In the field of Apabhramśa prosody also Svayambhū had exerted considerable influence. Hemacandra has naturally profited much by Svayambhū's work on Pk. and Ap. metres. More than sufficient proofs are there to show the eclectic and exhaustive character of Hemacandra's treatise on prosody, the *Chandonuśāsana*. It is therefore quite reasonable to expect Hemacandra to have made generous use of the works of such eminent metrical authorities as Bharata, Kāśyapa, Piṅgala, Saitava and Jayadeva, and we actually find these names cited several times in Ch. Svayambhū is also found quoted along with these great names. This indicates that by the times of Hemacandra, Svayambhū had come to be recognised as an eminent metrist.

We have seen that Rājasekhara Kavi had made a Sk. rendering of at least the Ap. section of SC. Hemacandra appears to have utilised SC. directly as also through the *Chandaśśekhara* of Rājasekhara.

Firstly, when there obtains a difference of names regarding any of the metres treated, Hemacandra records it, at times along with the name of the authority. In this manner at the end of the definition and illustration stanza of the Meghavisphūrjitā, we read: *Rambheti Svayambhūh* (Ch. 14 a, l. 16). If we refer to SC. we find that it defines at I 102 under the name Rambhā that very metre which is called Meghavisphūrjitā. Similarly after treating the Vasanta (na-na-ta-ta-ga-ga; Ch. II 224), Hemacandra remarks *Nandimukhity eke*. SC. I 11-12 define and illustrate this metre under the designation Nandimuhī. Ch. II 28 8 deals with the Vamśapatrapatita (bha-ra-na-bha-na-la-ga) and at the end it is observed: *Vamśadalam ity anye*. SC. I 61-62 define and illustrate the metre Vamśaala and at the end there is a note: *ko vi a Vamśavattalālam ti pabhanai*, while in the next stanza (I 64) which is given to illustrate this, there occurs the word *Vamśavattavaḍiam* in the fourth line.

Secondly, at several places Hemacandra has borrowed, verbally or with modifications or in its Sk. garb metrical rules and definitions from SC. without quoting the source or at times even without giving any indication that the statement in question is not original.

Compare the following:

- (1) छब्बीसखरअहिअं जं दीसइ किपि रूबअं दीहं ।
तं दण्डअंतिभण्णइ पिपीडिआइ पमोत्तूण ॥
यत्किञ्चित् दृश्यते छन्दः षड्विंशत्यक्षराधिकम् ।
शेषजात्यादिकं मुक्त्वा तत्सर्वं दण्डकं विदुः ॥ Ch. 18a, l. 17.
- (2) धवलणिहेण अ पुरिसो वणिज्जइ जेण तेण सा धवला ।
धवलो वि होइ तिबिहो अट्ठपओ छप्पओ चउप्पाओ ॥ SC. IV 36.
= Ch. V 32 (I), preceded by *yadāha* and with the better variants, *supuriso* and *so dhavalo*.
- (3) गुरुओ च्चिअ एक्कलहू विरामविसअम्मि विसमसंखाए ।
जमललहू लहुओ च्चिअ समसंखासंदंठिओ होइ ॥ SC. V 2.
= Ch. 1b, l. 11, preceded by *yadāha* and with some corrupt variants.
- (4) विण्णवण संविहाणअ- मंगलसीहावलोइअत्यम्मि ।
तत्थ णिबज्झइ धुवअं तत्सोवरि सव्वदुवईओ ॥ SC. VII 1.
सिहावलोकिताथं विज्झप्ता संविधानके ।
मङ्गले च धस्वा प्रोक्ता द्विपदान्यत्र कीर्त्यते ॥ Ch. VII 57 (1)
- (5) दोप्पाअसंजुआओ एआणेअक्खरन्तजमिआओ ।
ताओ च्चिअ दुवईओ चउण्ह तीसण्ह मज्झम्मि ॥ SC. VI 2.
चतुर्मात्रादिकं त्रिशत् प्रान्तेरहं युगे पुनः ।
एकानेकरन्तवर्ण- यमके द्विपदी विदुः ॥ Ch. VII 72 (1),
preceded by *yadāha*.

Lastly, Ch. borrows from SC. several illustrative stanzas also in their original, Sanskritized or modified form. SC. itself has got most of them from other sources;

- (1) अचलदिहि अङ्गारगणस्स—
विल्लिअचिउरमहरअलकअवण-
मविरलपुलअमरिअथणजुअमवि ।
रइरससणिअमणिअमुहलिअमिह
सहइ सुरअमविरअमइ सहि तुह ॥ SC. I 53.

विलुलितचिकुरमधरनिहितदशन—
मविरलपुलकनचितकुचयुगमधि ।
रतिरसरभसमणितमुखरितमिह
विलसति तव सखि सुरतमचलघृति ॥ Ch. 11b, l. 11-12.

(2) भमरपत्रं सुदृकइस्स (किंवा णिउणस्स) —

मेघकआहिसेअजलपसमिअरअणिअरा
णच्चिरचञ्चरीअरवमुहलिवकुमुअसरा ।
उगगअचन्दविम्बकरधवलिवसअलदिसा
कस्स दिहि ण देइ भण मणहरसरअणिसा ॥ SC. I 78.
बारिदमुक्तवारिभरपरिशमितधनरजा
उदगतरोहिणीशकरधवलितसकलकुपू ।
कस्य धृतिं ददाति न हि शरदतुरजनिरियं
सुम्बनलालसभमरपदविदलितकुमुदा ॥ Ch. p. 13b, l. 5-7.

Here the order of the lines of the original stanza is changed and some of the words are paraphrased.

(3) पणवो सुदसहावस्स —

सन्दो रुन्दो कुन्दच्छाओ सरअणतुहिणकमलवणकुमुअहरहसिअसिअतण ससङ्ककरुज्जलो
तारो पारावारप्पारो धवलिवजलथलगअणजणसअभुअणअलपरिसरप्पसाहिअदिम्मुहो ॥
लोआलोअच्छेअं गन्तुं दढकडिणविअडकलअलघडणपडिवडणवलइओ नरेन्द तुहं जसो ।
उत्तुङ्गो सेअप्पाआरो उअ हरइ परमतिहुअणसिरिमणहरविरइअरइमन्दिरस्सव ।
संठिओ ॥

SC. I 138.

रुन्दोऽमन्दः कुन्दच्छायः शरदमलघनतुहिनविकचकुमुदवनहरहसितसितः शशाङ्क-
करोज्ज्वलः ।
तारः पारावारापारः स्थलजलगनतलसकलभुवनपथधवलनपरिचितः प्रसाधित-
दिङ्मुखः ॥
लोकालोकच्छेदं गत्या दृढकठिनविकटदिगवधितटघटनविवलनचलयितो विशुद्धयशस्वयः ।
प्रोत्तुङ्गः श्वेतप्राकारो ध्वनितगुणपणव तव जयति नृपवर नवललितवसतेजंगत्रित-
यन्त्रियः ॥

Ch. p. 18b, l. 10-13.

(4) अणवो तस्सेव (सुदसीलस्स) —

पसरिअखरमारुअन्दोलिआसत्थसिज्जन्तपत्तोहसद्दालवाआरिपूरिज्जमाणम्बरे ।
दिणअरकरतत्ततत्तोल्लविविल्ललोलन्तकोलालिदाडुक्खअक्खोणिमुत्थाकसाइल्लए ॥
घणवणदवदाहडज्जन्तवप्पच्छमल्लुअमडोरल्लिसन्तत्थणासन्तमाअङ्गजूहाउले ।
पिअअम इअ एरिसे गिम्हआलंमि मा बच्च माणेसु थोरत्थणालिङ्गणुदामसोक्खाई मे ॥

SC. I 148.

प्रसूतनिबिडमास्तान्दोलिनावत्यसंशीर्णपर्णैः विस्फारवातोलिकापूर्यमाणम्बरे ।
घनवनदवदह्यमानाखिलकूरुषादूर्लपोतोद्भटोऽभादसंस्तमातङ्गायूथाकुले ॥
दिनकरकरतप्तकोलावलीश्रीयमाणार्द्रतल्ले लसल्लोलकल्लोलवाचालमाद्यन्महा- ।
र्णवपयसि ननु प्रिय श्रीष्मकालेऽधुना मा स्म गा मानय त्वं हि पीनस्तना-

श्लेषसौख्यानि मे ॥ Ch. p. 18b, l. 4-6.

(5) अणङ्गसेहरो सुदसीलस्स —

विसालभालघोलमाणकज्जलुज्जलालआलिमालिआकुलोवसोहिए ।
विउद्धमुद्धुदणिद्धपहमसामलअमन्ततारदीहरच्छिरत्तकन्तए ॥
विसट्टसन्दकुन्दगोच्छसच्छकोमलुल्लसन्तदित्तिदन्तकन्तिकेसरालए ।
इमंमि एरिसे मुहारविन्दए पिएइ जो पिआहरं महु व्व सो सउण्णओ ॥ SC. I 167.

विशालभाललोलपूर्णमानकज्जलोज्ज्वलालकाऽरेफमालिकोपशोभिते ।
 विवृद्धहावमुद्धचारुपद्मलालसभ्रमत्सुतारदीर्घनेत्रपत्रसुन्दरे ॥
 अमन्दकुन्दकुडमलाग्रकोमलोलसद्बुतीदृशुद्धदन्तपङ्क्तिसेसरालये ।
 प्रियामुखाम्बुजेश्वरं चिराय मध्विवापिबभ्रन्नारतं भवेदनङ्गशेखरः ॥

Ch. p. 19b, l. 12-13.

(6) भुजङ्गविलासो तस्तेअ (मुद्धमहावस्स) —

बामहरम्मि वरे कसणाअरुडइडिअव्वसुअधमणोहरए कमणीए ।
 पीणधणुण्णअच्चकलथोरथणीअ सअ परिपेल्लिअवच्छजलो रमणीए ॥
 कोमलबाहुकलआददवेडिअओ पडिक्टमुणेतविअंसिअए सअणीए ।
 पावइ णिडिअअं हिअइच्छिअअं सहि जो णि चअ पुण्णजुओ स णरो रअणीए ॥

SC. I 173.

पीनघनोन्नतवृत्तविशालतरस्तनमण्डलगाढनिपीडनकण्टकिताङ्गः ।
 कोमलपङ्कजमृणाललतादृढवेष्टितकण्ठतटः परिचुम्बनविभ्रमपात्रम् ॥
 बासगृहे ब्रह्मलोच्चलितागुरुधूमलतानिचिते शयने मृदुनि अणदायां ।
 यो दयितां रमयत्यतिसंभ्रममानजुषं स भुजङ्गविलासधुरामिह धत्ते ॥

Ch. p. 20b, l. 1-3.

(7) Echoes from Sc. I 29 are found in Ch. p. 21b, st. 31.

(8) अबदुवहउ अज्जदेवस्स —

काइ करउं हउं माए । पिउ ण गणइ लग्गी पाए ॥
 मण्णु धरन्ते हो जाइ । कडिण उत्तरङ्गम भणाइ ॥ SC. IV 13.
 एत्थुं करिमि अणि काइ । प्रिउ न गणइ लग्गी पाइ ॥
 छइडिअवणु हउं मुक्की । अवदोहय जिम्ब किर गावि ॥ Ch. VI 19, 45.

(9) बीअचलणे मत्तवालिया गोइन्दस्स —

कमलकुम्भअह एकक उप्पत्ति ।
 ससि तौ वि कुम्भआवरह । देइ सोत्तव्व कमलह दिवाअर ॥
 पाविज्जइ अवस फलु । जेण जस्स पासे टवेइउ ॥ SC. IV 17.
 कुम्भअकमलह एकक उप्पत्ति
 मउलेइ तु वि कमलवणु । कुम्भअसंहु निच्चु वि विआमइ ॥
 मच्छन्दविआगिणिय । चंदजोण्ह कि मत्तवालिया ॥ Ch. V 18, 18.

The last two lines of the stanza in Ch. are different.

(10) बाआला फरसा विन्धणा । गुणहि विमुक्का प्राणहरा ॥

जिह दुज्जणु सज्जणउवरि । तिह पसर ण लहन्ति सरा ॥ SC. VI 150.
 बायाला फरसा विघणा । गुणहि विमुक्का प्राणहर ॥
 जह दुज्जण सज्जणजणउवरि । तम्ब पसर न लहन्ति सर ॥ Ch. VI 21, 118.

(11) किर कण्णकलिङ्ग परिज्जिआ । ठिअ णवर माणविवज्जिआ ॥

णहु कोवि अहिट्टइ मणिअवहे । कहि धरइ जवइह कण्ह कहे ॥ SC. VI 152.
 कृदकण्णकलिङ्ग परिज्जिआ । ठिअ नरवइ माणविवज्जिआ ॥
 नहु कोइ अभिट्टइ अणिअवहि । कहि वइरि जयइहु कण्ह कहि ॥ Ch. VI 20, 116.

(12) मत्तकरिणी जहा तसेअ (गोइन्दस्स) —

सव्व गोविउ जइवि जोस्सइ
 हरि सुट्ठुवि आअरेण । देइ दिट्ठि जहि कहि वि राही ॥
 को सक्कइ संवरेवि । डड्ढणअण णेहं पलोट्टउ ॥
 एकमेवकउ जइवि जोएदि ।
 हरि दुट्ठु सव्वाअरेण । तो वि द्रेहि जहि कहि वि राही ॥
 को सक्कइ संवरेवि । दड्ढणअण णेहं पलुट्टा ॥

Hemacandra's Prakrit Grammar IV 422 (6).

(13) With बोल्लिज्जइ जं तं निव्वइह । Svayambhū's *Paūmacariu* 80, 4, 2a and बोल्लिज्जइ जं निव्वइह वक्कु । को अन्तरे (इ) जइ बिहिं मरइ एक्कु (क्कु) Svayambhū's *Riṭṭhaṇemicariu* 24, 7, 4 cf. तं बोल्लिज्जइ (v.l. बोल्लिज्जइ) नु निव्वइह Hemacandra's *Prakrit Grammar* 4 360 (2).

It is not unlikely that for some of these illustrations which Svayambhū himself has taken from others, Hemacandra may have used directly the original sources. It should be noted that the citations as found in Hemacandra's works appear to preserve the language of the original as contrasted with their comparatively modernized language in the published text of the *Svayambhūcchandas*.

5. THE PAŪMACARIU AND ITS SOURCES

The Paūmacariu

The narrative of Rāma, who is also known as Padma (Pk. *Paūma*) in Jain mythology and who along with Lakṣmaṇa and Rāvaṇa makes up the eighth trio of Baladeva, Vāsudeva and Prativāsudeva¹ respectively was related by many Jain poets. Svayambhū's *Paūmacariu* is such a Rāma-epic in Apabhraṃśa.

In most of the colophons of various Sandhis of PC. the title appears alternatively as *Paūmacariu* or *Pomacariu* equivalent to Sk. *Padmacaritam*. At the end of the work it is called *Rāmāyana-purāṇa*. The donor's colophon at the end of MS. S. refers to the work as "the Sāstra called Rāmāyana." The *Jinaratnakośa* describes the work under the name of *Rāmāyana-purāṇa* and in the colophon stanzas of Sandhis 88, 89 of PC. it is called simply Rāmāyana. In the upper corner of the margin of folio 222 verso of MS. S. we find स्वयम्भुत प पाुगणे २२२ In the colophon stanza of the 18. and the 84. Sandhi (the latter written by Tribhuvana) the poem is called *Rāmaevacariya*, Sk. *Rāmadevacarita*, and once, in the colophon of the 86. Sandhi it is referred to as *Rāmācariya*, Sk. *Rāmācarita*. In the body of the work Svayambhū mentions it as *Rāmāyana-kāva* (1 1 19) 'The Rāmāyana Poem', *Rāmāyana* (23 1b) or *Rāhava-cariya* (23 1 9b, 40 1b), Sk. *Rāghava-carita*, while the subject-matter is generally called *Rāma-kāva* (1 1, 1 2 1), Sk. *Rāma-kathā*. Of these titles *Paūmacariu* is the most frequent and evidently one intended by the poet.

PC. has a roundly estimated extent of 12,000 Granthāgras. It contains a total of 1,269 Kaṭavakas, distributed among 90 Sandhis which are divided into five books (called Kāṇḍa, Sk. Kāṇḍa) in the following manner:

1. Vijjāhara-Kāṇḍa (Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa): 20 Sandhis.
2. Ujjhā-K° (Ayodhyā-K°): 22 Sandhis.
3. Sundara-K°: 14 Sandhis.
4. Jujjha-K° (Yuddha-K°): 21 Sandhis.
5. Uttara-K°: 13 Sandhis.

According to this account and also according to the actual contents, the Yuddha Kāṇḍa is finished with the 77. Sandhi and indeed at the end of that Sandhi we find a statement to this effect—

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- (1) According to Jain mythology there flourished in past sixty-three great persons, Śalākāpuruṣa, which included twenty-four Tirthaṅkaras, twelve Cakrins, nine Vāsudevas, nine Baladevas and nine Prativāsudevas. Kṛṣṇa, Balarāma and Jarāsandha make up the ninth group.
 - (2) The extent in Kāṇḍas is given in the colophon stanzas 37-38 (Appendix I).

telling us that the Yuddha Kāṇḍa is finished and that the Uttara Kāṇḍa is now begun. But immediately after this the MSS. read: *Siri-muni-suvvaya-tittham namāmi, Jujjha-Kāṇḍam nisāmeha*. 'I bow down to the Tirtha of Muni Suvrata. Listen to the Yuddha Kāṇḍa'. Further at the end of the next, i.e., 78. Sandhi, it is stated: *Jujjha-kāṇḍam samattam Jyestha Vadi 1 Some*: 'Finished the Yuddha Kāṇḍa, on Monday the first, dark half, Jyestha'. This is clearly an error. The words *Sirimunisuvayya* etc. should be found in the beginning of the 57. Sandhi, while the statement at the end of the 78. Sandhi has its legitimate place at the end of the 77. Sandhi.

Similarly at the end of the 13. Sandhi the MSS. read: *Prathamam Parva*. Its significance is not clear. The first Kāṇḍa is completed with the 20. Sandhi. The 13. Sandhi does not seem to markedly round off the foregoing matter so that the first 13. Sandhis can form a definite unit.

Puṣpadanta has regularly given separate titles to the individual Sandhis of his *Mahāpurāṇa*. Svayambhū only casually assigns a title to individual Sandhis. Thus in the Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa, Sandhis 1, 2, 13, 17 and 18 are found with special titles. On the other hand for Sandhis 83-90, which were not written by Svayambhū, we regularly find the Sandhi titles.

In the colophon of the Vidyādhara Kāṇḍa at the end of the 20. Sandhi Svayambhū records that his high-spirited wife Amiavvā¹ (=Amṛtāmbā) dictated to him (obviously when he was preparing a copy of his epic, finished partly or wholly) the Vidyādhara Kāṇḍa. Similarly we gather from the colophon of the 42. Sandhi² that his second wife named Aiccamvā (Ādityāmbā) dictated to him the Ayodhyā Kāṇḍa.

Onwards from the 83. Sandhi we find a statement at the end of each Sandhi saying: 'Finished the Sarga number so and so entitled so and so in the supplement to the *Paumacariu* (*Paumacariya-sesa*) that was somehow left out by (or that escaped, *uvvariya*) Svayambhū and that was composed, after the latter's passing away, by his younger son Tribhuvana Svayambhū under the patronage of Vandaīya'. This means that Sandhis 83-90 of PC. were written by Tribhuvana³.

In the previous Section we saw that Svayambhū's *Riṭṭhanemiacariu* was felt to be incomplete by Tribhuvana and the wanting portions were supplied by him and later by Yaśaḥkīrti. Here in the PC. too we find a similar state of things. Some portions of the narrative were somehow not covered up by Svayambhū and

- (1) That the name is Amiavvā and not Sāmiavva has been shown on p. 10.
- (2) Appendix I, Stanza 15. The end of the first half is metrically defective. *Aiccamvi(ya-nā)māe* is the most probable emendation.
- (3) Premi, 1942, 377, thinks that Sandhis 84-90 were Tribhuvana's work and that the 83. Sandhi, excepting possibly some closing Kaṇḍavakas, must be attributed (in spite of the colophon!) to Svayambhū, because Tribhuvana's reference to the Rāma-Story as *satta-mahā-sagg'-aṅgi* (Appendix I, stanza 56) 'having the seven great Sargas as limbs' imply seven Sandhis as his contribution to PC. But this is a mistake. The seven Sargas referred to by Tribhuvana have nothing to do with Tribhuvana's part in the composition of PC. These seven Sargas are just the seven traditionally laid down Adhikāras or topics of the Rāmāyaṇa mentioned by both Vimalasūri: *ṭhii-vamśa-samuppatti, paṭṭhāna-raṇam Lavaṅkusuppatti/ nivvānam-aṇeyabhavā, satta purāṇettha ahigārā/* (Paumacariya I 31) and Ravisena *sthitir vamśa-samutpattiḥ prasthānam saṃyugam tataḥ/ Lavaṅkusa-sambhūtiḥ bhavoktiḥ parinirvṛtiḥ/ Yuktāḥ sapta Purāṇesminn-adhikārā ime smṛtāḥ/* (Paumacariya I 43-44).

Tribhuvana deemed it necessary to supply them. This naturally poses a problem for us: How is it that both the epics of Svayambhū stood in need of supplementation? Was Svayambhū forced to leave them incomplete in spite of his original design or was it that these portions—i.e., the subject-matter thereof—added by others being unacceptable to Svayambhū, were left out by him intentionally and hence the two epics, in their original unextended form were complete from his point of view?

Opposite opinions on this point have been expressed by scholars. Jain¹ thinks that PC. was complete from Svayambhū's viewpoint, so that the portion added by Tribhuvana has no more value than that of interpolation. On the other hand he considers RC. in its original form to have remained incomplete possibly because of Svayambhū's unexpected death, so that the performance of Tribhuvana regarding RC. was necessary to bring the work to completion. The additions, on the other hand, made to RC. by Yaśahkīrti are considered by Jain as interpolations.

Premi², on the other hand, takes the view that both the epics in their unextended form were complete according to Svayambhū's plan. The additions made by Tribhuvana to PC. as well as RC. were not desired by Svayambhū to be included in them. The additions made by Yaśahkīrti might have been designed, according to Premi, to make good the passages that were possibly found missing or damaged in the MS. of RC. in his possession.

For judging the plausibility of these views it is essential to critically evaluate whatever scanty evidence is available to us mostly from the Praśasti and colophon stanzas.

In this connection the Stanza³ given in the beginning of the 100. Sandhi (or it may be considered to be at the end of the 99. Sandhi) of RC. is very important. It has not been interpreted correctly either by Jain or by Premi. Jain just gives the purport of the stanza. He says, "At the end of Sandhi 99 of the *Harivaṃśapurāṇa*, we have a verse telling us that the poet proceeded to compose the *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* after having finished the *Paṇḍurājan* and yet another work of great merit *Suddhaya-caria*. This information precludes us from imagining that his *Paṇḍurājan* was interrupted by any calamity like death⁴.

According to Premi the Stanza in question was written by Tribhuvana and not by Svayambhū as Jain is inclined to think. He says⁵,

"इस (९९ वीं) सन्धिके अन्तमें एक पद्य है जिसमें कहा है कि पद्मचरित या सुव्यचरित बनाकर अब मैं हरिवंशकी रचनामें प्रवृत्त होता हूँ, सरस्वतीदेवी मुझे सुस्थिरता देवें। निश्चय ही यह पद्य त्रिभुवन स्वयंभुका लिखा हुआ है और इसमें वे कहते हैं कि पद्मचरित की अर्थात् उसके शेष भागकी रचना तो मैं कर चुका हूँ, उसके बाद अब मैं हरिवंशमें अर्थात् उसके भी शेषमें हाथ लगाता हूँ। यदि इस पद्य को हम त्रिभुवनका न मानें तो फिर इस स्थानमें इसकी कोई सार्थकता ही नहीं रह जाती। हरिवंशकी ९९ सन्धियाँ बना चुकने पर स्वयंभुदेव यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि पद्मचरित बनाकर अब मैं हरिवंश बनाता हूँ।"

Both these scholars have failed to understand the words

(1) Jain, 1935, 71-72.

(2) Premi, 1942, 376-377, 380-382.

(3) Appendix I, 65. It reads:

Kāṭya Paṇḍurājan. Suddhaya-cariaṃ ca guṇa-gaṇ' aghaviyaṃ |
Harivaṃśa-moha-haraṇe Sarasvāi sudhaya-deha vva ||

(4) Jain, 1935, 71.

(5) Premi, 1942, 378.

moha and *suḍhiya-deha* in the stanza correctly. Works on *Paḍma-carita* and *Harivaṁśa* in Jain literature usually have a beginning in which it is declared that the accounts of Rāma and Kṛṣṇa given in non-Jain traditions are false and misleading and so Śṛepika requests Gautama to narrate these Caritas in their correct version—that is known to the Jain tradition. Thus we find in *Svayambhū's Paṁmacariu*:

paramesara para-sāsaṇehiṃ, suvvai vivareri |
kahi jīṇa-sāsaṇe kema ṭhiya, kaha Rāhava-keri ||
jage loehiṃ ḍhakkarivantaehiṃ, uppāiu bhantiu
bhantaehiṃ |
(1 9 9-1 10 1)

"The narrative of Rāghava, O Great Lord, is heard in other faiths in a topsy-turvy form. (Hence) tell (us) how is it found in the Jain faith. Deluded people in the world have fabricated (many) delusions (regarding this narrative)."

Similarly *Svayambhū* describes his *Harivaṁśa* narrative as *sa-saraya-paraśamaya-viyāra-sahā* 'capable of considering (the accounts current in my) own faith and (those current in) others'. The word used in PC. is *bhanti*, Sk. *Bhrānti*. It is synonymous with *moha* in the expression *Harivaṁśa-moha-haraṇe* occurring in the stanza under discussion. Accordingly it means 'in removing the deluded notions (or erroneous views) regarding the *Harivaṁśa* (narrative)'.

Again, *suḍhiya* means *krānta* (*Deśināmamālā* VIII 36), *thakā huā* (PSM.) 'exhausted'. So *suḍhiya-deha* means 'exhausted in body'. The whole stanza can be rendered as, "Having composed the *Paṁmacariu* and the *Suddhyacariu* replete with merits, (my) Muse (*Sarassaī*) in removing the deluded view about the *Harivaṁśa* narrative, has become as it were exhausted in body". In the sense in which the stanza is understood by Jain we fail to see how *Svayambhū* can say, when most of RC. was actually composed, that he proceeds to compose the *Harivaṁśa*. Similarly *Premi's* interpretation too has to contend with serious difficulties. Firstly we have to understand *Paṁmacariu* in the sense of 'Supplement to the *Paṁmacariu*' even though *Tribhuvana* makes it a point to refer to his contribution to PC. with the special name of *Paṁmacariyasesa*'. Secondly, it would be inconceivable that *Tribhuvana* who holds his father in great respect and who is never tired in showering encomiums on him, would describe his proposed additions to RC. as 'designed to remove wrong notions about the *Harivaṁśa*', for it would imply indirect censure of his father's performance. Lastly *Tribhuvana's* confession of his inspiration waning when he undertook to supplement the *Harivaṁśapurāṇa* would be something unusual for him in the face of his pronounced tendency to emphasize his nobility in shouldering the highly responsible task of bringing to completion his father's work and in continuing the poetic tradition of his family. Therefore it is more natural and sensible to take the stanza to have been written by *Svayambhū* himself. After completing 99 *Sandhis* of RC. *Svayambhū* says that with the blessings of *Sarasvatī* he has already completed the two works, the *Paṁmacariu* and the *Suddhayacariu*. But as he proceeded with the composition of the *Harivaṁśa* that was intended to dispel false versions, his poetic inspiration did not remain sustained. Already in the introduction to RC. *Svayambhū* talks of his

feeling highly diffident in handling such a vast and difficult theme as the *Harivaṃśa*. But then Sarasvatī reassures him: 'Here I bestow on you keenness of mental faculties. Proceed with the composition'. Hence it is very probable that after the composition of RC. up to 99 Sandhis Svayambhū felt tired in spirit and his literary activity thus interrupted was never resumed by him any more. It would follow from this that the *Paūmacariu* and the *Suddhayacariu* were written before RC. and that the poet's life was cut short before he could complete the latter. The remaining portion of RC. was written by Tribhuvana after Svayambhū's death'. In later times some new details and episodes came to be considered essential in the concluding portion of the *Harivaṃśa* narrative and their absence in RC. of Svayambhū and Tribhuvana induced Yaśahkīrti to make requisite interpolations. We have an interesting parallel for this in the interpolations made by Gandharva in Puṣpadanta's *Jasaharacariu*.

Now let us take up the case of PC. Jain and Premi both suppose that from Svayambhū's point of view PC. was complete at 82. Sandhi and the additions of Tribhuvana were not desired by Svayambhū as the parts of his PC. For, they argue, in the case of PC. no calamity like death interrupted the poet's activity and that would leave unexplained why Svayambhū left PC. incomplete. Secondly, PC. and RC. were composed under the patronage of two different persons. If PC. was composed before RC., how can Svayambhū start writing another work under a different patronage without completing the work more than eight-ninths of which were already finished under the earlier patronage? Thirdly Tribhuvana calls his contribution to the *Paūmacariu* by a special name, *Paūmacariya-sesa* 'Supplement to the *Paūmacariya*'. No such special name is given to his additions to RC. Fourthly the parts added by him are described by Tribhuvana as '*Sayambhuvassa kahavi uvvariya*', which, according to Premi, means 'that which was somehow considered undesired (*anīpsita*) or extra (*adhika*) by Svayambhūdeva'. This implies that the matter added by Tribhuvana was unacceptable to Svayambhū. Fifthly the subject-matter of the Sandhis written by Tribhuvana appears to be digressive and unessential for the main narrative of the *Rāmāyaṇa*. Lastly it would appear quite singular that not one, not two, but altogether three works could have been left incomplete by Svayambhū.

Now there is nothing inherently improbable in an author leaving more than one works incomplete behind him. Of the three works improved upon or completed by Tribhuvana, we do not know in which way did he 'repair' the *Siri-pāñcamikahā*. Tribhuvana's statement does not necessarily imply the incomplete character of that work. As to RC., Svayambhū most probably passed away before he could finish it. And if we can establish on other grounds that PC. was left incomplete by Svayambhū, the other objections can be easily met with. It is not so unusual for an author to begin and continue to work on two works at a time or to embark upon another before the first is completed. We can assume that Svayambhū accepted the patronage of Dhavalāya before completing PC. under the patronage of Dhanañjaya for reasons unknown to us. He might have intended to complete PC. later on. And the meanings *anīpsita*

(1) Appendix I, passage 57, lines 2-3, 5.

(2) Appendix I, Stanza 68, 84 wherein Tribhuvana talks of 'rescuing' the poem and poetry of Svayambhū, and of carrying the paternal burden, *piu-bharanivahana*.

and *adhika* recorded for *uvvariya* in the *Deśināmamālā* are rather special. For in literature 'left behind', 'escaped' is the most common meaning and in PC. itself *uvvariya* (5 11 3, 14 7 5) and *samuvvariya* (15 5 3) are used in the senses 'escaped' 'saved', 'left as a remainder'. We need not, therefore, understand by Tribhuvana's use of that word that the matter contained in his supplement to PC. was unacceptable to or rejected by Svayambhū.

The argument that Tribhuvana gives a special name *Sesa* or *Paūmacariya-sesa* to his supplement to PC. appears to have some weight. Except in the second colophon stanza of the 84. Sandhi where the general title *Rāmaevacariya* is used, in all the Sandhis composed by him, Tribhuvana invariably calls his contribution by the special name, *Paūmacariyasesa* and in the colophons of Sandhis 83-90 this title is mentioned no less than eighteen times. As contrasted with this his additions to RC. are not given any special name. Again it is significant that this *Paūmacariya-sesa* is described by Tribhuvana as 'the crest-jewel of the *Paūmacariya*' while in another stanza' it is stated: 'Thus is finished (*samatta*) the charming *Paūmacariya*; the same, when completed by Tribhuvana, is now thoroughly finished (*parisamatta*)' where the contrast between *samatta* and *parisamatta* appears to be intentional.

But there are very weighty arguments for believing that PC. could not have been considered by Svayambhū also as complete with the 82. Sandhi. Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita* was the main source for Svayambhū's PC. The latter borrows ideas and expressions from the former and the general plan and pattern of PC., so far as its subject-matter or contents are concerned, are cast after those of the *Padmacarita*. As noted previously, the *Padmacarita* mentions seven broad topics (*adhikāras*) of the Rāmāyaṇa narrative as recognised and handed down by the Jain tradition. They are¹ *Sthiti*, *Vamśa-samutpatti*, *Prasthāna*, *Saṃyuga*, *Lavaṇāṅkuśa-sambhūti*, *Bhavokti*, *Parinirvṛti*. These are enumerated by Vimalasūri,² and Tribhuvana too refers³ to this fact. And the Rāma-story as narrated by Raviṣeṇa and Vimalasūri actually bears this out. But the 82 Sandhis of PC.—the portion composed by Svayambhū—covers up only the first five out of the seven topics. The last two topics cannot be said to be unessential or digressive as is suggested by Premi because they are recognised by tradition and are actually found in the source-work of PC. No reason is forthcoming for their omission by Svayambhū. Secondly, if PC. was according to Svayambhū complete with 82. Sandhi, where is its colophon that ought to have been written by Svayambhū? So long as we cannot find any satisfactory explanation for these facts, it would be quite unsafe to assume that PC. was complete as it was left by Svayambhū.

From the fresh maṅgala stanzas found in the beginning of the 23. and the 43. Sandhi it follows that the composition of PC. was twice interrupted. The fresh maṅgala is indicative of some lapse of time preceding the resumption.

(1) In two colophon stanzas of RC. (Appendix I, 66-67) *samāniya* 'completed' and not something like *iṣṭa* or *ādrta* is used as a complement to *uvvariya*.

(2) Appendix I, 23.

(3) Appendix I, 31.

(4) Appendix I, 50.

(5) *Padmacarita*, I 43.

(6) *Paūmacariya*, I 32.

(7) Appendix I, 56.

Sources of the *Paūmacariu*.

In the very opening stanza of the first Sandhī of PC. Svayambhū declares that he has taken on hand to narrate the Rāma-tory after keeping in view the *Arṣa*. The colophons of all the Parvans of Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita* begins with *iti Arṣe Raviṣeṇācārya-prokte Padmacarite*. This makes it clear that Svayambhū's reference pertains to that work. And this is endorsed by PC. 1 2 9 where we are told that Kavirāja Svayambhū has embarked upon such a vast theme through the favour of Ācārya Raviṣeṇa. In the same Kaḍavaka Svayambhū also gives, following Raviṣeṇa, the tradition through which the Rāma-story that was being narrated by him was handed down: from Vardhamāna to Indrabhūti, Dharma and Prabhava down to Kirtidhara, to Anuttaravāc and thence to Raviṣeṇa. Raviṣeṇa gives also the name of Jambū and the last two are given by him as Kīrti and Anuttaravāgmin. Raviṣeṇa, while giving his tradition says that his present effort of composing a Rāma-epic was made consequent upon the written (*likhitam*) work of Anuttaravāgmin. Now to any one who even casually compares Vimalasūri's *Paūmacariya* with Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita* it is as plain as the day-light that one of them is simply a recast of the other and there is no difficulty in granting the claim of originality, as is done by Premi, to Vimalasūri. Raviṣeṇa's Sanskrit work is but an enlarged recast of the Prakrit *Paūmacariya*, some of the alterations being necessitated due to the difference of medium and to the fact that Vimalasūri was a Śvetāmbara, but Raviṣeṇa, a Digambara. The enlargements chiefly centre round the descriptive and dogmatic-didactic portions. In extent Vimalasūri's epic is 10,000 Granthāgras, that of Raviṣeṇa 18,000 granthāgras. It requires no elaborate comparison to show that the enlargements apart, Raviṣeṇa's work is but a slavish imitation of that of Vimalasūri. Indeed very few cases from the field of our ancient literature can be cited as a parallel to such thorough and continuous verbatim borrowing, when we make necessary allowance for the difference in the linguistic and metrical mediums. Does this mean that Vimalasūri and Anuttaravāgmin were one?

On the other hand though Svayambhū expressly states to have followed Raviṣeṇa and even though we keep out of consideration the alterations forced by the difference in religious belief and literary medium, a close and critical comparison of the *Padmacarita* and the *Paūmacariu* leaves us very favourably impressed as to Svayambhū's originality and poetic powers. As a rule he holds to the thread of the narrative as found in the *Padmacarita*, but otherwise also the theme even in its very minor details was fixed by tradition and permitted no significant variation. But many a time he parts company with Raviṣeṇa, summarily treats or altogether rejects or rehandles certain topics or waxes eloquent over others that were barely touched in his model, according as it suits his artistic sense. Parallel passages of PC., RP. and VP. are given in Appendix III.

One broad tendency that is clearly discernible in Svayambhū's handling of his material is that he is primarily interested in recounting the narrative in an attractive manner. This aim is responsible for applying scissors to everything that is flagrantly digressive and for giving only passing attention to the side-episodes. Of course, these observations are to be assessed keeping the diffuse and accom-

modating nature of the epic-form in view. Svayambhū seems to have a sure eye for all such points in the narrative which would give full scope to the play of his poetic fancy. The 18,000 *granthāgras* of the *Padmacarita* have been brought down to 12,000 in the *Paumacariu* and thus it has become comparable in extent to Vimalasūri's epic.

First we take up the omissions and abridgements. Part of RP. IV (topic, *sūtrakāṇṭhānām utpattiḥ*), the whole of RP. XI (*Marutta-yajña-dhvāmsana-padānuṣābhidhānam*) and the long sermon covering the whole of RP. XIV. are totally cut out by Svayambhū, excepting the two lines (PC. 15 5 9 b and 15 9 1), passingly referring to the topic of RP. XI and one Kaṣavaka (PC. 17 18) summing up RP. XIII. Svayambhū has also omitted the table of contents given in RP. I and has treated the topics of Kṣetra-varṇana and Kāla-varṇana (RP. II) quite briefly. Similarly the Hariṣeṇa episode, running over 130 stanzas in RP. (VIII 272-401) is ruthlessly compressed by him in two Kaṣavakas (PC. 11 1-2) and almost everywhere the topic of *pūrva-bhava-kathana* is skipped over: The account of the previous existences (1) of Toyadavāhana and Sahasrākṣa and their father Pūrṇaghana and Sulocana (RP. V 96-141), (2) of Bhīma and Bhagirathi (RP. V 286-294), (3) of Mahāraksas (RP. V 343-359), (4) of Madhu (RP. XII 22-69), (5) of Indra (RP. XIII 54-66). Only in two cases (PC. 6 15=RP. VI 314-328 and P.C. 19 4-5=RP. XVII 140-198) Svayambhū chooses to relate the *pūrvabhavas*.

In the same manner it can be shown that many of the lengthy descriptions in RP. have been considerably shortened by Svayambhū and most of the sermons omitted.

We shall now point out the additions and enlargements affected by Svayambhū which slightly make up the big losses in bulk detailed above. It is quite obvious that the purpose in coming *Paumacariu* being primarily religious, there was no question of taking any sort of liberty with the traditional story. As such there was no scope for invention or artistic designing and variation as far as the subject-matter was concerned. The poet enjoyed freedom regarding stylistic embellishments, descriptions and depiction of various sentiments and he could expatiate on particular incidents he took fancy for. The whole of PC. XVI dealing with the topics of Arthasāstra is not found in the same context in the RP. and is thus an innovation. But most of the cases pertain not to innovation but to alteration. Many a time only the suggestion or bare facts are availed of from Raviṣeṇa, but the development and the presentation are quite original. Of course as the table of correspondences (see Appendix III) demonstrate Raviṣeṇa's work forms the basis for Svayambhū's work and cases of borrowing ideas and expressions are numerous, but this dependence is out of choice and not out of necessity, as we can judge from the high artistic worth of those passages where Svayambhū's poetic fancy chose to fly with its own wings, and even when the suggestion is taken from Raviṣeṇa, its working over exhibits the hand of a great poet. Part of the descriptions of nature and water-sport in PC. XIV, description of battles at various places (especially the portion PC. VIII 4-8), depiction of some incidents of tense emotion in the Añjanā episode (in PC. XVIII-XIX), the duels between Bharata and Bāhubali (in PC. V) etc. can be cited as illustrations. In short it can be said that of the high poetic merits

and literary charm only a fraction is such as for which Svayambhū is indebted to Raviṣeṇa. For the rest the credit goes to his own poetic powers.

From what is said above it should not be understood that Raviṣeṇa was the one and only source of Svayambhū so far as the composition of PC. was concerned. For we find that the facts and incidents at several places in PC. are at variance with those in corresponding contexts in RP. This clearly suggests that Svayambhū had access to other sources. Thus (I) *the episode of Bharateśvara and Bāhubali*: (1) In RP. (IV 70) and VP. (IV 430) it is Bāhubali who proposes to decide their quarrel by personal combat instead of involving their whole armies, but in PC. (4 8 9c) the proposal is put forth by ministers. (2) Over and above the glance duel and the wrestling duel (RP. IV 72, VP. IV 43-47), PC. (4 10) gives also water duel. (3) In RP. and VP. there is no mention of the obstacle to Bāhubali's attainment of Kevala and how it was removed by Bharata (PC. 4 13-14).

(II) *The battle with Vāli*: According to RP. IX 73-90 and VP. IX 39-46) Vāli went to the battle-field but at the instance of his minister was disgusted with the imminent slaughter and immediately renounced the world. But PC. 12 10-11 describe the combat between Vāli and Rāvaṇa in which ultimately Vāli lifts up Rāvaṇa together with his sword and aerial car and thereafter renounces the world.

Again when Rāvaṇa was out to uproot Mount Kailāsa with Vāli over it and throw it in the ocean, it is Vāli himself, according to RP. (IX 145-158) and VP. (IX 74-81), who, in order to save the Jina shrines from destruction, presses down the mountain with his toe and thereafter at the request of Mandodarī to spare Rāvaṇa's life, removes the pressure. But the account in PC. is different. There (XIII) Dharanendra, coming to know of the *upasarga* caused to Vāli by Rāvaṇa appears before Vāli and as he bows the mountain is pressed down with his weight, it being pulled up afterwards at Mandodarī's request. In the RP. (IX 191-193) and VP. (IX 96) Dharanendra appears after Rāvaṇa comes out shattered and prays to Vāli. But from PC. XV 9 10 it is clear that Rāvaṇa believed it was Vāli's foot that had pressed down the mountain.

(III) *The Dynastic and other Lists*. PC. gives between Sandhis V and VI names of sixty-four successive kings in the Rākṣasa dynasty. Strangely enough they are given in Sanskrit. All Mss. of PC. have them. But we find several divergences when we compare this dynastic list with those given at RP. V 378-398 and VP. V 251-266. PC. has Mṛgavega) (v. l. Mṛgaveṣa) for Amṛta-vega; omits Cintāgati (RP. V 393, but not in VP.); gives Simha-

(1) In the *Vasudevahiṇḍi* (1-187) also only the *diṭṭhi-jujjha* and the *muṭṭhi-jujjha* are given. There the account of the obstacle to Bāhubali's attainment of Kevala and removal thereof at Rābha's suggestion is narrated but the details are different from what is found in PC.

(2) There are discrepancies between RP. and VP. also on this point. Some of the above noted divergences in names can be explained on assuming that they represent different attempts at reproducing the Prakrit original. Thus, from an original *Sihadavaṃṇa* or *Mayāridavaṃṇa* we get (1) directly *Mṛgāridaṃṇa* and (2) by metathesis of *va* and *da*, *Simhavadana*. Similarly the first portions of *Mṛgavega* or (*Mṛgaveṣa*) and *Amṛtavega* can be derived from *maya* or *miya*. In Purāṇic lists also we find similar corruptions and transformations.

vadana for Mrgāridamana, Indravītu for Indrajit; adds Mahābhīma after Bhīma, has Bhātaka for Māraṇa (though both have the same metrical value), Dvipavāhu for Dvipavāha (VP. Bhaya-vāha), Gatyuttama for Gatabhūma (VP. Gaiuttamo, wrongly divided in the text as *Pavanuttaragai, uttamo*).

In the list of Islands given at PC. 6 4 5-9 we find several names which are not represented either in RP. (V 371-373; VI 67-69) or in VP. (V 246-248; VI 31-33). The same is the case with the list of Vidyās (PC. 9 12, RP. VII 324-332; VP. VII 135-142).

IV. There are some minor details which we find in PC., but which are either absent or in a different form in RP. (1) When Sagara's sons visit Kailāsa, PC. (5 10 6-7) mentions the fact that the Jina-shrines there had been erected by Bharata. Bhagīrathi proposes to make some arrangements for the protection of those shrines. RP. does not give these details, but VP. (V 107) mentions them, though there the proposal comes from the minister. (2) Again the moat dug round the Kailāsa is styled Gaṅga in PC. (5 10 8a) (cf. VP. V 172) but there is nothing corresponding to it in RP. (3) When all the sons of Sagara except two are burnt to death RP. (V 254 b) says that Bhīma and Bhagīratha went to Sagara, but PC. (5 11 4b) says that forthwith they came to Sāketa city and the wording here roughly corresponds¹ with VP. V 175b. (4) When the news of his sons' death are broken to Sagara, he swoons, according to PC. 5 13 4b (*taṁ nīsunēvi rāu mucchaṅgau*) and VP. V 192 b (*rāyā taṁ ciya soṇa niyaya-suyamarāṇaṁ mucchāvāsa-ve-mbhalo paḍiyo*). RP. does not mention this. (5) The bewailing king says in PC. 'what is the use of enjoyments and (this) army' (*kiṁ so(bho?)eṁ kiṁ khandhāvāreṁ* 5 13 7 a) as in VP. (*kiṁ majjha vasaṁ, navahi nihihi va rayāna-sahiehiṁ*, V 199 a). (6) The adjective 'long-tailed' (*dīha-laṅgūla*) is given to the monkeys in PC. 6 9 2a) and VP. (*dīha-ṇaṅgūle*, VI 70b, not in RP. in the corresponding context (VI 167-169). (7) They are called *kula-devayaiṁ* in PC. (6 9 8b) and *devabbhūyā* in VP. (VI 75b). RP. does not use any equivalent expression. (8) The magic horde of the monkeys is described in PC. as producing terrifying and rumbling shrieks (*vukkāra-ghora-ghagghara-saraiṁ* 6 11 5b) and as not being contained by the earth, the ocean or the sky *jale thale āyāse na māiyaiṁ*, 6 11 6b). The wordings correspond to VP. VI 107 b (*mahā-ghore*) and 108 b (*bukkāravaṁ karentā* and *pavaṅgame jala-thalāyāse*). In the same context in RP. (VI 246) the wording is different. (9) In PC. Taḍitkeśa and the Udadhikumāra god going to the monk request him to expound religion (*puṇu pucchiu maharisi 'dhammu kake'* 6 13 7a); VP. also says like this (*sāhuṁ pucchanti jīṇa-dhammaṁ*, VI 112b). RP. does not mention this. (10) PC. gives *Hari-kesi* as the name of Indra's commander-in-chief (8 1 4b), RP. gives *Harinakeśin* (VII 29b), VP. *Harinigamesi* (VII 11b). (11) The name of Dhanada's father is *Viśāvasu* in PC. (9 6 3a), *Viśravas* in RP. (VII 127), *Viśaseṇa* in VP. (VII 55a). (12) In the description of various obstacles created by Anāvṛtta Yakṣa to test the steadfastness in austerities of Rāvaṇa and his brothers, PC. includes elephants, ghosts, goblins and demons (*gaya-bhūya-pisāehiṁ rak-khasehiṁ* 9 9 8a) also, as is done by VP. (*veyāla-vāṇamantara-gahabhuubbhaḍa-karāla-muha-danta*, VII 117a). There is nothing cor-

(1) *lahu sakkeya-nayari saṁpattā*. PC. 5 11 4b.

Bhāirahi-Bhimeṇa samaṁ Sāeyapurim samanupatto. VP. V. 175b.

responding to this in RP. (VII 287-290). (13) Some of the names of the Vidyās acquired by Rāvaṇa are common between PC. and VP. only. (14) According to PC. 9 13 7 Rāvaṇa having found Svayambhū city, got constructed a beautiful shrine called Sahasasihara. RP. or VP. knows nothing of this. (15) In PC. Khara and Dūṣaṇa are two different persons as in the *Rāmāyaṇa* of Valmiki (see PC. 12 3 3, 13 11 7, where *Khara-Dūṣaṇa* appear in the plural; 12 4 9b, where appears only Khara, 17 11 4, where Khara is said to be fighting against Citta and Dūṣaṇa against Cittāṅga), but RP. (see X 30) and VP. (see IX 10, 12; X 17) know Kharadūṣaṇa as one person. (16) The name of the princess from Nityālōka city married by Rāvaṇa was Rayanāvali according to PC. (13 1 1a) and VP. (IX 52b), but Rambhāvali according to RP. (IX 102b). (17) Vāli engaged in meditation is described in PC. as *Meru va akampu* (13 2 8a); so also in VP. (IX 62b) as *Merum piva niccalam*. But RP. simply says *suniscalam* (IX 128a). (18) According to PC. (13 11 5-11) Rāvaṇa while on march against Indra comes to Pātāla-lāṅkā and reminded of the misbehaviour of Khara and Dūṣaṇa flares up and wants to punish them. But Maya pacifies him. RP. and VP. have nothing corresponding to this. They simply say that as Rāvaṇa reached Pātāla-lāṅkā, Kharadūṣaṇa and Rāvaṇa greeted each other cordially. (RP. X 31-32; VP. X 17-18). (19) Sahasrakirāṇa's city is called Māhesara in PC. (14 4 9c) and VP. (X 34a) but Māhiṣmatī in RP. (X 65a). (20) In PC. the incident of Uparambhā is narrated considerably differently from RP. and VP. (21) The beginning portion of the episode of Añjanāsundarī in PC. (17 1 5) and RP. (XV 6-82) is somewhat different from each other. (22) According to PC. 19 4 6 Pavana takes a vow that if no intelligence of Añjanā reaches him, he would become a recluse, while according to PC. 19 18 1b Pavana writes a stanza to the effect that if Añjanā is dead, he will not live. In RP. and VP. there is no mention of becoming a recluse. There Pavana says that if he does not get back his beloved, he will die (RP. XVIII 54, VP. XVIII 27).

The differences between PC. and RP. detailed above reveal two facts. Firstly the division IV above makes it probable that Svayambhū had casually consulted Vimalasūri's work also. Of course we cannot be quite definite on this point because we have no knowledge of the *Rāmāyaṇa* literature available to Svayambhū. Secondly in certain cases Svayambhū disagrees with both Raviṣeṇa and Vimalasūri and we cannot explain all such cases as innovations. This means that Svayambhū had consulted other sources also.

One of these sources was probably Caturmukha's *Paṇimacariu*, quotations from which are found in SC.¹ Of course no Ms. of this work has yet come to light. But Svayambhū has admitted that he was indebted to Caturmukha for the structure and metrical form of his epics. For in the beginning of his *Ritṭhaṇemicariu*, where he mentions some of the previous poets and scholars from whose works he derived some sort of help or benefit, we are told that Caturmukha bestowed on him the Paddhāḍiyā 'studded' with the Chaddāṇiyā, Dvipadī and Dhruvaka'. In view of this it is not also unlikely that Svayambhū's poetical works contain echoes from Caturmukha's works, and especially because three works of both the poets treated commonly the themes of *Rāmāyaṇa*, *Harivaṃśa* and *Pañcamīcarita*. This is confirmed by one accidental identifi-

(1) See Section 4.

(2) Appendix I, passage 57, line 10.

cation. SC. quotes the following lines under the name of Caturmukha to illustrate the non-position making character of an Anusvāra appearing on the end syllable of a word:

haṃ Ajjūṇu, tumha, eṃ raṇu/SC. IV 2 (a).

Compare with this the second Pāda in the following Ghattā found in the 11. Kāvaka of the 67. Sandhi (*Jayadrathavadha*) of RC.: kuru paccāriu Ajjūṇa te tumhaiṃ, so haṃ, eu raṇu.

rakkaho sisu Jayaddahaho, lai dharahu savvu maiṃ ekku khaṇu.

The resemblance of *b* in the above with the line cited in SC. is unmistakable. A close study of the two epics of Svayambhū may reveal some more such resemblances.

6. GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES OF PC. I-XX

I. Orthography

§1. Manuscripts of Apabhraṃśa texts are notorious for their erratic orthography. Not only different Mss. of a particular text spell a particular word differently but one and the same Ms. is disconcertingly inconsistent with regard to the spelling of one and the same word. Five factors are responsible for most of these vagaries of Apabhraṃśa orthography: defective alphabet, defective calligraphy, dialectal variation, modernization and scribal ignorance. Short *e* and *o*, the Anunāsika, nasalized *v* and *yaśruti* and *vaśruti* are characteristic of the Apabhraṃśa sound system, while they are unknown to the phonetic system of Sanskrit. No new characters, however, are developed to represent them. They are expressed by the characters for their phonetic near-equivalents. Short *e* and *o* are represented either by *ē* and *ō* thus sacrificing the quantity, or by *i* and *u*, thus sacrificing the quality, of the original sounds. The Anunāsika is written either as an Anusvāra, or is omitted altogether. *m*, *mv* and *v* with or without the nasalization of the preceding vowel alternatively stand for the nasalized *v*, *y* and *v* serve to express *yaśruti* and *vaśruti* or the latter are not expressed at all.

§2. Secondly, we can well understand what a fruitful source of confusion can hurried, careless or obscure handwriting prove, when textual transmission was solely dependent upon copying on the part of successive generations. This applies to the copyists who were ignorant of the language of their Mss. On the other hand an educated copyist is also liable to alter the text, if he claims some literary interest. The potentiality of the copyist for altering the original text assumes greater significance if we remember the fact that the language of these texts was in certain particulars not far removed from the spoken language of the day, which was constantly but subtly changing from generation to generation and hence it was quite easy and natural for an ordinary scribe to substitute for the original form, a developed or dialectical form which but slightly varied from the original. This substitution was hardly a conscious process, so that the modernization worked in a random fashion, and as in most cases we possess the MSS. whose copying date is removed by several centuries from the date of composition

(1) Critical description and studies of the grammatical facts of Ap. will be found in Jacobi, 1918, 1921; Alsdorf, 1928, 1936, 1937; Bhayani, 1945; Tagare, 1948.

of the text, we find, in the language of one and the same text, an admixture of old and developed features. And with regard to some features like the *ya-śruti* and the cerebralization of an initial *n* or a medial *nn*, different practices prevailed since the 'Prakrit stage'.

§3. These factors in short are responsible for the great divergence and inconsistency of spelling in the Apabhramśa MSS. It raises knotty problems for the editor of Apabhramśa texts. His difficulties are multiplied by the fact that the manuscript material at his disposal is as a rule meagre and of a considerably late date. Under these circumstances, in some cases the original spelling can be determined with the help of metre (if such help is forthcoming) and by a consideration of the prevalent orthographic tendencies of particular MSS. (the value whereof will depend upon the age and tradition of the MSS.). But with all this help, he cannot succeed in determining the original spelling with precision. At the best he can hope to point out probabilities consequent upon a critical examination of the orthographic data before him.

With these general remarks, we take up for consideration the chief orthographic peculiarities of the three Mss. utilized for constituting the text of the *Paṇinīyāna*.

§4. Confusion between the following characters is usual in Apa. Mss: र and ऌ, प and ष, ज्ञ and ञ, त्त and त्र, ड and ढ, ङ and ञ, य, ए and ऐ. S. has a strong tendency to consider the Daṇḍa marking the end of a Pāda as a part of the final syllable and hence words in this position which end in -a in other Mss. are found in S. ending in -ā. Casually writing ये for ऐ is another tendency of S. Writing single consonants for the conjuncts ज्ञ, त्त, ण, ङ, वृ, वृ or vice versa, writing उ for ओ metathesis, repetition of a word or longer portion of the text, omission of a portion of text (haplographic or otherwise), tagging the -u of the Nom. sing. to a prior member of a compound, omission of Anusvāra are the results of scribal carelessness. On the other hand confusing medial ङ and य, उ and व, or ऐ and ष has a phonetic basis and rare omission of the -u of the Nom. sing., substitution of -hu, hi and-hā in P., S. for the Gen. Loc. endings -ho, him and hum are the traits that reveal the modernizing influence. The oft-recurring spellings पुष्क and सिहासन are explicable under the influence of Sanskrit.

Apart from these stray features there are some more prevalent and significant tendencies of Ap. orthography:

1. Short e

a) in open syllables.

§5. Short e is evidenced in the following forms and vocables: 1. I. sing. of masc./neut. A stems in -em, epa. 2. I.L. plur. masc. neut. A stems in -ehim. 3. L. sing. in short e. 4. I. sing. of fem. A, I and U stems in -ae, -ie, ue. 5. All G. sings. of all I, U stems and of fem. A stems, and L. sing. of fem. A, I and U stems in -ihe, -uhe, ahe. 6. V. sing. of fem. A stems in short -e. 7. The pronominal forms amhe, tumhe, te, ehu, e, ce, ke. je. 8. Imper 2. sing. in short e. 9. Abs. in evi. 10. Indeclinables je, jje, jema, tema, ema, kema, jettahe etc., anettahe. None of our three Mss. has either e alone or only i instead in these forms consistently throughout. They occur in all the Mss. now with e, now with i. But in all the Mss. the spelling

with *e* prevails, and if arranged according to the number of forms in *e*, A., P. and S. would be the order of the Mss. In other words A. has the strongest tendency to spell the abovementioned forms with *e* as compared with P. or S., while S. has the greatest number of forms in *i* when compared with P. or S. Regarding *-e* of L. sing. and *-he* of Abl. G., Ms. A. and to a lesser degree P. tend to preserve the original spelling as contrasted with the modernized *-i* and *-hi* of S. In all the above cases short *e* is given in the constituted text. Even in those few places where all the three Mss. have *-i*, I have given *-e* in the constituted text but with a wavy underline to indicate its hypothetical character so to speak. Only in the case of the emphatic particle *(j)je* and *jema*, etc., the alternative forms *(j)ji* and *jima*, etc., are accepted in the text when none of the Mss. had the former. Regarding all the cases cited in the beginning of this article evidence supplied by the Mss. is sufficiently strong for concluding that *e* is original, *i* its later development.

§6. These remarks relating to the orthography of short *e* apply also to the orthography of short *o* and Anunāsika. In the constituted text the short *e* in open syllables has been throughout marked.

b) in closed syllables.

§7. In closed syllables, *e* and *o* are invariably short according to the rules of MIA. phonetics. Hence they have not been expressly indicated in the constituted text. Regarding closed *e* and *o* appearing in the seam of a compound, the general tendency of the Mss. is to write them as *i* and *u* (*gainda* = *gajendra*-, *Maṇusuttara* = *Manuṣyottara*-). I have followed this practice unless my best Mss. spell otherwise.

2. Short *o*.

a) in open syllables.

§8. Short *o* is evidenced in the following forms and vocables: 1. G. sing. of masc./neut. A and U stems in *-aho*, *-uho*. 2. V. pl. of masc. neut. A stems in *-aho*. 3. Imper. 2. pl. in *-aho*. 4. The pronominal forms *so*, *ko*, *oḥu*. 5. Indeclinables: *ho*, *aho*, *tatthaho*, etc.

§9. What is said in connection with short *e* holds good for short *o* also. In the constituted text the Genitive and Vocative forms have been spelt with short *o*. The Imperative forms are spelt with *u* also when none of the Mss. has *o*. The short *o* in open syllables has been throughout marked.

3. The Anunāsika or Nasalization

§10. The Anunāsika is found in the following forms and vocables: 1. N. Sing. of enlarged neut. A stems in *-auṃ*. 2. N.A. plur. of neut. A stems in *-aiṃ*. 3. I. plur. and L. plur. of all stems and L. sing. of fem. A stems and all *I* and *U* stems with the ending *-hiṃ*. 4. G. plur. of A stems in *-ahuṃ*, *-ahā*. 5. G. plur. of *I* stems and feminine stems with the ending *-hiṃ*. 6. *-ahuṃ* of the first person plural. 7. Pronominal forms *haṃ*, *amhaṃ*, *maiṃ*, *tuhūṃ*, *tumhāṃ*, *paiṃ*, *kāṃ*. 8. Indeclinables: *naiṃ*, *nāṃ*, *saiṃ*, *sahuṃ*, *nahiṃ*, *nāhiṃ*, *ghaiṃ*, *jahiṃ*, etc., *jaiyahūṃ*, etc., *jāvehiṃ*, etc., *evahiṃ*.

§11. The remarks made while considering the orthography of short *e* hold good here also. P. more than S. and A. more than P.

are careful in marking the Anunāsika. In *ṇaiṃ*, *ṇāiṃ*, *sahum*, *ṇahim* and *ṇāhim* the nasalisation is inorganic. Nevertheless both the good Mss. of the *Paṇḍitarī* have it and hence I have standardized the spelling of these words.

§12. Hemacandra takes note of the enlarged A stems being nasalized at the end in the Nominative singular (HC. IV 354). Regarding this feature none of the three Mss. shows any pronounced tendency. They are indiscriminate in nasalizing the final vowel of the vocables. Many extended neuter Nominatives are not nasalized. On the other hand we find numerous corresponding masculine forms nasalized on the final at random. But there are other indications to show that the Mss. are quite indifferent in nasalizing the ending syllable. *-hi* forming a part of stem is at times nasalized, as if it were the Instrumental/Locative ending. So also *-hu* of the forms from stems ending in *-ha*. Similarly *-ai* at the end of pres. 3. person sing. forms or at the end of stems is confused with neuter plural Nominative/accusative in *-aiṃ*. By way of examples can be cited *piyāmahum*, *vammahum*, *muhum*, *bhūim* from P., and *dunduhim*, *uṇṇaiṃ*, *dharaiṃ*, *haraiṃ* from S. Even the Instr. sing. form of masc./neut. A stems which has an Anusvāra on the final syllable, is casually written without the sign of nasalization (*ṇiurumbe*, *bimbe*, *āe*, *nivisaddhe*, *samudde*). Because of this state of affairs, I have not admitted the neut. forms in *-aum* as authentic. But they have been recorded in the critical notes throughout.

4. Ya-Śruti and Va-Śruti

§13. Apabhraṃśa Mss. like Prakrit Mss. are quite careless in writing the *ya-śruti*. Our Mss. P. and S. have a tendency not to insert *y* between *a* or *u* and a following vowel. In these cases I have accepted the spelling without the *ya-śruti* if it is supported by even one Ms. If all the Mss. have *y*, I have accepted the spelling with the *ya-śruti*. In one or two stray stems like *pari-añca-pari-atta-*, I have followed the practice of the Mss. For the rest, *ya-śruti* is consistently shown as filling an intervocalic hiatus.

§14. *Va-śruti* appears to be characteristic of Apabhraṃśa. With regard to it also the Mss. have the least claim to regularity or consistency. It appears at random between *u* and *a* or even between any two vowels. Whenever any one Ms. spells a vocable with the *va-śruti*, I have accepted that spelling in the constituted text. For examples see §31.

5. Initial *ṇ*- and Medial *-ṇṇ-*

§15. Some Prakrit Mss. follow the practice of using *ṇ* in the initial position, *ṇṇ* in the medial position and *ṇ* for the rest. But many Apabhraṃśa Mss. do not know *ṇ* at all. They have *ṇ* or *ṇṇ* under all conditions. Among our three Mss. P. (and A. to a lesser degree) exhibits a slight tendency of spelling with an *n*- or medial *-nn-*. In the constituted text dental *n* is strictly eschewed.

6. *b* and *b b h*.

§16. Many Apabhraṃśa Mss. use *v* for both *v* and *b*, and as a corollary to this practice they always write *v b h* for *b b h*. The Mss. of PC. have *b* only once in a thousand. Hence the former practice is adopted in the constituted text, but *v b h* being a phonetic absurdity, it has been given as *b b h* throughout.

7. Nasalized -v-

§17. According to Hemacandra intervocalic -m- in Apabhraṃśa was pronounced by some as nasalized v. Some Ap. Mss. also give some indications to this effect. Words like *karami*, *jema* are casually written as *karavm*, *jeva*, *jemva*, *jeva* or *jemva*. Barring a few stray words our Mss. preserve m-. Only twice the pres. 1. sing. is found ending in -vi in all the three Mss. and P. and S. as contrasted with A. have a tendency to write *jeva*, *teva*, etc. for *jema*, *tema*. In the latter case I have retained m whenever I found it even in a single Ms. When all the three Mss. agreed in writing v, I have not changed it to m.

§18. Quite casually -v- is found nasalized under the influence of a following nasal, e.g., *Rāmaṇu*, *Rāmvaṇu* written for *Rāvaṇu*. In such cases, unless there is the support of A. and P. I have not accepted such a nasalized v as authentic.

§19. More interesting is the case of the particle *vi* following an Anunāsika or a syllable containing a nasal. In this case A. and P. have a definite tendency of nasalizing *vi* to *mi* and omitting the preceding Anunāsika. This spelling has been accepted as standard in the constituted text. For examples, see §29. Personally I believe it to be a comparatively later trait and as such unknown to early Apabhraṃśa, but in this point I could not ignore the testimony of the Mss. Alsdorf also has accepted this practice in his edition of the *Harivaṃśapurāṇa*.

8. The Vargānunāsika.

§20. The nasal preceding a consonant is given in the Mss. always as an Anusvāra. I have followed the practice of Alsdorf and Jacobi (the only two scholars so far to study the problems of Apabhraṃśa linguistics and textual criticism in a critical, systematic manner) and have reproduced the Anunāsika as the Vargānunāsika before the stops. The only exception has been made in the case of the compounds with the preposition *sam-* which are retained with *sam*.

§21. The Mss. of Puṣpadanta's *Mahāpurāṇa*, represent two distinct groups—one optionally preserving r in groups of conjuncts having r as a latter member, the other group assimilating it. Contrasted with this, the Mss. of the *Paumacariu* assimilate such groups without exception.

II. Sporadic phonetic changes.

§22. Shortening of vowels: a) General tendency to shorten the final syllable. Hence fem. *Ā* stems of the earlier stage occur in A. as *A* stems. See also §23 b. b) At times binding i of the *cvi-forms* is shortened as in *vasikiya-* (*vaṣikṛta-*) 4 5 3, *kaṇṇuppalikarevi* (*karnotpalikṛtya*) 1 8 1, etc. c) Shortening in stray cases: *aliyaya-* (*alika-* enl.) 8 3 6, *gahira-* (*gabhira-*) 1 5 3, *cāmiyara-* (*cāmi-kara-*) 7 2 2, 14 6 9, *piḍha-* (*piṭha-*) 4 5 9, *Bhāirahi-* (*Bhagīrathi-*) 5 13 3, 5 14 3 as against *Bhāirahi* 5 10 7, 5 11 3, *paripālāṇiya-* (*paripālāṇiya-*) 6 16 7.

23. Lengthening of vowels: a) compensatory lengthening of a preceding vowel consequent upon the simplification of a conjunct. This tendency has become one of the chief characteristics of the New Indo-Aryan Stage. For instances see §33. b) The quantity

of *i* and *u* as stem-finals is somewhat indifferent. Hence irrespective of the original character of the stem-final, it is lengthened or shortened in accordance with the metrical requirement. Thus *Vāhuvālī*- 4 7 7, 4 8, *nalīni*- 6 3 6, *koḍiyau* and *paṇḍiyau* 3 11 6, *Sayambhu*- 1 3 1. c) Lengthening in stray cases: *paśai* (*praviśati*) 4 1 8, 5 9 2, *paśarai* (connected with *praviś-*) 4 1 as against *paśarai* 4 1 1, *jaiśiya-* (*jyautiṣika-*) 3 5 7.

§24. Stray vowel changes: Instead of the usual *appaṇu* (*ātmanah*) we have *appuṇu* at 5 14 4, 7 10 3, 10 12 8 etc. *nirurumva* (*nikuramba-*) 4 10 6, 4 11 9 and *khuruppa-* (*kṣurapra-*) 15 5 3 against *khurappa-* 11 11 7 are due to assimilation, while *maūḍa-* (*mukūṣa-*) 3 5 1 and *maūla-* (*mukula-*) 3 7 7 are the results of dissimilation; *iya* (*iti*) 1 1 19 is an instance of a final *-i* changing to *ya*. Note also *liha-* 17 7 8 and *liha-* 15 12 7 from *lekhā-* and *rihā-* 11 4 5 from *rekhā-*.

§25. Contraction of vowels in contact: a) contraction of the *-aya-* at the end of enlarged stems to *-ā-* e.g. *bhaḍārā* 1 1 1 etc., *-sārā-* 1 1 7, *bhaviyā-* 1 1 8, *mahisā-* 1 10 8, *kusumā-* 14 2 5, *davaṇā-* 14 2 5, *paḥārā-* 16 13 9, *paḍivā-* 5 6 8, 5 12 5, 5 12 9 etc., *Pavaṇaṇ-jayā-* 19 10 4, *Suloyaṇā-* 5 4 7. b) Contraction of *-aya-* resulting from the *-aka-* of the agentive to *-ā-* as in *gavesā* 14 10 10, *pasāhā* 10 12 7, *-uttārā* 1 1 1, *-hakkārā* 2 10 9, *muhavekkhā* 10 2 7, *bhunjā* (?) 14 2 7, *-gārā-* (*kāraka-*) 1 1 14, 2 6 10 etc. c) Contraction of the original *-aya-* at the end of a stem to *-ā-* as in *jīṇālā-jīnālaya-* 6 2 5. d) Contraction of two medial vowels in contact as in *andhāraya-* (*andhakāra-* enl.) 10 1 9, *akkhāḍaya-* (*akṣavāṭaka-*) 4 11 2, *vāma-* (*vyāyāma-*) 4 11 5, *thera-* (*sthapira-*) 1 4 2, *jaṇera-* (**jana-kara-*) 4 13 2, *mora-* (*mayūra-*) 3 4 5, *Ujja-* (*Ayodhyā-*) 4 14 9 against *Aūjjha-* 4 1, *pāḍihera-* (*prāṭihārya-*) 3 3 10, *-keraya-* (*-kārya-* enl.); various cases of contraction of the preposition *ava-* to *o-*.

§26. Preservation of intervocalic stops (instead of elision) either unchanged or by voicing or by geminating: *Kumbhī-pāka-* 11 9 7, *Kaikasi-* 9 2 5, *Kaikaseu* (*kaikaseyaḥ*) 10 10 7, *Kaiśiki* (*Kauśiki*) 9 6 2, *Kāmuka-* 5 8 3, *Ikkhukka-* (**Ikṣvuka-*?) 5 1 2, *Sakkeya-* (*Sāketa-*) 5 11 4, 2 2 5 (all proper names), *lakkuḍi-* (*lakuṭi-*) 11 6 4, *-gārāya-* (*-kāra-*) 5 1 5 against *-kārī-* 4 5 9 and *-yāri-* 6 9 6; *Bhigu* (*Bhṛgu*) 16 6 6, *naga-* 1 9 2, *āgara-* (*ākara-*) 4 2 3, *maragaya-* (*marakata-*) 1 4 3, *mayagala-* (*mada-kala-*) 1 15 1, *vaiyā-garāna-* (*vaiyākaraṇa-*) 7 14 4, *Payāga-* (*Prayāga-*) 2 11 4, *jogesara-* (*yogeśvara-*) 5 15 2, *nakkha-* (*nakha-*) 14 5 7, *Māricca-* (*Mārica-*) 10 1 2, *Vtaya-* (*Vityaj-*) 7 12 3, *Kaūtilla-* (*Kau-tilya-*) 16 6 3, *Vaītaraṇi* 11 9 3, 9, 11 10 15, *-atisaya-* (*atiśaya-*) 1 7 3, *Gottama-* (*Gautama-*) 1 9 8, 5 1, *nitti-* (*nīti-*) 7 12 1, 16 2 1, *-sotta-* (*srotas-*) 2 1 8, *Jimutta-* (*Jimūta-*) 20 6 7, 17 11 8, *Toyadavāhaṇa-* 5 7 7, 5 9 11, *ubhaya-* 1 2 4.

§27. Most of the following instances of *-ḍ* becoming *-l* are known to Prakrit also: *-phaliha-* (*sphaṭika-*) 6 5 2, *pīlaṇa-* (*pīḍana-*) 1 4 4, *niyalaya-* (*nigada* enl.) 1 5 6, *talāya-* (*taḍāga-*) 2 2 3, *-kila-* (*krīḍā-*) 5 1 7, 14 11, 4, *palitta-* (*pradīpta-*) 7 11 9, 13 3 2, *solaha-* (*ṣoḍaśa-*) 2 4 4.

§28. Occasionally intervocalic *-m-* is changed to nasalized *-v-* which is as a rule written as *-v-* in the Mss. *davaṇā-* (*damana-*) 14 4 5, *Haridavaṇa-* (*Haridamana-*) 15 10 5, *Vpaṇava-* (*pra+nam-*) 1 1 1, *nāvālaya-* (= *nāma-*) 6 16 4, *ravaṇṇaya-* (**ramaṇyaka-*) 2 2 2, *nikkhavaṇa-* (*niṣkramaṇa-*) 2 11 4, *niśavaṇṇa-* (*niṣāmānya-*) 4 5 4,

nivisa- (*nimiṣa-*) 8 6 6 etc., *atthavaṇa-* (from *Vatthava*=*astamaya-*) 15 6 2, *āsava-* (*āśrama-*) 9 1 9, *dharevi* (*dhārayāmi*) 18 8 9, *parihareviṃ* (*pariharāmi*) 18 8 9. For dropping of an intervocalic *-m-* see §30 d.

§29. A reverse tendency of changing *-v-* to *-m-* under the influence of a nasal sound in proximity, or even without such a condition is revealed by a) *mi* resulting from the particle *vi* following a word with the nasalized final syllable, as in *kehi-mi* 2 4 6, *tinmi-mi* 4 9 2, *suraha-mi* 3 9 10, etc. (See Index Verborum under *vi*); b) stray instances like *puṅgama-* (*puṅgava-*) 1 1 10, *pihimi-* (*pr̥thvi-*) 2 15 3, *parimiya-* (*parivṛta-*) 2 11 8, 3 5 9, *simira-* (*sivira-*) 11 8 1.

§30. There are numerous cases of eliding an intervocalic *v* original or secondary mostly before *u* but occasionally also before *i* and *a*: a) *-v-* is mostly, though not always, dropped before the *-u-* of the Nom. sing., *sahāu* 1 7 4 (but *payāvu-* 7 7 4); *sāu* 1 11 2 (and *sāvu* 7 7 4); b) casually it is dropped before *i* as in *kukai* (*kukavi-*) 1 3 1, *parāiya-* (*prāpta-*) 1 6 1, *paśai-* (*praviśati*) 4 1 8, *thera-* (*sthavirā-*) 1 4 2, *-adai-* (*aṭavi-*) 3 8 5; c) before *a* it is omitted in *payatta-* (*pravṛtta-*) 5 15 9, *bhuṇa-* (*bhuvana-*) 6 1, *tihuaṇa-* (*tribhuvana-*) 1 1 15, *diyaha-* (*divasa-*) 5 12 5, *pariyattanti* (= *parāvartante*) 5 12 6, *rūa-* (*rūpa-*) 3 7 7 (against *rūva* 1 2 10), *ṇiyatthi-* (from *nī* + *Vvas-*) 14 10 4, *sui* (from *Vsua-*, *Vsua* = *Vsvap-*) 1 10 8, *lāyaṇa-* (*lāvaṇya-*) 1 13 6, *akkhādaya-* (*akṣavāṭaka-*) 4 11 2; *-va-* disappears in *samasarāna-* 1 8 6, 3 4 8 (against *samosarāna* 3 4 10); d) in a few cases such a *-v-* has resulted from an intervocalic *-m-*: *Jaṇṇa-* (*Yamunā-*) 12 4 3, *sumsuāra-* (*śumśumārā-*) 3 5 6, *raṇaiha-* (*raṇamukha-*) 20 1; in *ṇāuṃ* (*nāma*) 2 17 8 and *bhaumpha* 10 2 9 (as against *bhauha-* 14 3 10 and *bhamuhā* 14 12 8) the disappearing *-m-* nasalizes the succeeding vowel.

§31. A reverse tendency is to insert a *va-śruti* between two contiguous vowels to fill up the hiatus created by the elision of a stop, as *Mandovari-* (*Mandodarī-*) 1 10 9, *thovaya-* (*stoka-* enl.) 16 8 7, *uvāra-* (*udara-*) 1 10 3, 15 7 9, *uvahi-* (*udadhi-*) 3 3 7, 6 10 9 etc., *juvala-* (*yugala-*) 2 17 9, *dheṇuva-* (*dhenu-* enl.) 3 3 5, *dhuva-* (*dhūta-*) 7 14 8, *dūva-* (*dūta-*) 10 8 10, *huvāsaṇa-* (*hutāśana-*) 20 4 9, *vuvvuva-* (*budbuda-*) 17 3 3, *bhuva-* (*bhuja-*) 1 10 7, 2 17 9, *murava-* (*muraja-*) 1 5 7, *sivāla-* (*śṛgāla-*) 9 11 2, *malliva-* (*mallikā-*) 14 10 6.

Vimalasūri's *Paūmacariya* has several instances of *vaśruti*: *juvā-* (*yukā-*) 6 44, *avalovaṇi-* (*avalokani*) 7 139, *murava-* (*muraja-*) 7 156 etc.

§32. Some stray cases: *Tilakesa-* (*Tilakakeśā-*) 5 6 1; *muhala-* (*mukhara-*) 1 15 7, *somāla-* (*sukumāra-*) 7 1 5, *kaluṇaya-* (*karuṇa-* enl.) 9 10 2, *calaṇa-* (*carāṇa-*) 1 7 9; *diyaha-* (*divasa-*) 5 12 5, *pāhāṇa-* (*pāśāṇa-*) 7 14 1. *pāhiya* (*pāsiya-* from *paśya-*) 2 16 7. Loss of *-va-* in *nisiyara-* (*niśitatara-*) 4 1 is haplogical.

§33. We have several instances of the simplification of the conjunct with or without the compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowels: a) *vairāya-* (*vairāgya-*) 2 9 2, 2 10 3, *kāosāya-* (*kāyotsarga-*) 2 11 8, *dhāi* (*dhātri-*) 7 3 3, *dāhiṇa-* (*dakṣiṇa-*) 1 11 8, *payāhiṇa-* (*pradakṣiṇā-*) 1 1 17, 6 13 3, *niddākhinnaya-* (*nirdākṣiṇya-* enl.) 2 14 2, *cāyāra* (*catvārāḥ*) 6 1 7 *sāmali-* (*śālmali-*) 3 1 9, *sāva-* (*sarva-*) 1 8 10, 1 11 2, 7 7 4 *nāvai* (from *navvai*) 2 2 9, *kāva* (*kāvya-*) 1 1 19, *sāvaḍau* (from *V sampāḍa-*) 1 3 10, *ṇiyāsaṇa-* (*ṇiyāmsaṇa-*) 6 14 4; *soma-* (*saumyā-*) 2 2 6 *pāseya-* (*prasveda-*) 1 13

7; b) *caūthaya-* (*caturtha-* enl.) 1 8 8 *kaṇiyāri* (*karnikāri*) 3 1 9, *paīja-* (*pratiṣṭhā-*) 5 7 7 (but *paīja-* 12 7 5), *paīṭha-* (*praviṣṭha-*) 4 10 2, 14 2 1, 14 4 9, *pahilaya-* (for *pahillaya-*) 1 4 1, 16 2 1, *-ālasa* (*alasya-*) 2 12 3, *rayasala-* (*rajasvalā-*) 19 1 2, *Vaivasa-* (*Vaivasvat-*) 15 13 7, *Vaisavaṇa-* (*Vaiśravaṇa-*) 9 6 3, *samuha-* (*sammukha-*) 6 9 2; *akkhohāṇi* (*akṣauhīṇi-*) 12 8 1; c) words compounded with *nir-/nis-*, *dur-/dus-*, *ud-* etc. have their initial vowel treated indifferently as simple or conjunct according to metrical convenience. This is a general tendency and no particular instances need be noted.

§34. The treatment of the conjunct in the following cases is noteworthy: *vimbhaya-* (*vismaya-*) 1 12 4, *Jasumbhaya-* (*Yāsasvat-* enl.) 1 13 1, *Cakkhubhaya-* (*Cakṣusmat-* enl.) 1 12 4; *jhuṇi-* (*dhvani-*) 3 11 1, but *dhaya-* (*dhvaja-*) 1 5 2; *suviṇa-* (*svapna-*) 1 14 9, *duvāra-* (*dvāra-*) 6 7 7 (against *vāra-* 5 8 6), *duvārāha* (*dvādaśa*) 11 7 1 (against *vārāha* 3 4 1), *vintara-* (*vyantara-*) 1 8 9, 10, *-abbhintara-* (*abhyantara-*) 1 16 6; assimilation is at the basis of *bhimbhala-* (*vihvala-*) 1 5 4 and *phoppphala-* (*pūga-phala-*) 1 5 9, 3 1 8.

§35. Gemination of consonants mostly for metrical reasons: *pammukka-* (*pramukta-*) 12 10 1, *khammāviyaya* (for *khamā-viyaya-*) 19 6 8, *ṇimmantio* (*nimantritah*) 16 13 5, *ṇimmitti-* (*nimittin-*) 16 3 9, *papphulla-* (*praphulla-*) 5 5 6, *ujjuya-* (*ṛju-* enl.) 5 15 9, *acceyaṇā-* (*acetanā-*) 19 15 1, *sapparivāra-* (*saparivāra-*) 2 2 8, 2 7 7, 2 14 6, 3 8 1, *tillokka-* (*trailokya-*) 12 11 2, *koīhalla-* (*kautūhala-*) 1 12 6, 10 2 2, *vaulla-* (*bakula-*) 14 7 3, *saṇṇavai* (*sa-navati*) 2 3 3, *vaṇṇara-* (*vānara-*) 7 4 6; the Gen. postposition *taṇiya* appears as *-ttaṇiya* at 8 4 9 (*kaho-* *taṇiya*, and *taho-* *taṇiya*), 9 6 2 (*mahu-* *taṇiya*) and perhaps at 6 3 9 (*A. kahi-* *ttanau*).

§36. Sandhi in a sentence has been effected between the continuous syllables of two words under metrical stress in following cases:—

ṇāṇuppaṇṇu (for *ṇānu uppa°*) 3 2 11, *annuppaṇṇu* (for *annu uppa°*) 3 3 2, *kappayaruchanṇā* (for *kappayaru uccha°*) 1 11 9, *Vimalavāhaṇucchaliya°* (for *Vimalavāhaṇu uccha°*) 1 13 1, *mohuppāiu* (for *mohu uppā°*) 14 3 12, *vaṇṇsuddhāriu* (for *vaṇṇsu udd°*) 8 9 6, *vālāvaṇi* (for *vā ālāvaṇi*) 1 5 8, *suravaiṇārūṇa°* (for *suravaiṇā aruṇa°*) 2 3 2, *paḍahāmara°* (for *paḍahā amara°*) 2 4 1, *dhammenā-haraṇa°* (for *dhammena āharaṇa°*) 6 14 4, *ṇisuṇuttara°* (for *ṇisuṇu uttara°*) 6 15 2, *viṇāsaṇāim* (for *viṇā āsaṇāim*) 5 12 3, *gamaṇāṇeya* (for *°gamaṇā aṇeya*) 14 10 1. The Sandhi in the compound *cautisaṇṇaya°* (for *cautisa-aṇṇaya°*) 3 3 1 is peculiar.

III. Gender.

§37. a) The following words masculine in Sk. are found with the n. pl. ending *-aiṃ* in PC.: *kumbha-* 9 2 9b, *kirāṇa-* 11 14 5, *thūha-* (*stūpa-*) 3 4 4, *vidruma* 13 5 9, *sāhāmiya-* (*śākhāmrga-*) 6 11 4, *jaṇa-* (*jana-* person) 12 12 10b, *jīva-* (used with n. pl. adjectives) 11 9 6, *taḍa* (*taṭa-*) 14 9 7, *kalaham̐sa-* 11 1 6 and many more. The *Bhavisattakaha* also manifests this tendency.

b) *Jhuṇi-* (*dhvani-*) 3 11 1, *ṇiṇiya-* (*nidhi-* enl.) 3 13 7, 4 6 6, *kallola-* 14 12 6, *kallolā-* 1 2 5 are treated as feminine.

IV. Affixes.

Several noteworthy affixes are listed below:

§38. Agentives:

a) *kāraya-*, *gāraya-*, *yāraya-* (Sk. *-kāraka-*) and *-kara-*, *yara-*, (Sk. *-kara-*) form compounds with an agentive sense as in *khaya-kāri* (*kṣaya-kārikā*) 4 5 9, *khaya-gāraya-* 5 1 5 and similarly at 2 6 10, 2 1, *-gāriya-* 19 4 8, 19 5 5, *-gāri-* 8 4 6, *-yāri* 6 9 6, *-yara-* 1 16 9.

b) *-aṇa-*: *kandāvaṇa-* 9 6 9, *bhayaṇa-* 8 1 4, *jūraṇa-* 12 5 1, *suhāvaṇa-* 12 3 9, *kampāvaṇa-* 15 1.

§39. Possessive suffixes:

itta-: *jovvaṇaitti-* (*yauvanavati-*) 4 9 9 and similarly *atthaitta-* (from *artha-*) 14 13 5, *dumaitta-* (?) (from *druma-*) 20 8 9.

§40. Adjectival suffixes:

a) *-ima-* forming adjectives from verbal bases as in *phādima-* (from *V-phāda-*) 1 4 6, *saṃcārima-* (from *saṃ V cara-*) 4 10 8; from adverbs as in *heṭṭhima* (from *heṭṭha-* below) 4 9 9;

b) *-ira-* forming adjectives from verbal bases as in *paṇaccira-* (from *paṇacca-pra-* + *V nṛtya-*) 4 8 4, 17 2 7 and similarly *paribhāmira-* 7 2 3, *paribhāsira-* 18 8 1;

c) *-illa-* forming adjectives from substantives etc. as in *gāmilla* (from *grāma-*) 1 3 11, *uvarilliya* (fem. enl. from *uvari* = *upari*) 4 9 9a;

d) *-ikka-* equivalent to *-illa-* as in *vappikkī-* from *vappa-* 4 3 9.

§41. a) *-ttaṇa-* and b) *-tta-* forming abstract nouns from substantives as in *-hiyattana-* (from *hita-*) 2 9 3, *bhicattana-* (from *bhṛtya-*) 2 10 3, *Surindattana-* (from *Surinda-*) 8 1 7, *Indatta-* (*Indratva-*) 3 11 9, *suratta-* (from *sura-*) 3 11 8.

b) *-ima-* forming abstract nouns from adjectives as in *poḍhima* (from *poḍha* = *praudha-*) 4 4 1.

§42. Comparatives in *-ā(ā)ra(ya)* (from *-tara(ka-)*) as in *guru-yāra-* (from *guru-*) 15 9 10, *vaḍḍāraya-* (from *vaḍḍa-*) 16 4 8, *pīyāraya-* (from *priya-*) 2 9 1, *pahilāraya-* (from *pahila-*) 9 3 3, *ṇisīyara-* (*ṇisītātara-*) 4 1, *viruāriya-* (fem. from *virua-*) 19 4 8.

§43. Pleonastic suffixes: a) *-ika-* in *dhāṇūkkiya-* 6 15 3 against *dhāṇukka-* 6 15 7; b) *-akka* in *gurukki-* (from *guru-*) 2 10 1, 4 3 9; c) *-alla-* in *navalla-* (from *nava-*) 11 5 9; d) *-ullaya-* in *kaḍaullā-* (from *kaḍaṇu-*) 14 5 7. This solitary instance of *-ullaya-* presents a contrast with the numerous instances of *-ulla-* extension in *Puṣpa-danta*.

§44. *-aḍaya-* and *-uḍaya-* in later Ap. are used as diminutive and pleonastic suffixes, but in our text they are strictly used in a pejorative sense as in the only instances *sariraḍaya-* (from *sarira-*) 6 13 5, *vaṅkuḍaya-* (from *vakra-*) 6 16 5.

§45. Amelioratives: a) *-vara-* developed a pleonastic sense in Ap. as can be seen from *ku-muṇivara-* 7 3 9, *gayavara-* 2 14 3, *sura-vara-* 1 1 7, *jīṇavara-* 1 1 7, *kavivara-* 1 10 5, *girivara-* 1 10 6, *raha-vara-* 4 8 7, *karuvara-* 6 3 5, *kaivara-* 6 11 2, *hayavara-* 3 13 4, *asi-vara-* 7 5 9, *puravara-* 8 12 1, *harivara-* 19 18 6, etc.; b) the same remark applies to the prefix *su-* which is used to fill up a metrical gap as in *sualāṅkāra-* 1 2 2, *supariṭṭhiya-* 1 4 3, *sumanṭṭhaya-* 3 1 13, *suṇisalla-* 4 12 7, *sumanohara-* 5 3 7, *sudārūṇa-* 7 7 6, *su-Mallavanta-* 7 11 3, *supariyaṇa-* 9 5 1, *sukulīṇavahu-* 12 6 2, *supūyaphala-* 14 7 3, *supahutta-* 14 7 9, *su-Taṇūyari-* 16 4 7, *suviḥāṇaya-* 1 5 9, *susārahi-* 17 9 6, *su-pariṭṭhacvī-* 19 1 4, *su-Pasaṇnakitti-* 10 10 6.

§46. In *sa-kiyattha* (= *kṛtārtha*) 10 7 2, *sa* is mildly emphatic.

It becomes frequent in early vernaculars and develops a pleonastic function.

§47. In *aṇavasa-* 12 6 9, *ana-* is a negative prefix. *ku-* and *du-* (= *dur-*, *dus-*) have the same function as in Sanskrit.

V. Stem-formation

§48. As the final consonant of the stems disappeared since the Prakrit stage, all the Ap. stems end in a vowel. The quantity of the final vowel is indifferent. The general tendency of Ap. is to shorten the final syllable and hence Pk. fem. stems in *-ā*, *-ī* and *-ū* appear as *A*, *I* and *U* stems in Ap. as a rule. But due to liberal use of Prakritisms, due to the later development *-iya-* into *-ī* and *-uya-* into *-ū* and due to lengthening and shortening affected to suit metre, we have Ap. stems ending in *-a*, *-i*, *-u* as well as *-ā*, *-ī*, *-ū*. The stems with a short final predominate. The other ones are used often to satisfy exigencies of metre.

§49. Enlargement of the stem by adding *-ya-* (from 'svārthe kaḥ') is quite common. Final *-aya*, *-iya* and *-uya* of the enlarged stems are liable to become *-ā*, *-ī*, and *-ū* respectively through contraction and hence in *A*-declension (mas. and neut.) we have two parallel stems, one ending in *-a* (or *-aya*), the other ending in *-ī*. The latter has later on considerably contributed to the evolution of the oblique form of the NIA. languages.

§50. The tendency of normalization in nominal and verbal flexion developed in Prakrit has gained considerable strength in Ap. The other types are gradually brought in line with the *A*-type. *bahava-* (*bahu-*) 5 9 1, *pasava-* (*pasu-*) 14 11 8, illustrating the change of *U*-stems to *A*-stems and the Ins. sing. forms in *-em* from *I*-stems (§83) are indicative of this tendency. Similarly in the case of Fem. *A*-stem, instrumentals in *-ehiṃ* (§75), Gen. forms in *-huṃ* (§80) and Loc. forms in *-hiṃ* (§76) illustrate the influence of the masculine.

§51. In the case of the fem. bases, the general tendency in Ap. is to turn *I*-bases into *A*-bases by enlarging them with the addition of the pleonastic suffix *-iya*.

VI. Inflection

a) Substantive.

§52. The flexion system of Ap. is in a process of disintegration. Merging of Nom. and Acc., of Abl. and Gen., partial merging of Ins. and Loc., confusion of masc. and neut., domination of *A* declension, and increasing employment of post-positions to convey various case relations are the characteristic indications of this state of affairs.

§53. The Ap. used in the *Varṇavṛttas* and some of the *Mātrāvṛttas* is more or less Prakritized. Many Pk. forms are found in the passages composed in those meters.

Stems in *-a* (mas. and neut.).

§54. For the influence of this type over other types see §§50, 80, 83.

§55. *-u* (enl. *-au*) is the only termination in the Nom. and Acc. sing., there being no form in *-a* or *-ā*. Nom. sing. forms in *-o* occur sporadically as Prakritisms before the indeclinable *vi* (1 7 9, 2 13 9, 4 5 8, 4 13 3 etc.) and under metrical stress (17 6 1, 17 10 1 etc.). Metre is also responsible for occasional Prakrit Acc. in *-aṇi*.

§56. For the enlarged neut. sing forms in *-aum* see §12.

§57. Stem-enlargement with pleonastic *-ḍa-* (*-ḍaya-*) is not known to our text. *-ḍaya-* is used in a pejorative sense only (§44).

§58. Voc. sing. uses the bare stem, which has its final *-a* occasionally lengthened (through contraction of *-aya-* from enlargement). Note, °*sārā* 1 12 6, *paivā* 5 12 5, *mudhā* 5 12 6, *Pahañ-jaṇā* 9 8 1a, all at the end of a Pāda. In forms like *bhaḍārā* 2 6 10b, *-ā* has resulted from the contraction of the stem-final *-aya*. On most of these points PC. agrees with MP.

§59. The bare stem or the stem with its ending vowel lengthened (the result of vowel contraction in the stem enlarged with pleonastic *-ya-* from *-ka-*) is used as the Nom. Acc. Masc. pl. form. These as well as forms with the termination *-aiṃ* are employed in the Neut. pl.: *sahāsa* (*sahasra-*) 2 11 7, *pavvaiyā* (*pravrajitā-*) 2 11 7, and *sahāsaṃ* 2 10 8 are all neut. pl. In forms like *gavesā* 14 10 1, the final *-aya* of the pl. form *gavesaya* is contracted as *-ā*.

§60. As remarked above (§37), occasionally mas. stems also take this neut. termination *-aiṃ*.

§61. *em*, *ena* (*-ēṇa*), are the terminations of Ins. sing. Short *-e* and *-em* are unknown to our text, while *-im* is found as an orthographic variant of *-em*. A roughly made sample analysis gives 2 : 1 as the proportion of forms in *-em* and *ena* respectively. This agrees with the figures for HP. given by Alsdorf. Metre accounts for most of the forms in *-ēṇa*. The same remark applies to a few Prakritisms in *-enam* (eg. 17 3 1, 17 7 1, 17 8 1, 17 15 1, 13 4 1).

§62. In the termination *-em*, the vowel is probably short, as shown by Alsdorf on the ground that its alternative form is *-im* in the Mss. (cf. Loc. sing. termination in its two forms short *-e* and *-i* in the Mss.).

§63. Regarding *-ena* Tagare observes¹ that it was less popular in Southern Ap. It is frequent in MP. because in it 'Puṣpadanta deliberately tried to initiate the high-flown ornate style of Sk. and Pk. classics. One has simply to turn to Jc. (i.e. *Jasaharacariu*) (which is a work of a more popular nature), and one finds the popularity of *-im*, *-em* termination.'

But these observations are not correct. The frequency of the forms in *-ena* in PC. proves that free occurrence of these forms in MP. is not just a vagary of Puṣpadanta. And in a casual survey of the *Jasaharacariu* I have been able to spot two hundred and odd forms in *-ena* which shows it to be in no way different from MP. on this point.

§64. Further, following Grierson, Tagare derives² *-em* of Inst. sing. from Loc. sing. *-ahiṃ*. He believes that the Inst. and Loc. merged into one case in Apa. and the desinences of Loc. came to be substituted for those of Inst. He finds support for this view in the Inst. sing. forms in *-i* (from Loc. sing. short *-e*) found in Bh. and Kp. He thinks, "the use of *-i* for Inst. sg. was well established in S(southern) Ap. of the 10th Cent. A.D. e.g., *kālī* from *kāla-*, *suhī* from *sukha-*, *daṃsaṇi* from *darśana-* in *J(asahara) c(ariu)*'. Hence he finds it 'surprising that Alsdorf's edition of *H(ari)V (amśapurāṇa)* should contain no *-i* forms'. He comes to the conclusion that "*-e*

(1) Stray cases like *vjjaliya* (qualifying *asivaru*) 18 8 2, *kaya* (qualifying *marapu*) 12 3, 5, *ṭujjha* 7 5 2 are modernizations, while voc. sing. forms in *-u* occurring at quite a few places are counted as scribal slips.

(2) Tagare, 1948, 118.

(3) Tagare, 1948, 118-120.

is a regular term(ination) of the Ins. sg. in Ap., though it was originally of the Loc. sg."

Now these views are not borne out by facts. Ins. sing. forms in *-i* are not found in MP. as also in our text. From just three instances of such forms from the *Jasaharacariu* Tagare generalizes that *-i* was well-established as an Ins. sing. termination in the Southern Apa. of the 10th Cent. But even these three forms lose all their meagre evidential value on examination. *kāli* is found as *kālim* in the *Index Verborum* to the *Hist. Gram.* of Apa. and actually it is *kālim* (i.e. the variant of *kāleṃ*) as shown by the metre of *Jasaharacariu* 2 15. The second form in *-i*, viz., *suhi* is not found in the *Index*, but the latter quotes *suha* (equated with *śvā* 'a dog') from *Jasaharacariu* 2 35 10, and if we consult the original passage we find that the actual word is *suṇahu* and not *suhu*. The remaining third form *daṃsaṇi* is correctly quoted, but it occurs in a passage which is plainly a fourteenth century interpolation in the *Jasaharacariu*. This is one out of many instances of the uncritical use of the sources on the part of the author of the *Hist. Gram.* of Apa. which has unfortunately vitiated several of his conclusions.

Thus it still remains to be demonstrated that the works of Puṣpadanta contain Instruments in *-i* and unless this is done, it cannot be accepted that Loc. sing. in short *-e* was used in an Instrumental sense. This fact would go against the derivation of *-em* from *-ahim*, which otherwise on phonetic grounds also appears unconvincing. Loss of *-h-*, change of the final nasalization to an Anusvāra and the contraction of *-a-* and *-i* into *-e-* (in the face of their preservation in the neut. pl. termination *-aim*) which are presupposed by the proposed evolution *-ahim* into *-em* remain unexplained. Hence the derivation accepted by Bloch and Turner (*eṇa* becoming *em*) is to be preferred. Turner's suggestion that in Ap. *-eṇa*, *-ṇ-* probably represented Anusvāra is unacceptable, because reading the two-moraic *-em* in place of the three-moraic *-eṇa* would spoil the metre.

§65. *bhamantaeṇa* 1 13 9a, *uttiṇṇaeṇa* 3 8 1a, *ubbhiṇṇaeṇa* 3 8 1a, *puṇṇaeṇa* 3 1 2a, *samāṇijjantaeṇa* 1 2 12b (all at the end of a Pāda) are instances of the enlarged Ins. sing. forms.

§66. For Instrumental forms used for the Locative see the next article.

§67. Short *-e* (orthographic variant *-i*) is the only termination of the Loc. sing. *-ahim* is not found for A stems in PC. Occasionally Ins. forms are used for Loc., e.g. *āsanneṃ* 15 5 8 and especially in Loc. absolute constructions as at 1 2 12b, 3 8 10b, etc. In *aṇṇehim kiya nīvitti aṇṇekkahim* 3 12 4 'others abstained (piously) from many other thing', *aṇṇekkahim* presents a case of using Ins. for Abl. *khīra-mahāṇṇave khīru bhareppinu* 2 5 8 can be rendered as 'having collected milk at the Milky Ocean.'

§68. *-ehim* and *-ahim* are found in Ins. and Loc. pl. *-ihim* appears as an orthographic variant of *-ehim*. Of these terminations, *-ehim* predominates. A comparison of the Mss. indicates that a gradual process of substituting *-ahim* for *-ihim* (*-ehim*) was at work,

(1) *hā ! Jasaharu rūṇū ajju muu, ha ! dāva ! kāim maiṃ suṇahu hau*

(2) Vaidya, 1931, Introduction, 17.

(3) It would appear *prima facie* that in *vijau Dasāṇaṇe ghuṭṭhau* PC. 10 11 9a. *Dasāṇaṇe* is a Loc. form used in an Ins. sense. But *vijau ghuṭṭhu amarāhiva-sāhane* PC. 8 10 1b ('Victory was proclaimed in the ranks of the Lord of Gods') and several such passages show that this was an idiomatic expression and the form in short *-e* has a Loc. sense. So also in *samāṇe* 5 13 1a *samāṇe* 'in short' and *kare* 6 13 2a, 6 16 8a.

for the Ms. which is comparatively careful in preserving the language of the original has at many places forms in *-ehiṃ* corresponding to the forms in *-ahiṃ* found in the Mss. handing down a comparatively later text-tradition. The proportion of *-ehiṃ* forms to *-ahiṃ* forms in PC. is roughly estimated as 3 : 1.

§69. *-aho* (orthographically *-ahu*) is the normal termination of Abl. Gen. sing. *-ā(ā)ha* is never used in PC¹ but Prakritic *-āsu* is found. Most of the forms in *-āsu* occur at the end of the trochaically closing Pādas (e.g. 1 8 5, 1 13 3, 4 10 4, 4 11 7).

§70. Both *-ā(ā)huṃ* and *-ā(ā)hā* are used for Gen. pl. Forms in *-ā(ā)huṃ* are fairly numerous². It should be admitted that such cases are rare when all the three Mss. of PC. read *-ā(ā)huṃ* at relevant places. As a rule forms in *-ā(ā)huṃ* are found in only one of the Mss. at a time (mostly in either A. or P.). In a lesser number of cases two Ms. agree in reading *-ā(ā)huṃ*. Corresponding to *-ā(ā)huṃ* in one Ms. we find *-ā(ā)hu* or *-ā(ā)hā* (and occasionally *-ā(ā)ha* in other Mss. As the Mss which are found more authentic contain numerous cases of *-ā(ā)huṃ*, I have accepted it in the constituted text if it is attested by even one Ms. and I have reconstructed it when the Mss. read varyingly *-hu* and *hā*. But when both P. and A. read *-ha* (with S. reading *-hu*) that has been accepted in the constituted text.

§71. Puspadanta occasionally used this form as we can gather from the cases noted by Alsdorf and from occurrences like *pīṇiya-bhāvvaḥuṃ* (38 18 7), *puvvaḥuṃ* (38 18 7 so to be read for the textual *puvvaḥā* in view of the rhyme), *tasa-thāvaraḥivaḥuṃ* (39 8 6), *devaḥuṃ* (39 11 10b), *ari-bandhavaḥuṃ* (48 20 4), *varisaḥuṃ* (49 13 11) in MP. This upholds the Prakrit grammarians to some extent in their sanction for *-huṃ* as a Gen. termination³.

§72. Prakrit termination *-āṇa* is rarely found in PC. I-XX.

Feminine Stems In *-ā(ā)*

§73. Besides zero, *-u* is the termination of Nom. Acc. plur. before which the stem vowel is optionally lengthened. *uppāiu* (from *uppāya-*) 1 10 1 and *seviu* (from *seviya-*) 2 8 7 are peculiar in that they stand for *uppāiyau* and *seviyau* respectively. Probably these forms are instances of contraction under metrical stress as is also seen in another form from *vaimāṇiḥe* for *vaimāṇiyaho* (from *vaimāṇiya-*) 15 15 5.

§74. Short *-e* (orthographic variant *-i*) is the only termination of Inst. sing. No form in *-aiṃ* or *-aiṃ* is attested from PC.

§75. Forms in I. plur. end in *-ahiṃ*. In *āehiṃ vara-vijjehiṃ* 9 12 9, *guhehiṃ* (I. for Abl.) 13 5 6, *viṭṭiehiṃ* 10 6 6, *koilehiṃ* 6 6 6 Masc. ending *ehiṃ* is employed.

§76. *-he* is the termination of G. L. sing. In later orthography it is spelt as *-hi* and the Mss. often confuse it with *-hiṃ*. In the case of Loc., Mss. clearly show this hesita-

(1) The same is the case with MP. though *maṇṇaha kerāu* (38 19 6a) appears to be an exception.

(2) e.g. see PC. 3 4 9, 3 4 10, 3 10 5, 3 13 3, 3 13 4, 3 13 6, 4 2 3, 4 6 10, 4 7 8, 4 7 9, 2 8 1, 2 8 6, 2 8 8, 2 14 2, 2 14 3, 2 14 4, 5 7 3, 5 7 4, 5 8 7, etc.

(3) There is overwhelming evidence to show that the language of the Apabhraṃśa texts has undergone continuous revision and modernization so far as its orthography was concerned. Hence the picture of the language of the same text would vary in accordance with the age of the Ms. of that text. To quote one instance only at PC. 19 12 1b PS. read *Añṇaḥa*, A. *Añṇaḥahe* equivalent

tion between *-he*, *-hi* and *-hiṃ*, where *-hiṃ* can be as well genuine. Hence besides *Aūjjhahe* 2 7 5, *Ujjhahe* 4 1 8 we have *Aūjjhahiṃ* (S. °hi, A. °he) 5 1 1, *Ujjhahiṃ* (A. °he) 5 12 9b, *guha-hiṃ* 19 9 4, *silahiṃ* (A. °ha) 13 8 6.

§77. Here as elsewhere, the short *e* of the earlier orthography is spelt as *i* in the later orthography and hence the earlier form of the G.L. termination is *-he* and not *-hi* or *hiṃ* as held by Tagore'. Hence Alsdorf is right in considering the terminations of G. and L. of Fem. A stems as identical and we need not try to connect it with *-asmin* or *-adhi*.

§78. In later Apabhraṃśa *-ahiṃ* is quite frequently used for the Loc. sing. of masc. A-stems.

§79. Besides *-he* and *-hiṃ*, thrice *-hā* is attested in L. sing. of the fem. A-stems: *silahā* and *ilahā* 12 19 9b, *dikkahā* (P.S. °ha) 3 10 2; The *Sanatkumāracarita* has *piyahā* and *ṇiyahā* and *Sāvayadhammadohā* 95 uses *ḍalahā* in the Loc. sing. sense. *narayahā* at *Pāhūḍadohā* 5 is a similar instance of L. Sing. of masc. A stem. All these forms cannot be possibly just scribal errors'.

§80. In G. plur. we find *-huṃ* and *-hā*, obviously extended from the masc. Thus *chāyahūṃ* and *padāyahūṃ* 3 4 7, *muahūṃ* 19 2 8, *cavantiyahūṃ* and *acchantiyahūṃ* 19 9 4, *sunhahūṃ* (P.S.) 19 4 9, *sua-sāriyahūṃ* 17 5 2, *vijjahūṃ* (S. °he, A. °hu) 12 9 7, *vijjahu* 9 11 9b; *pivara-thaṇahā* and *varaṇaṇahā* 3 13 2, *dheṇuvāhā* 3 13 5, *kaṇṇahā* (P.S. *hiṃ*) 10 7 1.

§81. *sāsuāṇa* and *sunhāṇa* 19 5 1 are Prakritisms.

Masc. I and U Stems

§82. The final vowel of the bare stem used in the Nom. Acc. sing. and plur. is optionally lengthened.

§83. *-nā* and Anusvāra are the terminations of I. sing.: *suravainā* 2 3 2, *vahunā* 13 2 1a, *Sumālim* (S. *Sumālem*) and *Mālim* (S. *Mālem*) 8 6 8, *Vālim* 12 9 10, *Sumālim* 8 9 6, *vairim* 15 14 1, *Hari-kesim* 16 13 7, *Sirimālim* and *alim* 17 5 6; once the form ends in *-em*, *Mālem* (rhyming with *ḍālem*) which betrays the influence of A declension.

To the derivation of this Anusvāra of I. sing from *-nā* (*aliṇā* becoming *aliṇa* becoming *alim*) Tagare' prefers to

to *Añjanāyāh*. A. is in many points more reliable than P. and S. so far as the metre, language and orthography of PC. are concerned. Had I only P. and S. at my disposal and constituted that text on their basis, I would have quoted *Añjanāho* as an instance of the extension of masc. *-ho* termination to the fem. A. stems. Similarly there are several instances in PC. of P. and S. giving the Nom. Acc. sing. of masc. A stems as ending in *-a* while the corresponding reading in A. ends in *u*. Paying little heed to this sort of variable, defective and unreliable orthography of the Ap. Mss., the uncritical character of some Ap. texts and their indiscriminating use have marred many conclusions in Tagare's *Historical Grammar of Apabhraṃśa* which otherwise so far as the method of treatment is concerned, makes a valuable contribution to Apabhraṃśa linguistics.

(1) Tagare, 1948, §92.

(2) Over and above these terminations, Tagare gives a supposed instance of 'zero' termination in L. sing. of fem. A stems (Hist. Gram. of Apa. 92A and 93B and p. 160). The form in question according to Tagare is *akhaini* 'of a perpetual nature' qualifying *rāmatv* supposed to be I. sing. from *rāma* = *rāmā* in *Pāhūḍadohā* 42. This is a clear case of misinterpretation based on misdivision. The line actually reads *jasu akhai nīrāmam gayau manu* i.e. *yasya akhāye nīrāmāye gataṃ manah*. Thus *akhaini* and *rāmat* are ghost words and there is no instance of zero termination in I.

(3) Tagare, 1948, 168.

explain it as a result of the influence of masc. A declension. He parallels *aggiṃ* (*aggiṇā*) with *sappiṃ* (*sarpeṇa*). But this is unacceptable as in the A declension the genuine early form ends in *-em* and not in *-im* and as such *aggiṃ* cannot be explained with the help of *sappem*. Only those I. sing. forms of the masc. I, U declensions which end in *-em* are formed under the influence of masc. A declension.

§84. *-he* and *-ho* are found in G. sing. *muṇiḥe* (S.A. °*ho*-) and *ḥuṇiḥe* 1 1 9, °*disiḥe* (S.A. °*ho*) 1 1 13, *Nāhiḥe* (P.S. °*hi*) 1 13 3, *saṃdhiḥe* (P.S. *saṃdhiḥe*) 1 3 3, *sihiḥe* 2 11 9b, *Vāhuvaliḥe* 4 10 5, *guruḥe* 2 9 6, *Meruḥe* 12 1 19b, *muṇiḥo* (S. °*hiṃ*) and *cūdāmaṇiḥo* 1 1 12, *guruḥo* and *kappataruḥo* 1 1 8. °*vaiḥu* (rhyming with *Vijaya-siḥu*) 7 4 5 is obscure.

§85. Corresponding to the singular terminations, *-hiṃ* and *huṃ* are the terminations of the plur. Instances are *aṣṭhāṇa-vaihiṃ* *bhāhiḥi* 4 2 6, *bhāhihiṃ* 9 11 4, *vārihiṃ* (P.S. °*hiṃ*) 7 9 1, *guruhuṃ* 7 12 5, *vairihuṃ* (P.S. *hi*) 7 11 6, *sāhuhuṃ* and °*vāhuhuṃ* 5 3 5.

§86. Loc. sing. ends in *-hiṃ*: *Meruhiṃ* 2 1, 5 1 6, (P. °*he*), °*irihim* 11 3 1.

Fem. i and u stems.

§87. *-he* is used in Abl. and G. sing, *-hiṃ* in plur. *Parame-sarihiṃ* and °*sarihiṃ* 9 1 9, °*sedḍhihiṃ* 2 15 5, *kamaliṇiḥiṃ* 19 4 9a.

§88. Loc. Sing. has *-he* and *-hiṃ*. Instances are *viḥattiḥe* (S. *-hiṃ*) 4 1 8, *vāviḥe* 5 14 7; 6 10 6, *karīṇiḥe* (P.S. *hi-*) 7 3 1, *gaṇiyāriḥe* 7 3 3, *uccoliḥe* (P.S. °*hi*) 9 3 1, *sedḍhihiṃ* 2 15 9, 6 2 2, 7 1 2, 8 1 1 (A °*he*), *mahihiṃ* 4 8 9, 4 12 2, 10 10 3, *purihiṃ* (P.S. °*he*) 11 14 11b, *rayaṇiḥiṃ* 18 6 6, *uccolihiṃ* 20 3 3.

§89. *-hiṃ* is also employed in L. plur. e.g. *paolihiṃ* 16 14 8.

b) Post-positions.

§90. The following post-positions in a compounded or uncompounded form, are found in PC. In the case of those which are declinable, the base is also given.

§91. *samau* (Sk. *saṃam* enl.) 2 12 2, *saṃāṇa-* (sk. *saṃāṇa-*) 2 11 7, 4 2 2, 3 10 2 and *sarisau* (Sk. *saṃśakam*, Guj. *sarsuṃ*) 14 4 9 govern Ins. and are used in an instrumental sense conveying the idea 'with', 'along with'.

§92. *kāraṇe* 4 12 3, 10 6 6, °1 10 5, °9 1 2 and °*kajje* (**kārye* = *krte*) 6 12 7, 12 5 5 or °*kajjēṇa* (**kāryeṇa* = *krte*) 10 4 3, governing Gen. are used in a dative sense to convey the idea 'for' 'for the sake of'.

§93. *laggevi* (abs. of V *lagg-* 'stick'; = *ārabhya*) 1 16 4, 6 9 8, 12 2 8 governing Gen. is used in an Abl. sense to convey the idea 'beginning from'.

§94. *keraya-* and *taṇaya-* (HC. IV 422) the early ancestors of Guj. *keruṃ* and *taṇuṃ* are used frequently as Gen. post-positions. They govern Gen. They are found at 6 13 5, 9 8 3, (*kerau*), 4 3 8, 5 3 3 (*keri*), 1 9 9b (°*keri*), 6 11 9 (*kerāim*), 9 11 7 (*tāha mi kerāim*, where *mi* (*api*) intervenes) etc., and 4 5 2, 4 5 5 (*taṇau*), 3 7 1

(1) This can also be interpreted as L. plur.

(*tanai*), 3 6 10a, 4 3 7, 4 14 2, 9 6 2 (*tanīya*), 8 4 9 ab, 9 6 2 (*ttanīya*), 1 16 5 (*tanaya*) etc.

§95. Tagare has misunderstood the function of *tanaya*. It is a declinable adjective (like *sambandhin* with which it is rendered by Hemacandra), qualifying the following substantive and as such quite normally is in number, gender and case concord with the latter. *tanaya* can be declined in all cases and numbers depending upon the substantive qualified by it. Hence there is nothing like a double genitive in *taho tanayaho nāmaho* (Bh. 96 7) as is held by Tagare. Again he understands that *tana* was also popular as an Instr. post-position in Western Apabhramśa. This conclusion is arrived at from *mahu tanai* (*Paramappapayāsu*, 2 186) = *maḍiyena, sukāhiṇi tanāiṇi* (MP. 1 12 8) 'pertaining to good poets' and *vaḍḍattanaḥo taṇeṇa* (HC. 1 12 8) 'for the sake of greatness' which is comparable to *siddhattanaḥo taṇeṇa* (*Pāḥuḍadohā*, 88). But by no stretch of imagination these cases can be made to yield the conclusion that therein *tana* is used as an Instr. post-position. In the first case it qualifies a substantive in Instr. sing. The second case has neither any Instr. ending nor any instrumental sense. In the remaining two instances *kāraṇeṇa* is to be understood after *taṇeṇa* (i.e. *vaḍḍattanaḥo taṇeṇa kāraṇeṇa* and *siddhattanaḥo taṇeṇa kāraṇeṇa*) and then it is clearly seen to be a gen. post-position.

Thus there is no justification for holding that *tana* was used as an Instr. post-position also.

§96. *uvari* (*upari*) 2 3 8, 6 6 2 etc. *uvariṇ* 17 8 10b, *uppari* 1 3 3, 2 3 4 governs Gen. and are used in a Loc. sense conveying the idea 'on' 'above'. So also *matthae* (*mastakē*; Guj. *māthe*) 1 8 13, 9 9 9.

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(1) Tagare, 1948, 197.

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explain it as a result of the influence of masc. A declension. He parallels *aggiṃ* (*aggiṇā*) with *sappiṃ* (*sarpeṇa*). But this is unacceptable as in the A declension the genuine early form ends in *-eṃ* and not in *-iṃ* and as such *aggiṃ* cannot be explained with the help of *sappiṃ*. Only those I. sing. forms of the masc. I, U declensions which end in *-eṃ* are formed under the influence of masc. A declension.

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(1) This can also be interpreted as L. plur.

(*taṇai*), 3 6 10a, 4 3 7, 4 14 2, 9 6 2 (*iṇṭiya*), 8 4 9 ab, 9 6 2 (*tṭaṇiya*), 1 16 5 (*taṇaya*) etc.

§95. Tagare has misunderstood the function of *taṇaya*-. It is a declinable adjective (like *sambandhin* with which it is rendered by Hemacandra), qualifying the following substantive and as such quite normally is in number, gender and case concord with the latter. *taṇaya*- can be declined in all cases and numbers depending upon the substantive qualified by it. Hence there is nothing like a double genitive in *taho taṇayaho nāmaho* (Bh. 96 7) as is held by Tagare'. Again he understands that *taṇa* was also popular as an Instr. post-position in Western Apabhraṃśa. This conclusion is arrived at from *mahu taṇai* (*Paramappapayāsu*, 2 186) = *maḍiyena*, *sukaihim taṇāim* (MP. 1 12 8) 'pertaining to good poets' and *vaḍḍattanaḥo taṇeṇa* (HC. 1 12 8) 'for the sake of greatness' which is comparable to *siddhattaṇaho taṇeṇa* (*Pāḥuḍadohā*, 88). But by no stretch of imagination these cases can be made to yield the conclusion that therein *taṇa* is used as an Instr. post-position. In the first case it qualifies a substantive in Instr. sing. The second case has neither any Instr. ending nor any instrumental sense. In the remaining two instances *kāraṇeṇa* is to be understood after *taṇeṇa* (i.e. *vaḍḍattanaḥo taṇeṇa kāraṇeṇa* and *siddhattaṇaho taṇeṇa kāraṇeṇa*) and then it is clearly seen to be a gen. post-position.

Thus there is no justification for holding that *taṇa* was used as an Instr. post-position also.

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c) Pronouns.

§99. First Person Pronoun:

Sing.	Plur.
N. <i>haum</i> 4 4 3, 4 4 5, 4 14 8.	<i>amhe</i> 2 15 7, 2 8 3. <i>amhe</i> 7 4 9. <i>amhai</i> 10 4 3.
Acc. I. L. <i>maim</i> 15 6 2, 1 3 1, 2 16 8, 3 9 5, 4 5 3, 5 9 8.	<i>amhehim</i> 2 13 9b. (I.L.)
Abl. G. <i>mahu</i> 1 12 6, 8, 4 1 9b, 4 3 3, 4 5 2.	<i>amhahum</i> 2 4 2, 3, 4, 2 6 10.
<i>majjhu</i> 11 5 9b.	<i>amhahā</i> 2 15 3, 10 6 6.

§100. Second Person Pronoun.

Sing.	Plur.
N. <i>tuhum</i> 4 3 6, 8, 4 12 6.	<i>tumhe</i> 7 4 9. <i>tumhaiṃ</i> 6 12 5.
Acc. I.L. <i>paim</i> 1 3 1, 4 2 9b, 4 5 8; 2 10 8, 2 10 9.	<i>tumhem</i> 5 9 4. (I.L.).
Abl. Gen. <i>tuha</i> 4 2 6, 3 8 10; <i>tau</i> 1 16 1, 4 12 2; <i>tuvā</i> 19 15 9; <i>tujjhu</i> 4 4 9a.	<i>tumahaiṃ</i> 10 7 9a. <i>tumhahum</i> 10 8 5 <i>tumhahā</i> 5 5 3, 10 8 2 <i>tumha</i> 4 14 2.

§101. Other Pronouns: Their declension follows mostly that of the nouns. So only the peculiar forms are noted.

a) Third Person Pronoun: Nom. sing. masc. *su* 8 8 9, fem. *sa* 10 2 3; I. sing. *teṇa* 3 9 10a, fem. *tie* 7 3 4; G. sing. masc. *tāsu* 4 9 2, 1 6 1, 8, 1 11 3, 4 3 2, 4 13 8, 4 14 2 (all at the end of a Pāda); 1 11 7, 1 12 4, 3 9 7, 4 3 2, 4 4 4, 4 9 2, 5 1 3, 4; fem. *tāhe* 5 1 5 as well as *take* 1 13 6.

b) Relative Pronoun: G. sing. *jasu* 1 3 14a, 1 7 6, 1 16 2, 3, 3 3 11a; *jāsu* 1 6 8, 1 11 3.

c) Interrogative and Indefinite Pronoun: N. sing. masc. *ko vi* 4 6 9, 10, 13 2 4, 18 1 9a; *kavaṇa-* 1 6 1, 4 4 4, 8 6 9a; 2 14 9; neut. *kāim* 2 12 7, 2 12 9b, 2 14 3, 4 3 5; N. plur. *ke vi* 7 13 3; G. sing. *kāsu* 3 9 4.

d) Proximate Demonstrative Pronoun: N. Sing. masc. *ehu* 1 3 12, 6 13 4, *ehau* 2 3 9b; neut. *eu* 5 5 5; *iu* 10 1 8; N. plur. masc. *e* (short) 15 3 4; I. sing. *em.* 3 9 10b. N. sing. fem. *ima* 19 10 2; N. sing. neut. *imu* 4 4 9a, 9 1 5, 12 2 7, 15 11 9a, 19 1 10, 19 15 9; I. sing. masc. *āyaehim* 10 6 7.

d) Verbal Flexion.

§102. Present Indicative. It is also used to indicate shades of indefiniteness—subjunctive, immediate future etc.

a) First person Singular. *-mi* is the only termination. *-um* is absent with the solitary exception of *visahaum* 18 6 2, which therefore invites suspicion. *-mi* appears as *-vi* (*-vi*) in *dharevi*, *pariharevi* 18 8 9b.

b) *-ahum* serves for the First Person Plural as in *jānahum* 2 13 9b, 5 5 2, *pāvahum* and *āvahum* 2 15 2. *jāhum* 2 12 8,

(1) Tagare (1948, 222) observes, 'Neut. direct sing. *tau* from *tako* from *ta-ka-h* is an extended form of *ta-* in *Pāhudadohā* 11.' This is an error. Hiralal Jain has corrected his interpretation of this Dohā in the *Tippaṇi*, equating rightly *tau* with *tapah*, but Tagare has failed to consult it and has followed the incorrect translation.

3 4 10, *vandaham* 3 4 10, *leham* 2 15 8, *paribhamaham* 6 13 7, *pekkhaham* 12 9 7, *parisujjaham* 19 1 10b (in the last seven cases the sense has different shades of indefiniteness).

c) *-hi* is the only termination for the Second Person Singular and *-hu* or *-ho* (*acchahu* 3 4 10, *gavesaho* 12 8 9b, *jāṇahu* 4 5 2) for the Plural.

d) Besides the normal *-ai*, *-ei* appears in the Third Person Singular mostly in metrically conditioned cases (*khañcei* 3 12 5, *karei* 4 12 6).

e) *-ahim* is not found in the Third Person Plural.

§103. The desinences of the Future are the same as those of the Present Indicative; only the special base is formed by adding *-(e)sa*. Instances: 1. plur. *kāresaham* 3 6 11a; 2. plur. *kāresaho* 12 8 9b; 3. sing. *hosai* 4 5 4, *vaḥesai* 6 11 3; 3. plur. *hosanti* 5 9 10.

The *-ha* type of future is not found in our text.

§104. Imperative.

a) Imper. 1. pl. (These cases can be also regarded as present Ind. 1. plur. forms used in an indefinite sense) *jāham* 2 12 8, 3 4 10b; *vandaham* 3 4 10b, *karaham* 5 10 7, *bhamāḍaham* 5 10 8, *paisaham* 6 13 9, *paṣaraham* 7 9 1.

b) Imper. 2. Sing.

i) *-ahi*: *padarisahi* 2 9 6, *geṇhahi* 6.4 9b, *lahahi* 19 15 8, *bhuñjahi* 12 11 5, *jāhi* 2 9 6, *jajjāhi* (intensive) 15 5 6, *jivahi* 7 12 1, *vollahi* 18 8 3, *dakkhāvahi* 19 15 2, *ehi* 7 9 1;

ii) *-u*: *jiu* 4 3 8, *nisaru* 4 7 2, *maru* 5 7 2, *hasu*, *bhuñju* 7 12 3, *taju*, *jujjhu* 7 12 3, *cau*, *samcaru* 7 12 4, *suṇu* 7 12 5, *caḍu*, *āu*, *paḍu* 19 15 3, *bhamu*, *ramu* 19 15 5, *uṭṭhupphu* (intensive) 10 4 4;

iii) short *-e*: *kare* 4 3 2, 9 2 6, (rhyme-secure at) 6 16 8, 15 5 6, *bhuñje*, 4 12 6, *kahe* (rhyme-secure) 8 13 7, 8 6 9, *pāle* 7 12 6, *anuhunje* 12 5 13, *aṇubhuñje* 12 10 9b, *pihāle* 12 5 14a, *mue* 15 7 2, *jotte* 19 2 5, *dhare* 19 15 6.

iv) *-i*: *vollī* 2 14 1, *suṇi* 5 1 1, *kahi* 1 9 6, *pariṇi* 10 5 8.

§105. The forms in short *-e*/*-i* as also in *-u* are commonly used. There are several forms in short *-e*. The Ms. which leads in preserving original orthographic features, is also leading in attesting the imper. forms in short *-e*. It is quite naturally explained by Jacobi and Alsdorf as a development of the Sk. opt. 2. sing. in *-eh*. The *-i* forms represent a phonetically later stage. Tagare's suggestion to explain it as due to passive + zero or to the loss of *-h* in *-(a)hi* is quite unattractive.

The term *-u* is also to be explained in accordance with the Ap. tendency to turn final *-a* into *-u*. It has nothing to do with the *-u* of the 3. sing.

§106. Imper. 2. pl. ends in *-aho* or *-ahu*: *toḍaho*, *ḍohaho*, *chaṇḍaho* 2 13 4, *bhindaho* 5 11 5 (rhyme-secure), *joyaho* 2 3 9b (rhyme-secure), *lakkhaho* 5 5 1 (rhyme-secure), *bhaṇaho*, *maṇḍaho* 4 8 9, *niṭṭhavaho*, *paṭṭhavaho* 6 2 8, *haṇaho*, *khaṇaho* 7 4 7, *dharaho* 7 7 2;

āgacchahu (rhyme-secure) 3 4 10b, *āmellahu* 3 7 4, *karahu* 4 3 3, 4 5 2, *thāhu* 2 16 11, *kāhahu* 4 1 9b.

§107. Optative.

2. sing. *dejja* 2 6 10b, *jujjhejjahi* 15 5 6, *khamejjahi* 19 14 4, *lajjijjahi* 18 8 3.

§108. Passive.

- a) Pres. 2 sing. *paṇavijjahi*, *uvamijjahi* 2 6 9;
b) 3. sing. 2 6 9, *uvamijjai* 1 6 1, *ghāijjai* 1 10 5, *laijjai* 2 5 5, *jijjai* 7 11 9b.

§109. Causative.

- a) *uddāva*- 2 1 7, *caḍāva*, 2 3 1, *cintāva*- 2 9 2, *khamāva* 4 14 3, *devāva*- 1 8 3, *darisāva*- 2 3 9, *ṇhāva*- 2 5 9a.
b) *viṇṇava*- 1 3 1, 1 7 9, *dakkhava*- 2 8 5, *ṇhava* 2 6 1, *thava* 2 2 7, 2 6 5;
c) *bhamāda*- 5 10 9;
d) *paisāra* (from *paisa*-) 5 5 8, 13 10 10a etc.; *vaisāra* (from *vaisa*-) 5 14 3, 20 3 3.

§110. Denominative:

- a) simple: *pāyaḍa*- 1 1 19, *dhavala*- 3 3 6, *uppallāṇa*- 5 4 5, *ṇhāṇa*- 5 4 5, *maila*- 14 7 8, *dhūma*- 17 14 7;
b) compound: *kāṇekkha*- (from *kāna*- + *Vikkha*-) 2 12 8, *mambhisa*- (from *mā* + *bhisa*-) 10 2 1, *kaṇṇāra*- (from *kaṇṇa* + *āra*-) 19 14 2.

§111. -evi- forms:

- a) *āsaṇṇihūu* 1 8 5, *muhalihūyau* 1 13 9, *vilakkhī-hūu* 4 11 8, *dūri-hoi* 6 4 3, *ḍhillihontāṃ* 8 5 11a, *niratthī-kiu* 20 4 7.
b) *kaṇṇupali-karevi* 1 8 1, *vasi-kiu* 4 5 3, *duvvali-huyau* 18 5 9b.

§112. Infinitives.

- a) -*aṇahā*: *vandaṇahā* 1 9 1, *pariṇaṇaha* 5 15 9b, *kampanahā* 10 1 8;
b) -*ehum*: *niehum* 10 2 4;
c) -*evi*: *dharevi* 9 13 8.

At 2 12 5 the infinitive of purpose is conveyed by using the Loc. sing. of the Gerundive: *pievae laggā* 'began to drink'.

§113. Absolutes: There are several terminations for the absolute: -*evi*, *ēvi* -*avi* -*eppiṇu*, -*eviṇu*, -(*e*)*ppi*. Of these -*evi* is the commonest.

- a) *evi*: *pekkhevi* 4 1 9a, *ṇisuvevi* 4 2 1. *vāvarevi* 12 9 8, *hoevi* 2 15 8;
b) -*ēvi*: *paṇavevi* 1 1 16, *bhaṇevi* 6 4 1, *pariañcevi* 12 10 16 etc.
c) -*avi*: *parisesavi* 3 10 8, *ṇiyavi* 6 2 6, *muyavi* (rhyme-secure) 15 13 5;
d) -*eppiṇu*: *naveppiṇu*, *joeppiṇu* 1 1, *paṇaveppiṇu* 1 1 1, *gampiṇu* 1 15 9, 7 13 9b, *toḍeppiṇu* 2 12 8, *deppiṇu* 2 2 7, 2 14 8, *thaveppiṇu* 2 2 7;
e) -*ppi*: *gampi* 2 7 5, 4 3 6, 5 5 1, 5 7 9a;
f) -*eviṇu*: *viḥaseviṇu* 1 16 1, *ṇisuveviṇu* 11 11 6.

§114. Potential Participle:

Termination -*evau*: *jivevau* 5 16 4; *jujjhevau* 4 9 1, *ghāevau* 4 12 3, *paīsevau* 10 8 3, *paḥarevau*, *jāevau*, 11 13 5, *karevi* (f.) 9 6 9b, 20 1 7, *harevi* (f.) 20 1 7.

§115. Gerundives:

jīvevae 2 8 4, *parihevae* 2 8 4, *pievae* 2 12 5, *jīevāho*
ruevāho 7 8 8.

§116. Compound verbs:

There are several instances of compounding a participial with a verbal form to express tense-variation. Thus past passive participle is combined either with *āsi* 'was' to express a past perfect sense or with 'si to express a present perfect sense.

kahiu āsi 'had been told' 1 12 8.

kiu āsi 'had been committed' 2 13 9b.

pesiya āsi 'had been sent' 2 15 1.

samappiu āsi 'had been made over' 4 4 9a.

vuttau āsi 'had been said' 5 5 5.

jāo āsi 'had been born' 6 15 2.

giliya āsi 'would have been swallowed' 19 8 10b.

ñimmantio 'si 'you have been invited' 16 13 5.

dhukko 'si 'you have approached' 10 10 8.

§117. The order of the members of a compound is altered according to metrical convenience. Note the following instances:

kammaṭṭha^o- 1 1 4, *vaya-pañca*^o- 1 1 5, *accanta-māhanta-patta-siva*- 1 1 11, *puccha-pāihara*- 6 11 5, *lāṅgūla-pāihara*- 6 11 8, *bhava-samsāra-mahaṇṇava-ṇāsiya*- 5 16 3, *pavara-bhuva-phaliha-diha* 7 5 1.

VII Some Syntactical Remarks.

§118. In *Bharaheśara-Vāhuvali vi te vi*, *āsaṇṇaiṃ dhukkaiṃ valaiṃ ve vi* 4 4 7 the common predicate of the compound subject takes the gender of the following member.

Case usages.

§119. Instrumental:

a) Inst. instead of Loc.:

dāhiṇa-bhāem Bharahu thakku 1 11 8a. .
'Bharata was situated in the Southern division.'

b) Inst. absolute for Loc. absolute:

paiṃ hontēṇa, havantu asesaiṃ 2 10 8; *dhammem hontaeṇa, deva vi seva karanti* 6 14 9a; *ṇisariem pura-paramesareṇa, ṇisariya vīra* 12 7 8.

§120. Genitive:

The Ap. Gen. has a very wide province. It has usurped the functions of several other cases.

a) As Dat. is lost as a rule in MIA., verbs of giving govern Gen.: *tujjhu āsi samappiu* 4 4 9a; *taṃ taho dei* 3 12 5; *samappevi ṇandaṇaho* 6 8 5; *mālau ṇaraho uvasoha denti* 6 3 4.

Another Dat. usage: *haṃ puṇu jāmi, thāmi ṇiya-kajjaho* 5 14 1.

b) Verbs of motion govern Gen. of goal:

Risahu gau nivvāṇaho 4 14 9a,
Ajiya-bhaḍārau gau nivvāṇaho 5 10 2,
gau ṇiya-paṭṭaṇaho 6 8 5,
turaṅgamu gayau pacchima-bhāyaho 5 4 1,
Kikkapuresaraho lehu gau 6 16 3,
sariyau dhoyanti salilu rayanāyarahō 6 3 3,
jasu dhukkai, so so lei ṇāsu 7 5 7.

This holds good even when the motion is figurative:

ghāi-kamma gaya khayaho 4 14 3,

jāi visāyaho 5 15 1,

mā khayaho nehu 12 9 2.

- c) Further, words denoting movement require Gen. of goal as in: *mayarāharu āyāsaho utthalliyau* 11 8 9b, *Suke-sena Magahahā mukku payānau* 15 8 9b.

In such cases the Genitive has the force of *prati*.

In *naliṇiu divāyaraho viyasanti* 6 3 6 also the Gen. has the same sense.

- d) But we also occasionally come across instances of verbs of motion governing accusative of goal:

naravai gau uvavanu 5 14 6,

(te) *Kikkupurakkhu patta* 7 6 3,

Bharahu nivvui pattau 4 14 9a.

- e) Other verbs governing Gen.:

- i) Verbs meaning 'tell' 'say' etc.:

heriehiṃ kaṇiṭṭhaho kahiu 4 7 1,

manti Strikaṇṭhaho kahai 6 5 1,

suviṇāvāli Marudevie

Nāhi-parāhivaho sisai 1 15 9b;

- ii) *Vgaraha-*: *garahanti jinindaho* 2 14 5;

- iii) *Vbhama-*: *bhamiu Mandaraho jema tārāyanu* 2 16 11b:

- iv) *Vabbhida-*: *Nigghāu Mālihe abbhiḍiu* 7 13 9b, *Rāvaṇu Indaho abbhiḍai* 1 7 1b.

It governs Loc. also:

Rāvaṇu Sahasakiraṇe abbhiṭṭau 1 5 1b.

Note also the construction *abbhiṭṭu jujjhu Vijjāharāhā* 7 5 2. 'A battle ensued among the Vidyādhara'. The construction is familiar in the *Paumacariya* of *Vimala-sūri*. See 4 42, 5 69 etc.

- v) *V samāvada-*: *matta-gaindu pañcāṇaṇaho samāvadiu* 7 13 9a.

- f) In *marai to-ri mahu Toyadavāhaṇu* 5 7 7 Gen. conveys cause.

- g) In the absolute construction Gen. does not convey, unlike Sanskrit, the sense of *anādara*. Mostly it is found with present participles and has been inherited by Gujarati. Instances: (*taho*) *rajju karantaho, puṇṇahā lakṣha tisatṭhi gaya* 2 8 9a 'As he ruled, sixty-three lakhs of Pūrvas passed';

rajju karantaho taho Maharakkhaho, Devarakkhu uppaṇṇau nandaṇu 5 14 5-6 'As that Maharakkha ruled, a son Devarakkha was born to him';

taho Laṅkāhiva-duhiya pariṇantaho paṇḍape keṇa vi kai lihiya 6 9 1. 'When he was marrying the daughter of the Lord of Laṅkā somebody drew monkeys in (his) courtyard'.

- h) Genitive of contents (Instr. sense):

ikkhu-rasaho bhariyaṇjali 2 16 9, 2 17 5 'The palm cavity was filled with the sugar-cane juice'.

§121. Locative:

- a) *Vpaisa-* governs Loc. or Acc.:

- i) *jale paṭṭha* 4 10 2; *paisarai na paṭṭane cakka-rayanu* 4 1 1, *na paisai ujjahe cakku* 4 1 8, *samasaraṇe paṭṭhau* 5 9 9b.

ii) *paisai saraṇu* 5 7 3, 4, 5, so *samasaraṇu .paiṭṭhau* 5 7 9, *Nandisarakkhu paisarami* 6 8 4, *paisahum jīṇālau* 6 13 9, *paiṭṭhu vanu* 12 12 9.

b) Instead of Acc. or Gen., Loc. is used with *visajjiya* 'sent' in *Nala-Nīla visajjiya Kikkapure* 12 12 2;

c) *Khira-mahannave khīru bhareppīu* 2 5 8 is not a case of the use of Loc. for Abl. It is a different construction, stressing the source. Loc. is used similarly in Gujarati;

d) Loc. Absolute is quite common. *Kāle galantae, nāhu ṇiya-deha-riddhi pariyaḍḍhai* 2 7 9a, *kiye khae vandha-vāhum, keṇa sahum rajju karesaho?* 12 8 9b etc.

§122. Some verbs of saying like *pahāsa-*, *cava-*, *pacava-* are used intransitively. Their preterite participles take a nominative and not an instrumental subject, like *gataḥ* etc. in Sk. The instances are:

so *pahāsiu* 3 9 3 'he said', *pamaya-ṇivahu caviu* 6 12 6 'The monkey-hoard said', *sa pacaviya* 10 2 3 'she said', *sura-pavaru caviu* 15 3 3 'The best among gods said'.

Thus the distinction between the constructions required by Hindi *bolanā* and *kahanā* or Guj. *bolavum* and *kahevum* has its roots stretching back as far as the ninth century A.D.

jima 'dine' is used intransitively in *bhaḍārau jīmiu* 2 17 9.

§123. Impersonal use of the preterite participle is common: *tena hatthuthallu* 2 15 9a 'He made a gesture with hand'.

Vāhuvalisareṇa gajjiu 4 4 7 'Lord Bāhubali roared'.

§124. Some of the idioms, expressions and usages peculiar to Ap. are noted below:

- 1) *Kikkupurakkhu* 7 6 3, *Nandisarakkhu* 6 8 4 etc. Proper names are at times given in this manner—compounded with *-akkha*, Sk. *ākhyā-*. See HP., Introduction.
- 2) *āvattiu Jama-muhe* 7 6 6 and *vagalāmuhe āvaṭṭantau* 17 3 4 show that the expression *āvattiu* has the sense of 'be thrown as a victim into (the jaws of Death)'.
- 3) *olagga-* with *pāṇehim* means 'serve with one's life' 'sacrifice one's life while serving' as in *olaggaḥ pāṇehim Vijayasīhu* 7 6 5.
- 4) *kaṁ divu* 3 6 11 'when?'.
- 5) *kavaṇu gahaṇu* 'counts for how much?' as in *tasu viyaṭṭāho abbhīṭṭāho kavaṇu gahaṇu kira Rāvaṇu* 12 6 9b, 'for how much does Rāvaṇa count before him who has turned hostile and attacked (him)'?
- 6) *ḍhou* with *Vdā-* signifies 'allow to approach' as in *ḍhou na dintehim* 3 6 9 'not allowing to approach'. Similarly *ḍhou laha-* = 'be able to approach'. cf. the use of *ḍhaukam* with *Vdā-* in Jain Sanskrit.
- 7) *ṇaṁ ṇaṁ* 1 6 2, 3 is used in the sense of *nanu* to express objection or doubt to a previous statement.
- 8) *tuḍihim* with *Vcada-* has generally the sense of *saṁśaya-dolām āruḥ-*. In *kaṇṇā dāṇu kaḥim taṇau, jai ṇa dinnu to tuḍihim caḍāvai* 6 3 9a. 'If the daughter is not given away (in marriage) to somebody, she would put one on the horns of a dilemma', its sense is slightly different.
- 9) *thottuggiriya* 'laudatory and supplicant' generally qualifying speech as in *Dasasireṇa thottuggiriya-gireṇa vuccai* 'Rāvaṇa said in supplicant words' and *thottuggiriya guru-purau* 'having sung a hymn of praise before the Master'.

- 10) *pesaṇu cukkau* is a euphemism for 'he died'. e.g. *te mahu kerau pesaṇu cukkā* 5 13 2 'they failed to fulfil their mission entrusted by me' i.e. 'they died', (*Andhau*) *pesaṇa-cukku* 'Andhraka died'.
- 11) *gavaṇamamaṇau* 3 6 1b, *gamaṇamaṇu* 6 4 2, 'wishing to go, *jujjhaṇamaṇa* 12 8 9 'wishing to fight'.
- 12) *vaṭṭai* 18 3 7, 19 8 10b, 'to be sure' 'indeed'.
- 13) There are various forms of swearing expressions used at the time of taking a vow e.g.:
 - i) *tāva na jīnavaru jaya bhaṇami, jīva na raṇe vivakkhu sara-siriu* 6 1 10 'I will not say "be victorious" to the Jina, till I pierce the enemy with arrows in the battle'.
 - ii) *jai kallae tāya! Laṅkāṇayari na paisarami, to piyaya-jaṇeri Indāṇi kara-yale dharami* 7 12 9, 'O Papa, if I fail to enter the city of Laṅkā tomorrow. I would hold my mother Indrāṇi in my hand'.
 - iii) *jai taṁ bhadda-hatthi na sāhami, to jaṇaṇovari asivaru vāhami* 11 5 2 'If I fail to subdue that Bhadra elephant, I would brandish (my) best sword over (my) father'.
 - iv) *jai raṇamuhe māṇu na malami taho, to chitta pāya raṇaṇāsavaḥo* 12 7 4 'If I do not crush his pride in the battle front, the feet of Ratnāśrava are touched'.

7. METRES OF PAUMACARIU I—XX.

The present study of the metres employed in PC. I-XX is divided into three sections in accordance with the three structural units of the Kaṭavaka. At times each Kaṭavaka of a particular Sandhi has a beginning piece made up of one stanza having two or four rhyming Pādas. This unit is an occasional feature of the Kaṭavaka. As contrasted with this commencing piece the main body and the concluding piece (which is also found invariably in the beginning of the Sandhi) called Ghattā are the permanent features of the Kaṭavaka. Every Kaṭavaka has got them. The metres employed in these three Kaṭavaka units, viz. the commencing piece, the main body and the concluding piece or Ghattā are different from one another. Hence they are described separately. The metres of the commencing piece are taken up first. Next follows a description of the metres of the Ghattā. Lastly is given an account of the metres employed in the body of the Kaṭavaka.

A. The Commencing Piece at the Head of the Kaṭavaka.

We have no definite knowledge as to whether the commencing piece of the Kaṭavaka was known by any general name. SC. VIII 31a while explaining the term *Kaṭavaka* declares, *āhiṃ puṇu ghatta samāmaṇanti, jamaśvasāṇa(i) chaḍḍaṇi bhaṇanti*. 'In the beginning (of the Kaṭavaka), they prescribe Ghattā and at the end of the Yamakas, they say Chaḍḍaṇi'. This means, that the Kaṭavaka-commencing piece is to be called Ghattā, while the concluding piece

- (1) For the earlier contributions to the critical study of Apabhramśa metres see Jacobi, 1918, 1921; Alsdorf, 1928, 1936, 1937 Shahidullah, 1928; Bhayani, 1945, 1948.
- (2) (a) *Kaṭava(u) aṭṭahim Jamaahim raanti* ||
āhiṃ puṇu Ghatta samamaṇanti ||
Jamaśvasāṇa(i) chaḍḍaṇi bhaṇanti || SC. VIII 30-31.
- (b) Sandhyādaṁ Kaṭavakānte ca dhruvaṁ syāditi Dhruvā,
 Dhruvakam, Ghattā vā | Ch. 5 1.

is to be known as Chaḍḍaṇi. But the Ap. Mss. consistently follow the practice of calling the closing piece Ghattā, while the commencing stanza is not given any class name. Hence Svayambhū's account requires further support from other authorities, before it is accepted.

Only Sandhis 3, 13, 17 and 19 have the Kaḍavaka commencing stanza'. It appears in the beginning of each Kaḍavaka of these Sandhis. In Puṣpadanta's *Mahāpurāṇa* Jambhettia (IV), Racitā (V), Malayavilasitā (VI), Khaṇḍaka (VII), Āvali (VIII), Dvipadi (X, XIV etc.), Helā (IX, LXXVII) Aranāla (XVI) and Malaya-mañjari (LXXVI) have been used for this purpose'. The Ap. texts or their Mss. have not got any uniform practice of mentioning the name of these metres. Usually Duvai, Jambhettia, Dohā and Helā or (Helā-duvai) are mentioned by name, the others are left unnamed. But we find little consistency in this matter. Thus only one Ms. of PC. prefixes the term *Duvai* to the Kaḍavaka-commencing stanzas of 3. Sandhi, other Mss. are silent about it. On the other hand MP. is in the habit of mentioning the name in every case.

The value of the end syllable is discussed below under the description of the Ghattā.

- (1) The Kaḍavaka-commencing stanza of the 3. Sandhi (Gandhodakadhārā).

Scheme—No. of lines: 4.

No. of moras per line: 13 (or 14; if the end syllable is scanned as long).

Gaṇa-scheme: 6 + 4 + 3 (or 4).

Rhyme-scheme: *a* with *b*, *c* with *d*.

The six-moraic Gaṇa has, except in four cases, two-moraic grouping. For its two middlemost moras the form *uu* is preferred. The second Gaṇa has the following forms:

uu — 21 — — 10 *uu* — 5
uuuu 10 — — *uu* 3

This means that Jagana is permitted.

The last Gaṇa is invariably constituted of three shorts.

It will be seen that the structure of the Pādas of this metre is identical with that of the odd Pādas of the Duvahaya or Dohā metre. Technically this is a Sarvasamā Catuspadī. If the final syllable is given its natural value, the line is 13-moraic; if it is scanned as long, it becomes 14-moraic. Among the Saravasamā group of the Catuspadis, the Accharavilasia or Apsarovilasitaⁿ has 13 moras, the Gandhoadhārā or Gandhodakadhārāⁿ has 14. SC. VI 157 gives

- (1) In the rest of PC. Sandhis 25, 59, 85 (all Helāduvais), 40, 51, 66, 75 (all Duvais), 48, 81 (Jambhettia), 49, 77 (Gandhodakadhārā), 50 (Pāranaka), 52, 53 (Aranāla), 54 (Dohā), 63 and 74 (Mātrā+Mañjari) have got the commencing piece.
- (2) Most of these metres employed in the commencing piece are treated together in the Khaṇḍaka section of the *Chando'nusāsana*.
- (3) (a) Calane teraha-mattaam, pa-pa-ta-gaṇehim vihattayam |
ahavā ca-ca-pa-vihūsiām, taṁ-īpam Accharavilasiām | SC. VI 157.
(b) Apsarovilasitam bhavet, sa-ca-tair dvi-ca(pa)-ganais tu vā |
Chandaśśekhara, 168.
(c) sa-ca-tāh cā-pau pā-tau vā Apsarovilasitam | Ch. 43a 3-4.
- (4) (a) Calane coddaha-mattāo(?) annam āhuttā caārā | SC. VI 158.
(b) syur Gandhodakadhārāyam, pa-dvicakārās tri-ca-dā vā |
Chandaśśekhara, 169.
(c) sa-caḥ ci dau vā Gandhodakadhārā | Ch. 43a 5-6.

5 + 5 + 3 or 4 + 4 + 5 as the Gaṇa scheme of the Apsarovilasita'. None of these schemes applies to 3 1 1a (*dihara-kālacakka-haena* i.e. —UU—U—UUUU), 7 1 c (*jinavara-puṇṇa vāya-hayaim* i.e. UUUU—U—UUUU), 3 12 1 d (*uvasamu jāu savva-jāṇaho* i.e. UUUU—U—UUUU), etc. On the other hand the scheme 6 + 4 + 4 given for the Gandhodakadhārā (SC. VI 158 c) is satisfied by all the lines. Of course the theory as usual requires the end syllable to be counted as heavy.

The rhyme-scheme seen in the definition stanza of the Gandhodakadhārā in SC. and in the illustrative stanza given in Ch. is: b rhyming with d i.e. the usual rhyme-scheme of the Antarasamā Catuṣpadi, while in our stanzas a rhymes with b and c with d. But this has little significance, because in their treatment and statement Prakrit metricians were far from being precise or exhaustive and they have hardly ever paid due attention to rhyme even though it was a very important feature of the Apabhraṃśa prosody. The Gandhodakadhārā itself is a good instance of this state of affairs. For earlier in Ch. while defining the Jhambāṭaka, Hemacandra has observed¹ that the Gandhodakadhārā itself that will be defined later on is called Jhambāṭaka when sung. Thus from a metrical point of view according to Hemacandra himself the Jhambāṭaka and the Gandhodakadhārā² are identical. Now if we glance at the illustrative stanza of the Jhambāṭaka we find that it has got the rhyme-scheme a/b, c/d (i.e. the same as found in our stanzas) and not that found in the illustrative stanza of the Gandhodakadhārā, viz., b/d!

Irregularities: In 3 3 1b the Mss. read *cautisāisaya*^o (P.), *cautisāisayam* (A.) and *cautisā aisai* (S.). Acceptance of any one of these readings yields one or more moras too many for the line. Hence the text has been emended as *cautis'aisaya*^o.

- (2) The Kaṭavaka-commencing stanza of the 13. Sandhi (Dvipadī).

Scheme: 6+U—U (or UUUU)+4+4+4+U—U (or UUUU)+— sporadic caesura after the 16. mora. This is Duvai or Dvipadī. For a detailed discussion on this metre see HP. 195, Sr. 60. The results obtained by Alsdorf hold good in all particulars for our Dvipadis also, except in one important point. Against Alsdorf, the 4. Gaṇa is twice Jagāṇa: 13 4 1 a is—UU—U—UUUU U—UUUU—U—U— and 13 5 1 b is"—UU—U—U—UU U—U—U—U—U—

These cases clearly show that the form U—U(UUUU) was not forbidden for the 4. Gaṇa.

(1) Hemacandra and Rājasekhara give 6+4+3 also. This would deprive our test of its validity. But in examining the metres of Svayambhū's works, his own metrical work above all else should be given due consideration.

(2) vakṣyamāṇā Gandhodakadhārāiveyam gāṇa-vasād Jhambāṭaka-saṅgīṇam labhate Ch. 38a/10-11.

(3) Its illustration:

pahu tuha veri araṇṇi gaya, nichhu vi nivasahiṃ jimva sasaya- |
ghaṇa-kaṇṭaya-dūsāṇcaraṇi, tahi jhambāḍai karira-vaṇi |

The Duvaī is used as the commencing stanza in MP. 10, 14, 73 etc., Jas. 3, 4; Nāy. 3, 4.

- (3) The Kaḍavaka-commencing stanza of the 17. (and 25.) Sandhi. (Helā-dvipadī).

Scheme: 6+U -U(or U, UUU) +4+U -U(or U, UUU) +---
Trochaic rhythm is not permitted in the 1. Gaṇa. Jagana is forbidden in the 3. Gaṇa. The last Gaṇa has the form — — excepting three cases of UU —. The 2. and the 4. Gaṇa are more frequently U—U. A weak caesura is felt after the 10. or 12. mora.

Helā is defined by Hemacandra in the Khaṇḍaka section of Ch. Its illustration is a four-lined stanza. But as the Kaḍavaka-commencing stanza it appears in PC. as also in MP. (9, 74, 77) in the two-lined form and hence some Ap. Mss. designate it as Helā-duvaī, not merely Helā.

Irregularities: Though the end syllable in a line of the Helā-duvaī is required to be long, it is at times given as short in the Mss. This is due to incorrect orthography. Most of such cases can be easily emended by reading -u of the Nominative as -o, -ēṇa of the Instrumental as -ēṇam, final -a as ā, -hiṃ as hiṃ etc.

- 17 3 1 b: one mora too few. Scansion:

UUUU — —U — — U—U — —

The 2. Gaṇa is defective. Hence the text is corrected by reading *kuddhaṇa* for *kuddheṇa*. cf. the identical expression *amarisa-kuddhaṇa* at 25 13 1 a. This emendation will also give the requisite form of Jagana to the 2. Gaṇa.

- 17 12 1: The end syllables are to be scanned as long.

- (25 3 1a: Proper rhythm requires to be read *Vajjayaṇṇeṇam hasevi* with A.

25 6 1: The end syllables are to be counted as long. Even then a is short by two moras.

The 1. Gaṇa is defective. Adding one more *haṇu* to *haṇu haṇu* would rectify the metre.

- 25 14 1 b: Three moras too few.

Scansion: UUUU U—U — — U—U — —

The 4. Gaṇa appears to be defective. Emendation: Perhaps *haṇu haṇu haṇu bhaṇanto* to be read for *haṇu haṇu bhaṇanto*).

- (4) The Kaḍavaka-commencing stanza of the 19. Sandhi. (Mañjari)¹.

Scheme: —U(UUU) +—U(UUU) +4+4 +4 +U —. —U is preferred for the three-moraic Gaṇas, more so in the 2. Gaṇa. Jagana is found in the 4. Gaṇa only. The 5. Gaṇa generally ends in a heavy syllable. A weak caesura is felt after the 12. or 11. mora.

Excepting the commencing stanzas of 1., 6., 8., 13 and 15., Kaḍavakas, all the remaining commencing stanzas end in a short syllable, but it should be considered as long.

(1) (a) cho cau cā, samesu ura-desu tattha Helā | SC. IV 41 (b).

(b) ṣaḥ chih yug jo lir vā Helā | Ch. 32 a/1.

(2) tau ci-tau Mañjari. Ch. 32 a/9.

The Taraṅgaka¹ with its forms (1) 6 + 1 + 1 (UUUU) + 4 + — (UU—) + U— and (2) 6 + U—U—UU— + UU— + U— and the Plavaṅgama (6 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 3, beginning with and ending in a heavy syllable) are fundamentally the same as the Mañjari and these together with the Māgadhanarkuṭi, Narkuṭaka and Samanarkuṭaka² (in its Sanskrit and Prakrit forms) appear to be but variations of one basic type.

Irregularities: 19 12 1 b: Two moras too few.

Señion: UU— UU— UU— UU— UU—

The 2. Gaṇa is defective.

B. Metres employed in the Ghattā.

General Observations: The closing piece of the Kaṭavaka is variously called Dhruvā, Dhruvaka, Ghattā³ or Chaddāpiā⁴, though Mss. always have only *Ghattā*. Every Sandhi as a rule opens with a stanza, generally but not invariably, in the same metre in which the Ghattās of that Sandhi are composed. Occasionally the Mss. call this Sandhi-commencing stanza Dhruvaka. The metre employed in the Ghattās of a Sandhi is different from one used in the main body of its Kaṭavakas, the purpose being the indication, while reciting, of the end of the Kaṭavaka and the topic. According as the metre is two-lined, four-lined or six-lined, it comes under the respective categories of Dvīpadi, Catuspadī, Saṭṭpadī. Catuspadīs again fall under any of the divisions Sarva-samā (all the four Pādas of equal measure), Ardhasamā (the first Pāda equal to the second, the third equal to the fourth), Antarasamā or Ardhasamā (the first equal to the third, the second equal to the fourth) and Saṁkirṇā (mixture of the above varieties).

All the Ghattās of a particular Sandhi are composed, generally but not invariably, in the same metre. This also appears to be the significance of the designations *Dhruvā* and *Dhruvaka*, though Hemacandra⁵ takes them to mean 'unfailingly occurring (at the beginning of the Sandhi and end of Kaṭavakas)'. But compare the term *Dhruvapada* 'refrain' occurring in Early Gujarati and Early Hindi poetry. Structurally the Ghattā corresponds to *Valan* or *Uthlo* found in the Early Gujarati Ākhyānakāvyas.

Value of the end syllable in the Ghattā

Thanks to the disappointing insufficiency of the original sources and to the loose treatment of the subject by the ancient writers, Ap. prosody presents several perplexing problems. But of these the problem of properly determining the metre of the Ghattās is the

- (1) triṣu api Māgadhanarkuṭi-Narkuṭaka-Samanarkuṭakeṣu antyasya ca ter.nātrasya sthāne trimātrah ced bhavati tadā Taraṅgakam Ch. 32 b/third and second line from end.
- (2) ṣa-ladala-ca-daṇḍ gau Māgadhanarkuṭi; sah ced Narkuṭakam; na-la-ga-ja-sāh sa-sau yadi tadā Samanarkuṭakam Ch. 32b 11-18.
- (3) (a) Sandhyādaṁ Kaṭavakānte ca dhruvaṁ syād iti Dhruvā, Dhruvakam, Ghattā vā Ch. V 1.
(b) Sandhi-muhe Kaṭavante Dhuvā ca Dhuvayaṁ ca Ghattā vā Chardāḥkandali as quoted at KD., 39; see also KD. 38.
- (4) For Chaddāpiā see below.
- (5) tasyānte (=Kaṭavakasyānte) dhruvaṁ nīcitam syād iti Dhruvā, Dhruvakam, Ghattā veti saṁjñāntaram Ch. V 1 Com.

most ticklish. The varieties of the different types of the Ghattās are distinguished from one another by the number of moras their Pādas are required to contain. But addition or removal of even one mora makes a difference in metre. Coupled with this narrow margin of difference in the contiguous varieties of the Ghattās is the fact that the nature of the orthography of the Ap. Mss. being in various points confusing, the text preserved by them is far removed from having a mora-perfect correctness. This state of affairs many a time obscures the exact number of moras contained in a particular Ghattā-pāda and as a result it becomes considerably difficult to identify with precision the Ghattā-metres. Apart from this, the main cause of obscurity lies in the anceps value of the end syllable of a Pāda. This always causes a difference of one mora and the consequent dubiety.

The treatment of this point by ancient metricians does not contribute much to the clarification. Hemacandra offers the following remarks:

V ā n t e G V a k r a ḥ

Pādānte vartamāno hrasvo g samjño bhavati. Sa ca prastāre takraḥ sthāpyate. 'vā' iti vyavasthita-vibhāṣā. Tena yatra —apavādaḥ tatra g samjño na bhavati. Dhruvāsu vivakṣā-vaśād gurutvaṁ laghutaṁ ca. yad āha: Oja-samkhyā yadā'bhiṣṭā, dhruvāsu viratau tadā'go latā, yugma-samkhye tu, viratau gurutā laghoḥ//Tathā: gurua(o) cchiya ekka-lahu-virāma-visayammi visama samkhāe/jamala-lahu lahua(o) cchiya, sama-samkhā-samjñio hoi// Ch. 1 5 with Com.

For the last stanza in the above citation Hemacandra is indebted to Svayambhū, since that very Gāthā is found at SC. V 2 with the correct readings *gurua* and *lahua*. The passage means:

- (1) The short end syllable of a metrical Pāda is to be treated as long as a general rule.
- (2) To this rule there are fixed exceptions. In these exceptional cases the final short is to have its natural value.
- (3) In the case of the Dhruvā or Ghattā, the value of the end syllable depends upon the number of moras the Dhruvā-pāda is desired to contain.
- (4) After counting the moras of a Ghattā-pāda exclusive of the final syllable, if the Pāda is short by one mora, then the remaining end syllable should be counted as of one mora and accordingly even if in such cases the end syllable is actually long, it should be considered short. On the other hand, if the Pāda is short by two moras, then the end syllable should be given the value of two moras and accordingly even if the end syllable is actually short it should be considered long.

This rule works well in those cases wherein we know beforehand the metre, but in those cases in which we have to decide the metre by scanning a specimen, we would be faced with as many as, four alternatives regarding the Antarasamā Catuspadis. A Ghattā with the actual mora count of 13/10, in its odd and even Pādas and with short end syllables, for instance, can be regarded as containing 13/10, 14/10, 13/11 or 14/11, moras and these are four different metres called Marakatamālā, Abhinavavasantaśrī, Kusumākulama-dhukara and Bhramaravilāsa! The form of the metre has nothing

in it to decide in favour of any particular alternative. Of course Svayambhū and Hemacandra lay down' the Gaṇa-schemes for all the Pādas containing from seven to seventeen moras, but there are several and overlapping schemes for each Pāda and in several cases there is disagreement between the two metricians. Hence this does not help us in making the choice out of the four possible alternatives as pointed out above.

A reference to the illustrations adduced by Hemacandra and Svayambhū for different kinds of Ghattās only helps to bring the complicated nature of our problem into relief. The text of the *Svayambhūcchandas* is considerably corrupt in its Ap. section. Hence it can prove of limited help only in so far as we are able to check the illustrations from PC. So some of the Ghattā illustrations from the *Chando'nusāsana* we shall consider first.

In an overwhelming majority (but not all) of the cases the end syllable in the Ghattā illustrations of Ch. is to be regarded as long irrespective of its natural value, but in several cases (VI 19 4, 11 bd; 21a, 44; 20 78, 115; 23; 30; 14 1 cf.; 15 2, etc.) it is to be given its natural value, i.e. if it is short, it is to be counted one-moraic; if long, two-moraic. Further, in two Pādas of the same metrical value, the final short is to have its actual value at one place, is to be counted as long at another. Thus in the following illustration of the *Campakakusumā* (7+8)

aṅga-caṅgima, jai gorāṅgihiṃ/

campaya-kusuma, tā kaha agghahiṃ// (Ch. VI 19 4)

the end syllables of the 7-moraic Pādas (i.e., a, c) are to be counted as short, but in the following illustration of the very next variety *Sāmudgaka* (7+9)

jai bollai, ghaṇa ukkaṇṭhia/

sā muddau, muhu kalayaṇṭhia/ (Ch. VI 19 5)

the end syllables of the 7-moraic Pādas are to be regarded as long. Thus the Pādas which are theoretically equivalent turn out to be actually different. Similarly though the even Pādas of the above-quoted illustrations of the *Campekakusumā* and the *Sāmudgaka* have to all appearance the same mora-contents, yet their end syllables are to be regarded as short in one case, long in the other. Thus the Pādas that are actually equivalent turn out to be theoretically different.

Now let us glance at the *Svayambhūcchandas*. Svayambhū's general practice also in SC. appears to be to consider the end syllable as long. But here too some Ṣaṭpadis (e.g. VIII 20-21, V 7) and Catuspadis (e.g. Kāminihāsaa VI 112 a c, Chabbhaṇa VIII 15 etc.) are treated as ending in a short.

One illustration from the actual practice of another epic poet will be illuminating on this point. The commencing stanza of the 6. Sandhi of Puṣpadanta's *Mahāpurāṇa* is called *Malayavilasiyā* in the text itself. Ch. VII 66 and *Chandaśekhara*, 234 define a Dvipadi called *Madanavilasitā*, but its scheme is given as 5+3, which does not apply to the *Malayavilasiyās* of MP. But SC. VII 10 describes a Dvipadi called *Malaaviasitā* which has the scheme 6+2, which is satisfied by the MP. stanzas in question. Now on examining these stanzas, we find that in three cases (MP. 6 1, 6 3, 6 7) all the four Pādas end in *rr*. In the rest, the end is a long. In the six-moraic Gaṇa a heavy syllable is avoided in the place of even+odd

(1) SC. VI 28, 53, 76, 95, 110, 124, 134, 141, 144, 146, 147; Ch. VI 4-14.

moras and hence only the following eight forms are permitted: UUUUUU, UUUU —, UU —, — — —, —UUUU, — —UU, UU — UU, — UU —. This means that all the Pādas of the stanzas in question are also divisible as 4+4. Now on the strength of the convention of counting the end syllable long, we can regard those Pādas which end in U U, as containing 9 moras divisible as 4+5. And the Dvipadi Jambhetṭiā (SC. VII 11, Rāj. 235, Ch. VII 67) has the scheme 4+5. Consequently, if we come across the commencing stanzas of MP. 6 1, 6 3 and 6 7 isolated from their context and without the name of the metre prefixed to them, it would not be possible for us to tell whether the metre is Malaavilasiyā or Jambhetṭiā.

But SC. can help us in quite a different way to solve this problem. Svayambhū has taken several stanzas from his PC. to illustrate some of the metres in SC. In the case of these stanzas we possess an unusual means: their metre is named and their structure is defined by their author himself. There can be nothing more definite than this. And the considerably corrupt character of the text of these illustrations in SC. need not hinder our investigation because we have an access to their correct text from PC. Moreover, the Ghattās of any one Sandhi being normally in one and the same metre, we can use additional data also, to check up the observations of SC. The table below indicates the common stanzas between SC. and PC. along with the names and schemes of their metres.

SC.	Metre	Scheme	Occurrence in PC.		
1. V 5	4th Ṣaṭpada-jāti	7+7+13	3	3	11
2. V 9	6th Ṣaṭpada-avajāti	9+9+15	14	7	9
3. VI 42	Vammahatīlao	8+14	65	1	
4. VI 71	Candujjuo	9+16	77		
5. VI 74	Raanāvali	9+17	77	13	13
6. VIII 4	Maapāvaāra	5 × 4	24	2	1-2
7. VIII 6	Dhuvaa	9	33	3	9
8. VIII 17	5th Chaddañiā	7+7+13(?)	3	1	
9. VIII 21	7th Chaddañiā	10+8+13	31	1	
10. VIII 25	1st Ghattā	9+14	41	1	
11. VIII 27	2nd Ghattā	12	5	1	

Of these Nos. 1, 2, 8 and 9 are Ṣaṭpadis, Nos. 6, 7 and 11 are Samacatuṣpadis and Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 10 are Antarasamā Catuṣpadis. Excepting No. 6 all the stanzas are Ghattās appearing either at the beginning of a Sandhi or at the end of a Kaḍavaka. The text of SC. VIII 17 is corrupt and the meaning is obscure. Therefore No. 8 is to be left out from consideration. Now SC. V 5, V 9 and VIII 20 tell us that the Ṣaṭpadis employed in PC. 3 3 11, 14 7 9 and 31 1 have the respective schemes 7+7+13, 9+9+15 and 10+8+13. If we examine the text of these stanzas in PC. we find that actually their schemes are 6+6+12, 8+8+14 and 10+8+13 respectively. This means that in the first two cases the end syllable in all the Pādas is to be regarded as long, but in the last case it is to have its actual value. The basis of this discrimination is not clear. The normal expectation is either to assign uniformly its actual value to the end syllable or alternatively to regard it uniformly long. And in the structure of the stanzas themselves there is nothing to account for this discrimination, so that we could take their measures to be either 6+6+12, 8+8+14 and 10+8+13 or 7+7+13, 9+9+15 and 11+9+14. If we look up the other Ghattās of these Sandhis we find that in the case of the Ghattā of 14 2, the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th

Pādas actually end in a long syllable and in their case there is no possibility of getting 15, 9, 9 and 15 moras respectively. If the metre of PC. 14 7 9, having the actual scheme of 8+8+14, is to be regarded according to SC. VIII 20 as having the scheme 9+9+15, then it follows that the Sandhi- commencing stanza and all the other Ghattās of PC. 14 are to be considered as having the scheme 9+9+15, and yet one Ghattā of PC. 14, viz. PC. 14 2 9 has the scheme 8+8+14. Does this mean that in the last case a slightly different Ṣaṭpadi is employed? But there appears no reason for this variation. The long vowel at the end of the four Pādas of PC. 14 2 9 is the feminine suffix ī and taking into consideration Apabhraṁśa development -iya into -ī, it is very likely that the end syllable of PC. 14 2 9 cdef was originally -iya. In that case the irregularity would be removed.

Of the Samacatuṣpadis No. 6 is not a Ghattā. It is used in the main body of the Kaḍavaka and hence useless for our present purpose. For No. 7 (Dhruvaka) the scheme given by SC. VIII 5 is 9 moras for each Pāda. PC. 33 3 9 and the other Ghattās of 33. Sandhi actually contain 9 moras in each of their Pādas. Thus in their case the end syllable is not to be counted as a long. But though all the Pādas of these Ghattās contain 9 moras, there is a positive difference between the odd and even Pādas. The odd Pādas of the Ghattās of PC. 33 end in — u, while the even Pādas end in u u. This important difference possessing a definite rhythmic effect is not at all noticed by Svayambhū in his description of the Dhruvaka. The case of the remaining Samacatuṣpadi is quite peculiar. It is defined at SC. VIII 26 as the second type of Ghattā, but the definition stanza¹ appears to be somewhat corrupt, as it fails to satisfy the scheme given by itself. Its odd Pādas actually contain 13 moras, the even Pādas, 11. If we examine PC. 5 1 and the Ghattās of that Sandhi, we find that in all the cases, except 5 2 9a, 5 7 11c and 5 12 9c, the odd Pādas actually contain 11 moras and end in — u, while the even Pādas actually contain 12 moras and end in u u. This means that if all the Pādas are to contain 12 moras, in one and the same stanza, the end syllable of the odd Pādas, actually short, is to be regarded as long, while the end syllable of the even Pādas also actually short, is to be regarded as short! And inspite of the marked rhythmic difference in the construction of the end portions of the odd and even Pādas, the definition does not take any note thereof, but on the contrary the even Pādas of the definition stanza actually contain 11 moras and end in — u, being thus equivalent to the odd Pādas of the illustrative stanza (as also of the Ghattās of PC. 5)!

There remain now No. 3, 4, 5 and 10, the Antarasamācatuṣpadis. In their case also the inconsistency of now regarding the end syllables as long, now assigning them their actual value is patent. PC. 65 1 has actually the scheme 7+13, but SC. VI 41 considers 8+14 to be its scheme. Similarly PC. 77 1 and 77 13 having the actual schemes of 8+15 and 8+16 respectively are considered by SC. VI 70, 73 as having the respective measures of 9+16 and 9+17. On the other hand in the case of 41 1, both the actual measure as well as the scheme given by SC. VIII 24 are 9+14. There is no discrepancy here in theory and practice. But the fact that the open-

(1) savvāṇaḥoṁ pi payāṇam, ti-ṇava-kalāo huvanti |
Ghattā-lakkhaṇa erisau, govālā vilavanti !!
This reads as a regular Dohā!

ing stanza of PC. 77 and the Ghattā of the 13. Kaḍavaka of the same Sandhi are said by SC. (VI 70-71, 73-74) to be constructed in two different metres (Candujjuo, 9+16 and Raṇṇāvali, 9+17) is very significant'. This is a positive evidence of two different though allied metres with the difference of only one mora being employed in one and the same Sandhi.

The above discussion has given us the following results:

(1) There is no uniformity in fixing the value of the end syllables in the Ghattā-pādas. They may be regarded short or long as desired.

(2) In the case of those Ghattā-pādas in which the total number of moras is to be increased by one by assigning the value of two moras to the short end syllable, it is not always possible to do this because there is no rule that Ghattās should invariably end in a short. Some of these Ghattās may have a long end syllable and in their case one cannot increase by one their actual mora-count.

(3) Even in one and the same Ghattā the short end syllables of odd and even Pādas can be given different values. Of course this is to be uniformly observed for the whole Sandhi.

(4) Odd and even Pādas of a Ghattā having an actual difference of one mora between them are liable to be considered by metricians as equivalent in their mora-contents on the strength of counting a short end syllable long.

Thus our examination of the valuable evidence supplied by SC. does not solve the problem of the value of the end syllable of the Ghattā. Both the practices of assigning the face value as well as counting a short end syllable long are in evidence, and hence it is not always possible to give one definite name to any Ghattā.

Failing to get unequivocal guidance from the indigenous authorities on Apabhraṃśa metre, Alsdorf in his edition of the *Hari-vamśapurāṇa* (= *Mahāpurāṇa* 81-92 Sandhis) takes recourse to giving two schemes for the Ghattās occurring in his text. First is given the 'theoretical' scheme which gives the number of moras contained in a Ghattā-pāda computing one more than what is found actually. The second scheme gives the 'actual' number. But there is one obvious objection to following this practise mechanically. Only a short end syllable can be regarded as long and thus give us an extra mora. In the case of a long end syllable there is no possibility of raising the actual number of moras. And still in such cases also Alsdorf has mechanically counted one mora more than what is actually found.

Absence of Dvipadi Ghattās

Of the three classes of the Ghattās, Dvipadis present a problem. They are said to contain from 28 upto 40 (or 41 or 42) moras per Pāda and have some sixty-four varieties. Svayambhū (SC. VI 163-203) and Hemacandra (Ch. VII 1-57) both treat them at length. Now I have failed to spot even a single Dvipadi in any of the three voluminous Ap. epics, viz., the *Paūmacariu* and the *Riṭṭhaṇemicariu*

(1) An examination of the Ghattās of 77. Sandhi shows that some have the measure 8+15 (or 9+16) and others have the measure 8+16 (or 9+17).

(2) e.g. HP. 192, no. 22, theoretical scheme: 6+4/4+4+4+3, which does not apply to MP. 85 2 15, 16; 85 9 37, 38; etc.

of Svayambhū and the *Mahāpurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta. There are only Ṣaṭpadīs and Antarasamā and Sarvasamā Catuspadīs. This is inexplicable in view of the mention¹ of the Dvipadī as a class of Ghattās along with the Ṣaṭpadī and the Catuspadī.

In some cases it may not be so easy to distinguish between the Dvipadī on one hand and the Catuspadī and the Ṣaṭpadī on the other. The Kuṇjaravilasitā (SC. VI 129; Ch. VI 20, 106) for instance with the scheme 15+13 finds a parallel in the first Dvipadī called Karpūra (Ch. VII 1), having 28 moras per line with a caesura, after the 15. mora. Those Dvipadīs, again, which have two caesuras, the first after the 10. or 12. mora and the second removed by eight moras from the first, closely correspond to the Ṣaṭpadīs many of which have the 1. and the 4. Pādas containing 10 or 12 moras and the 2. and the 5. Pādas containing 8 moras². But even if we do not pay much heed to the difference in the rhyme-schemes of the Dvipadī and the Ṣaṭpadī, it is plain that only a few of the Dvipadīs are liable to be confused in this manner with some Catuspadīs and Ṣaṭpadīs. What of the rest? Why they are not found employed in any of the available Ap. epics? Perhaps there is some clue to explain this mystery. Svayambhū defines Dhuvāa (Dhruvaka) as that which is sung again and again in the beginning of all poetic compositions³. He does not give Chaḍḍanikā or Ghattā as its synonyms. At another place he mentions 'taking a retrospect' as one of the functions of the Dhuvāa⁴. A metre named Dhuvāa, seven types of Chaḍḍaniās and three types of Ghattās are separately defined in the eighth chapter of SC., where it is also stated that Ghattā is used in the beginning and Chaḍḍanī at the end of the group of rhyming lines that constituted the main body of a Kaḍavaka; that there are also other types of Ghattās and Chaḍḍaniās and that Ghattā and Chaḍḍaniā along with some other metres are employed in the beginning of a Sandhi and in the construction of a Rāsā⁵. Rajaśekhara Kavi too deals⁶ with Dhruvā, Ghattā and Chaḍḍanikā, but in view of the text of the passage being corrupt, we fail to make out the precise sense. Hemacandra clearly says that Dhruvā, Dhruvaka and Ghattā are synonymous and he further adds that when the Catuspadī and the Ṣaṭpadī, and not the Dvipadī, are employed at the end of a Kaḍavaka to sum up the topic of the Kaḍavaka they are also termed Chaḍḍanikā⁷. This view is echoed in the *Kavidarṇaṇa* and its commentary: Ghattā eṣā Kaḍavavaya-ṇihane chaḍḍaniyā/Com.: Dhruvā, Dhruvakam itī samjñā-dvayāpi eṣā (Ghattā)

- (1) Over and above defining the Ṣaṭpadī, Catuspadī and Dvipadī Dhruvās, SC. treats in the eighth Chapter, that deals with Ap. poetic forms, some other metres called Chaḍḍaniās and Ghattās, which seem to have figured in some special way in the structure of the Ap. epic. But their proper function is obscure and as such they are indistinguishable from the various types of Dhruvās. In most of them the end syllable appears to have its actual value. Two of the illustrations given for them occur in PC. as shown in the table given on p. 81. But so long as the function of these Chaḍḍaniās and Ghattās is not clear, we cannot get any guidance from them.
- (2) Ch. VII 17 defines a Dvipadī with the scheme 10, 8, 13 and actually calls it Chaḍḍanikā.
- (3) Jam gijjai puvvaddhe puno puno savva-kavva-bandhesu |
dhuvaa-tti(ṁti) tam-iha tivilham chappā-cauppaam duvaam | SC. V I.
Here puvvaddhe seems to be a corrupt reading.
- (4) SC. VII 1.
- (5) SC. VIII 5, 7ff, 31, 32, 35, 49.
- (6) *Chandaśekhara* 29. 33-34.
- (7) Ch. V 1 commentary.
- (8) Velankar 1935-1936, p. 38.

Kaḍavakānte prakrāntārthasya bhaṅgyantareṇābhidhāne chaḍ(ḍ)a-nikēti turya-nāmā'pi.

The commentary also quotes the following from a work called *Chandaḥkandali*:

Sandhi-muhe Kaḍavante Dhuvā ca Dhuvayaṁ ca Ghattā vā/
sā tivihā Chapai, Caupai ya Dupai ya tāsū puṇa dunni/
cha-cau-ppaiu kaḍavaya-nihane chaḍḍaniya-nāmā'vi//

From the statements of these metrical authorities we gather that some definite distinction was made between the functions of Dvipadīs on one hand and Catuspadīs on the other. But what was the basis and scope of this distinction cannot be made out by us so long as more informative sources do not come to light.

1) Antarasamā Catuspadīs

The rhyme scheme in the Antarasamā is: b rhyming with d.

(5). Scheme 9+13 (theoretically 10+14).

Occurrence. 7. (42, 54.) Sandhis.

The odd Pādas are divisible as 4+4+1 or 6+3. In the former grouping, Jagana is avoided in the four-moraic Gaṇas. The second four-moraic Gaṇa is frequently uu-. The end is trochaic except in 7 14 9a which ends in u u u.

The even Pādas are divisible as 6+4+3. They are identical in construction with the odd Pādas of the Dohā. Jagana is avoided in the 2. Gaṇa. The last Gaṇa is always u u u. This Ghattā is found in RC. 7, 34, 44, 57, 76, 82, 87, 93 and in MP. 11, 48, 91. If the end syllables are counted as long, the scheme would be 10+14, which is the measure of Mahuravanda or Madhukaravṇḍa'. The odd Pādas in the illustration in SC. end in a trochee.

(6). Scheme 10+13.

Occurrence. 16. Sandhi.

4 9a, 6 9c, 11 9a and 12 9a end in a long. Hence the odd Pādas cannot be made to contain more than 10 moras. Therefore the measure is either 10+13 or 10+14. Now SC. VIII 10 defines' Chaḍḍaniā II with the scheme 10+13 and the illustrative stanza in the case of all its Pādas and the definition stanza in the case of its even Pādas show that the end syllables are not to be regarded as long. Hence I think we are amply justified in taking the metre of the Ghattās of the 16. Sandhi to be the same as the Chaḍḍaniā II. Otherwise with the scheme 11+14 it would be Vanaphullandhua (SC.) or Navaphul-landhaya (Ch.) as defined and illustrated at SC. VI 101,102; Raj. 117; Ch. VI 19, 40.

The odd Pādas are divisible as 4+4+2 or 6+4. This means that if the former scheme is adopted, the 2. Gaṇa is never u u. That form is avoided in the 1. Gaṇa also. u u - finds preference in the 1. Gaṇa, and is the most prevalent form in the 2. Gaṇa. The end is generally u u, rarely -.

The even Pādas have the scheme 6+4+3 and are identical in construction with the odd Pādas of the Dohā. The end is always u u u.

(1) SC. VI 85, 86. The illustration is:

sasi uggau tāma, jeṇa naha-aṅgaṇu(nahaṅgaṇu)mandiau//
naṁ rai-raha-cakka(u), disai Aruṇe(m) chaḍḍiau//;
Rāj. 103; Ch. VI 34.

(2) dasa-teraha-mattā, paḍhama-vidiā-paa jamaa-vara/

Chaḍḍaniā vidiā puṇu-vi gaṇā iya bhāṇa avara//

(3) jai nivvudi pāvia, dul(l)aha(u) lahēvi niappaṇau/
thiu kāmīni-rajjai(?) jēm pa karahim hia(u) appaṇau//

(7). Scheme. 11+14 (theoretically 12+14).

Occurrence. 2. (55., 70.) Sandhis.

2 9b, d, 6 10b, d, 10 9b, d, 14 9b, d end in a long and it is not possible to make them contain more than 14 moras. 13 9 b, d actually contain 13 moras. All the other Ghattās of the 2. Sandhi have actually 14 moras in their even Pādas. So on the assumption that all these Ghattās are composed in the same metre, the even Pāda has got to be uniformly of 14 moras. If the short end syllable of the Pādas is counted long, the measure would be 12+14. This is the scheme of Avaduvahaa as described at SC. VI 115¹, Rāj. 128, Ch. VI 19, 45.

The odd Pādas (6+4+u) are identical in structure with the even Pāda of the Dohā. The four-moraic Gaṇa is most frequently uu—, the last two moras having only once the form uu. Hence its characteristic end is —u.

The 14 moras of the even Pādas are divisible as 4 + 4 + 4 + 2. It is not possible to constitute the first Gaṇa with 6 or 5 moras. The end is generally —uu, thrice uuur. Jagana is found in the 2. four-moraic Gaṇa only. The form uu— is preferred by all the four-moraic Gaṇas, it being most frequent in the 3. Gaṇa. The form —uu is not found in the 2. and 3. Gaṇas. This suggests a dactylic rhythm.

The odd Pādas of this metre are structurally different from the odd Pādas of the previous two Ghattā metres. It is quite possible to suggest that excepting the Ghattās of Kaḍavakas 2, 6, 10 and 14, the others have the scheme 12 + 15 and hence the metre is Premavilāsa (SC. 118; Rāj. 129; Ch. VI 19, 46). This Ghattā is used also in RC. 12, 22, 59, 102; MP. 86 has its Ghattās in a metre which has the scheme 11 + 14. But the scheme of the even Pādas there appears to be 6 + 4 + 4.

In PC. 2 13 9 b d the last words are read by all the Mss. as *ṇāhu* and *avarāhu*. They are emended as *ṇāho* and *avarāho* to make the requisite number of 14 moras.

(8). Scheme 11 (or 12) + 12.

Occurrence. 5. (23, 24, 62.) Sandhis.

SC. VII defines in the beginning certain special Ap. metres, connected possibly in some way with the construction of the Ap. epic, which is described just next in the same chapter. SC. VIII 7 states that there are seven types of Chaddaniās and three types of Ghattās and SC. VIII 8-29 define and illustrate them. SC. VIII 26 describes Ghattā II as follows:

'savvāṇahom pi paānam, ti-ṇava-kalāo huvanti |
ghattā-lakkhaṇa erisa, govālā vilavanti |

'All the Pādas have three plus nine (i.e. twelve) moras; such definition of the Ghattā (of the second type) is stated by Abhiras (lit. cowherds)'.

- (1) SC. treats Duvaha and its varieties Avaduvahaya and Uvaduvahaya at two different places (SC. IV 7-13; VI 113-117). First they are treated as independent metres. Afterwards they are described as varieties of Ghattās. These are to be distinguished from each other.
- (2) Here the designations Chaddaniā and Ghattā are given to some definite metres. They are not here generic names synonymous with *Dhruvā*, *Dhruvaka* and *Ghattā*. Further SC. VIII 35 mentions Ghattā and Chaddaniā among the metres used in the beginning of a Sandhi and the structures of these Ghattā and Chaddaniā are different from the ones given in the beginning of Ch. VIII.
- (3) The text is corrupt. *paāna*, *kalāu*. *lakkhaṇu* and *erisa* can be suggested as emendations.

And for this the commencing stanza of PC. Sandhi 5 is given at SC. VIII 27 by way of an illustration. From this we can presume that this is the scheme of all the Ghattās of the 5. Sandhi. Actually there is marked difference in the structures of the odd and even Pādas of the Ghattās in question. The odd Pādas have for the most part 11 moras, divisible as $6 + 4 + \bar{u}$ and end in a trochee. To all purposes they are identical with the even Pāda of the Dohā. 2 9 a, 7 11 c, 12 9 c have 12 moras with a final long, and 10 9 a has 12 moras closing with $\bar{u} \bar{u}$. Hence all these Pādas, with 11 moras and ending in a \bar{u} are to be counted as ending in a long and thus containing 12 moras. The even Pādas on the other hand mostly have 12 moras divisible as $6 + 4 + \bar{u} \bar{u}$. A long appears for the final two shorts in 3 9 b, d, 12 9 b, d, 13 9 b, d, 15 9 b, d. Thus excepting final two shorts for one, the even Pādas and the odd Pādas are identically built up. But the small difference in their ends produces remarkably different effects. And yet metricians have not cared to notice this important feature. Svayambhū has in his definition lumped together the odd and even Pādas as containing 12 moras.

The same Ghattā is employed in Sandhis 23. and 24. 23 4 11 c, 24 7 9 a and 24 15 9 a contain 12 moras, closing with a long and 23 5 12 c has 12 moras ending in $\bar{u} \bar{u}$. 23 3 9b, d, 23 5 12 b, d, 23 8 9 b, d, 23 9 12 b, d, 23 14 9 b, d, 24 7 9 b, d, 24 8 9 b, d end in a long, while 23 7 9 b, d and 24 4 11 b, d have 11 moras ending in a trochee. In the last cases the structures of all the Pādas are exactly similar. 24 1 11 b has 13 moras, and hence requires to be emended. RC. has got this Ghattā in 1, 25, 75, 86. MP. employs it in 9., 33., 50., 69., 83., 87. and 98. Sandhis, and Nay. has it in 7.

(9). Scheme 13 + 10.

Occurrence. 1. (80.) Sandhis.

It is not possible to make out more than 10 moras from 1 19 b, d, 5 9 b, d, 9 9 b, d, 11 9 b, d, 13 9 b, d, 14 9 b, d, because they end in a long, and from 7 9 b, d, because they actually contain 9 moras. Hence on the assumption that the even Pādas of all the Ghattās of the 1. Sandhi have the same measure it cannot be other than 10-moraic, and this gives for the metre two alternative schemes $13 + 10$ or $14 + 10$, according as the short end syllable of the odd Pādas is treated as short or long.

The odd Pādas invariably end in $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$. None of the three Gaṇa schemes ($5 + 6 + 2$, $5 + 5 + 3$, $4 + 4 + 5$) given by SC. VI 134 for a 13-moraic Pāda is uniformly applicable to the odd Pādas of the 1. Sandhi. On the other hand taking the Pādas as 14-moraic we find them divisible according to the scheme $6 + 5 + 3$, which is given among others for a 14-moraic Pāda at SC. VI 141. But the scheme $6 + 4 + 4$ is also applicable to these Pādas. This fact combined with the characteristic ending in three shorts makes it highly probable that these Pādas are identical in structure with the odd Pāda of the Dohā. $14 + 10$ is Abhinavavasanatāsiri or Abhinavavasantāsri (SC. VI 87; Rāj. 105; Ch. VI 20, 89). Once (12 9 c) the middle Gaṇa is Jagāṇa.

The even Pādas are divisible as $6 + 4$ or $4 + 4 + 2$. A long is eschewed for the 2. + 3. moras and the 6. + 7. moras. If the scheme $4 + 4 + 2$ is adopted, the second four-moraic Gaṇa always ends

in a long except once (10 9b). The end is either two shorts or a long.

This Ghattā is also found in RC. 43.

Irregularities: 1 4 9d. Two moras too many. Perhaps *sire* is superfluous.

(10). Scheme. 13 + 15.

Occurrence. 8., 11., 19. (21., 50., 79.) Sandhis.

In 212 cases out of 232, the Pādas end in *u u r*, which show a strong tendency to be preceded by a long, especially in the odd Pādas. These are identical in structure with the odd Pādas of the Dohā. 1 a, c, 1 9 c, 2 9c, 5 11 a, c in the 8. Sandhi (and 12 9 a b in the 21. Sandhi) have a trochaic end.

The even Pādas are identical in structure with a Pāraṇaka-pāda (SC. VII 59, Rāj., 170; Ch. VI 29) divisible as 4 + 4 + 4 + 3. The alternative scheme 6 + 4 + 5 is violated by 11 5 9d, 19 1 10d, 19 7 11 b, d, 19 8 10 b, d. Jagāṇa is rare in the 1. and 3. Gaṇa. The end is — *u*, in 11 1 b, d, 11 1 9 b, d. RC. 24., 67. have this Ghattā. The Ghattās of MP. 49 have the scheme 13 + 15 but there the even Pādas are different. They end in — *u*.

Irregularities: 11 4 9 d. One mora too few. Emendation. Read *sayāim* for *sayaim*. 19 3 10 c. Two moras too many. *jaya-* in the opening appears to be redundant.

(11). Scheme. 13 + 16.

Occurrence. 6. (28., 51., 57., 76., 86.) Sandhi.

6 15 9 b, d (28 2 9 b, d, 28 4 9 b, d, 28 8 9 b, d, 28 8 11 b, d) end in a long and hence they cannot yield more than 16 moras 6 14 9 b, d (28 3 9 b, d, 28 9 11 b, d) have actually 15 moras and so even after counting the short end syllable as long, they cannot be made to contain more than 16 moras.

The odd Pādas are built up like the odd Pādas of the Dohā and have the same structure as the 13-moraic Pāda in Nos. 9 and 10. The even Pādas have the scheme 6 + 4 + 4 + 2. Jagāṇa is permitted in the 2. Gaṇa, eschewed in the 3. Gaṇa which as a rule ends in a long. The last Gaṇa is mostly " *u* " casually —. Thus the Pādas are identical in structure with a Vadanaka-pāda (SC. IV 29; Rāj. 16; Ch. V 28) or a Saṃkulaka-pāda (SC. VI 160', Rāj. 172; Ch. V 28 Com). The Ghattās of RC. 14., 19., 29., 32., 35., 39., 41., 48., 58., 79.; MP. 13., 17., 20., 22., 26., and of Nāy. 9. are composed in this metre.

In 6 4 9 b, d, 6 6 9 b, d, 6 14 9 b, d (28 3 9 b, d, 28 9 11 b, d) the end syllables should be regarded as long.

(12). Scheme. 14 + 13.

Occurrence. 13. (44., 49., 56., 61., 67., 83., 84., 90.) Sandhis.

The odd Pādas have the same structure as the 14-moraic Pādas in No. 7, i.e., 14 moras, divisible at 4 + 4 + 4 + 2, Jagāṇa permissible in the 2. Gaṇa, but eschewed in the 1. and the 4., the last Gaṇa having generally the form *u u*, which is mostly preceded by a long. The even Pādas have the structure of the odd Pādas of the Dohā. 1 10 b, d, 12 10 b, d end in — *u* instead of the usual *u u u*. RC. 9., 15., 42., 47., 49., 69., 72., 84., 91 have this Ghattā.

If the measure is taken to be theoretically as 15 + 14 the metre would be Anaṅgalalitā (SC. VI 136; Rāj. 148; Ch. VI 20,

(1) The text is a bit corrupt.

109). The illustration in Ch. is similar in structure to our stanzas. Irregularities. In 13 6 10 a one mora is too many, while in 13 8 10 c one mora is too few.

(13). Scheme. 14 + 12.

Occurrence. 10. Sandhi.

The odd Pādas have the same structure as the 15-moraic Pāda in No. 10. It is not different from a Pāraṇakapāda. The Gaṇa scheme is 4 + 4 + 4 + 3. Jagana is absent in the 1. Gaṇa, rare in the 3., permitted in the 2. The end is generally u u u, once (5 5 8c) — u.

The even Pādas are constructed on the scheme 6 + 4 + 2 i.e. the scheme of the odd Pādas of the Dohā less by the final short. The end is always u u. The form u u — is preferred in the 2. Gaṇa.

If the end syllables are regarded as long, the scheme would be 16 + 13, which is called Rāhaṃsa or Rājahaṃsa (SC. VI 131; Rāj. 143; Ch. VI 20, 107). This is one of the favourite Ghattās of Mp. It occurs in 6., 16., 18., 23., 28., 30., 35., 37., 38., 41., 43., 46., 54., 70., 73., 90., 92., 100. and 102. Sandhis.

Irregularities.

10 4 9 d one mora too many. Emendation *vayaṇu* should be emended as *vaṇu* which also improves the sense.

2) Sarvasamā Catuṣpadis.

The usual rhyme scheme in the Sarvasamā is: a rhyming with b, c with d.

(14). Scheme. 15 moras per Pāda.

Occurrence. 9. 18. (27., 48., 74.) Sandhis.

This is Pāraṇaka treated at SC. VI 159; Rāj. 170; Ch. VI 29. The illustrative stanza in Ch. shows that the end syllables need not be counted as long. This is the same as the third principal metre employed to build up the main body of the Kaṭavaka. For its detailed treatment see below. 9 3 9a, 9 5 8d, 9 13 9c, 9 14 9 c, 18 2 9c, and 18 7 9d have a long in the place of the 10. and the 11. mora together and hence they violate the scheme 6 + 4 + 5. The alternative scheme of 4 + 4 + 4 + 3 is satisfied by all the Pādas. This Ghattā is also found in RC. 26., 98., MP. 32., 88. and Nāy. 5 1 9 1 a, b and 18 12 9 end in a trochee.

3) Ṣaṭpadis.

The rhyme scheme in the Ṣaṭpadī is: a rhyming with b, d with e, c with f.

(15) Scheme. 6 + 6 + 12) theoretically 7 + 7 + 13).

Occurrence. 3. Sandhi.

The opening stanza of the 3. Sandhi is found in a corrupt form¹ at SC. VIII 17 as an illustration of Chaḍḍapā V. Its definition given by SC. VIII 16² is not clear, because of the corrupt and confused character of the text. The rhyme-scheme shows it to be a Ṣaṭpadī, while the stanza appears to refer to four Pādas only. The 3. and the 6. Pādas also are of unequal length. Hence the reference is of little value for us.

Again SC. V 5 cites in a corrupt form the Ghattā of the 3. Kaṭavaka of the same Sandhi as an illustration of the fourth variety of the Ṣaṭpada-jāti Dhruvaka, whose measure is to be

(1) tihuanaguru taṃ gaa guru, mellavi jhīpakasāaun/
gau saṃtataviraham tau, purima tāpu saṃpāiaun//

(2) paḍhama-pae, vidia-pae, taia-pae, a tehim thiā/
ekkakkau, cha-gaṇu kau, veṇṇim saala turie saṃthiā//

and the Ghattās of the same Sandhi are composed in the same $7 + 7 + 13$. Now normally the commencing stanza of a Sandhi metre and if we examine these in the case of the 3. Sandhi, we find the same thing. Still according to SC. we have to understand that the metre of the opening stanza of the 3. Sandhi is Chandañā V, while the metre of the Ghattā of the 3. Kaḍavaka (and hence possibly of all the Ghattās) of the same Sandhi is the fourth variety of the Ṣaṭpada-jāti. The reason for such difference in nomenclatures is not clear.

Actually the 1., 2., 4. and 5. Pādas in the Ghattās of the 3. Sandhi contain 6 moras. But from the treatment of the Ap. prosody by Svayambhū and others, we gather that in the case of the Dvipadīs, Catuṣpadīs and Ṣaṭpadīs, the shortest Pāda cannot contain less than 7 moras. Hence we have to take the short end syllables of all the Pādas of the Ghattās in the 3. Sandhi as long.

All the Pādas actually end in $u u$. The form $u - u$ is not found for the first four moras of the six-moraic Pādas. The 3. and the 6. Pādas have the scheme $6 + 4 + u u$. Jagana is not used in the four-moraic Gaṇa. The 1. Gaṇa does not show preference for any particular form.

This Ṣaṭpadī occurs also in the Ghattās of MP. 5., 32., Jas. 2.

(16). Scheme. $8 + 8 + 14$ (theoretically $9 + 9 + 15$).

Occurrence. 14. Sandhi.

SC. V 9 cites in a somewhat corrupt form the Ghattā of the 7. Kaḍavaka of this Sandhi as an illustration of the sixth variety of the Ṣaṭpada Avajāti, having the scheme $9 + 9 + 15$. The Avajātis are required by definition¹ to contain nine moras in their 1., 2., 4. and 5. Pādas. Hence in the present Ghattās the short end syllables are to be regarded as long. But in the case of 14 2 c, d, e, f this arrangement does not work, since all these Pādas end in a long and have 14, 8, 8 and 14 moras respectively. Here we have to suppose that either their final long $-i$'s have resulted from original $-iya$'s through modernization of the text or that in this one Ghattā an allied metre—5th variety of Ṣaṭpada Avajāti is employed.

The 8-moraic Pādas are divisible as $4 + 4$ except in 6 9b which has the form $- u - u u u$. Jagana is not used in these four-moraic Gaṇas. The form of the second Gaṇa is $-(or u u u u)$. The 14-moraic Pādas have the scheme $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + u u$. Only the 2. Gaṇa can be Jagana. The 3. Gaṇa prefers the form $u u -$.

Irregularities. 7 9 d one mora too many. Emendation. SC. V 9 reads *vegge* for *veggeṇa* (P.S.) or *vegeṇa* (A) If *vegge* is adopted the metre is rectified.

(17)., (18). Scheme.

$8 + 6 + 12$ (theoretically $9 + 7 + 13$)

$8 + 8 + 12$ (theoretically $9 + 9 + 13$)

(for Kaḍavakas 2, 3 and 4 only)

Occurrence. 15. Sandhi.

Svayambhū and Hemacandra while describing the Ṣaṭpadī Ghattā treat only their three types, viz. Jāti, Upajāti and Avajāti with the respective schemes $7 + 7 + 10$ to 17, $8 + 8 + 10$ to 17 and $9 + 9 + 10$ to 17. But as Hemacandra makes it clear², many

(1) paḍhama-cauttṭhae, pañcama-viae, jai nava mattau honti/
sese pāae, tam-cia lakṣhaṇam, Avajāi tam bhaṇanti// SC V 8.
mattāo and Avajāim of the printed text have been emended.

(2) evaṁ ca sapṭādi-sapṭadaśānta-kalaughebhyaḥ tribhiḥ tribhiḥ tulyaiḥ tulyā-
tulyaiḥ tulyaiḥ vā ardhe pādāḥ yatra bhavanti sā vidagdha-goṣṭhi-gari-
ṣṭhā ṣaṭpadī dhruvā/Ch. 38b/8-9.

other varieties of the *Ṣaṭpadi Dhruvā* having all equal, partly equal or all unequal *Pādas* containing from seven to seventeen moras were employed. The commentary of the *Kavidarpaṇa* too echoes these words. The *Kavidarpaṇa* specially mentions¹ the varieties $10 + 8 + 13$, $12 + 8 + 13$, $8 + 8 + 11$, $10 + 8 + 11$, $12 + 8 + 11$ and $12 + 8 + 12$. *Svayambhū* also gives $10 + 8 + 13$ as the measure of the *Chāḍḍaṇiā VII* and gives $12 + 8 + 13$ and $12 + 8 + 11$ as its variations².

In most of the *Ghattās* of the 15. *Sandhi* the *Ṣaṭpadi* that is employed has actually the scheme $8+6+12$, but as the theory does not recognize a *Pāda* of less than seven moras, the scheme is to be regarded as being $9+7+13$, by counting the short end syllables as long. Such a *Ṣaṭpadi* is to be considered like those mentioned above.

The *Ghattās* of the 1., 2. and 3. *Kaḍavakas* have the scheme $8+8+12$, theoretically $9+9+13$. This is fourth variety of the *Ṣaṭpada Avajāti* (SC. V 8).

The 8-moraic *Pāda* has the scheme $4 + -$ (or UU) UU . The form $-UU$ is preferred in the first *Gaṇa*. The 6-moraic *Pāda* shows preference for the form $UU - UU$. The end is always UU . The 12-moraic *Pāda* is divisible as $6+4+UU$, wherein in the 2. *Gaṇa* is never $U-U$.

RC. 70 has $8+6+12$ for its *Ghattās*.

Irregularities. 2 9e. Two moras too few in the opening. If the scheme is $8+6+12$ then 2 9b is to be regarded as having two moras too many and the irregularity can be removed by dropping *tanī*. 6 8b and 11 9b have two moras too many. Dropping *so* sets the metre right.

(19). Scheme. $9+7+12$.

Occurrence. 12. *Sandhi*.

If the short end syllables are regarded as long the scheme would be $10+8+13$. But No. 20 below with the actual scheme $10+8+13$ is regarded so by *Svayambhū* himself, and the difference between the structures of No. 19. and 20. is patent. 5 14d with the opening $-U-U$ would not allow us to constitute the 1. *Gaṇa* with four moras. Therefore the scheme of the *Ghattās* of the 12. *Sandhi* should be $9+7+12$. Hence the scheme of the 9-moraic *Pāda* is $6+UUU$. Only once, in 6 9d, the end is $-U$. The 7-moraic *Pāda* is divisible as $4+UUU$. The 1. *Gaṇa* avoids the form $U-U$. It has a tendency to end in a long. 6 9e exceptionally has $-U$ for the end. The 12-moraic *Pāda* has the grouping $6+4UU$. The 2. *Gaṇa* avoids $U-U$. $UU-$ is its usual form. This *Ghattā* occurs also in MP. 25., 52., 55. and in *Nāy*. 2.

Irregularities. 2 9e. One mora too many. Emendation. *-jjhaḍa* should be read as *-jhaḍa*.

(20). Scheme. $10+8+13$.

Occurrence 17., 20. (31., 37., 40., 52., 58.) *Sandhis*.

This is *Chāḍḍaṇiā VII* defined at SC. VIII 20 as

dasa-kala-pari-vaddhahe, aṭṭha-nivaddhahe, teraha-kala
sambhāviahe |

paḍhama-vidiā-paa kara(u), taia(u) puṇu viṇṇu,
chāḍḍaṇiā chappāiahe ||

(1) Velankar, 1935-1936, p. 39, on V 29-31.

(2) Ibid, V 29-31.

(3) SC. VIII 20-23, cf. the metres treated in the *Prākṛtapāṇigā* at I, 97, 99, 102, 131, 144, 156, 179, 189, 194, 196, 202, 205, 208 and in the *Chandaḥkośa* at I, 25, 26.

To illustrate this, SC. VIII 21 cites the opening stanza of the 31. Sandhi of PC. Thus in the present case the theory also does not require to count the short end syllables as long.

This particular variety of the Ṣaṭpadi seems to have become very popular. Poems in Late Apabhraṃśa have this Ṣaṭpadi as their standard Ghattā metre and hence it is understandable why it has received the designation *Ghattā* (the Ghattā metre *par excellence*) in some late works on Ap. prosody¹. The *Kavidarpaṇa* mentions² this first among the six Ṣaṭpadis treated. Compare also the Dvipadi called Chaddanikā (incorrect for Chaḍḍanikā) treated at Ch. VII 17 having 31 moras per Pāda with caesura after the 10. and the 18. mora.

The Gaṇa schemes of these Pādas are 4+4+uu or 6+uuuu (=10), 4+-(oruu)uu(=8), 6+4+uuu (=13). In general the same remarks apply to the structures of these Pādas as have been made regarding equivalent Pādas in Nos. 6, 17 and 18. In 17 1 10d, e, 17 5 10d, e, 17 14 9a, b, 17 16 9a, b, d, e, 20 7 9a, b, d, e, 20 9 9a, b, d, e, 20 11 9a, the end syllable is actually long. Jagana casually appears in the 2. Gaṇa of the 13-moraic Pāda, which four times (17 10 10 c, f, 20 8 9 c, f) ends in -u. This Ghattā appears also in RC. 30., 52., 53., 74., 89., MP. 40., 44., 71., 78.; Jas. 1, 4; Nāy. 8. (21). Scheme. 12+8+12.

Occurrence. 4. Sandhi.

In 2 9 d, e, 3 9 a, b, d, e, 4 9 c, f, 5 9 a, b, 8 9 d, e, 9 9 d, e, 11 9 d, e the end syllable is long. This would present a strong obstacle against taking the scheme to be 13+8+13 in theory.

This Ṣaṭpadi appears to be a variation of the Chaḍḍanikā VII. Though SC. does not know of any Ṣaṭpadi with the measure 12+8+12, we can infer it from the other two variations of the Chaḍḍanikā VII, viz. 12+8+13 and 12+8+11, given at SC. VIII 22, 23. *Kavidarpaṇa* II 30 includes the present variety.

The 1., 3., 4. and 6. Pādas have the same structure and the remarks made in connection with the 12-moraic Pāda in Nos. 15, 17, 18 and 19 are equally applicable here. Similarly for the structure of the 8-moraic Pāda refer to its description in Nos. 17, 18 and 20.

This Ghattā is also met with in RC. 3, 33, 50, 71; MP. 1.

C. Metres employed in the main body of the Kaḍavaka

They fall in two main divisions: (1) The Principal or Standard Metres employed throughout the epic, and (2) variation metres, employed in individual Kaḍavakas or some time throughout a Sandhi to break the monotony.

1) The Standard Metres.

Jacobi³ and Alsdorf⁴ on the strength of a statement in Ch. hold that only four metres were recognised by Ap. prosodists as the principal metres of the Apabhraṃśa epic and accordingly Alsdorf attempts to support this view from the actual practice in Ap. literature.

(1) See the *Chandahkośa* (Velankar, 1923), 43, and *Prākṛta-paiṅgala*, I 99.

(2) Velankar, 1935-1936, II 29-30.

(3) Jacobi, 1918, *44.

(4) Alsdorf, 1936, 184-185.

Let us examine Hemacandra's remarks in question. Having dealt with the Apabhraṃśa metres in general in the fifth Chapter of his *Chandonuśāna*, Hemacandra devotes the next two chapters to the treatment of the various metres used in constructing the Ap. epic. The opening Sūtra of the fifth chapter defines the Dhruvā or Ghattā. That Sūtra with its commentary reads thus:

Sandhyādaṁ Kaṭavakānte ca dhruvaṁ syād iti Dhruvā
Dhruvakam Ghattā vā.

Com. Kaṭavaka-samūhātmakeṣu Sandhis tasyādaṁ, caturbhiḥ Paddhaḍikādyaiḥ chandobhiḥ Kaṭavakam, tasyānte dhruvaṁ niścitam syād iti Dhruvā, Dhruvakam, Ghattā veti samjñāntaram.

Here in the commentary first the term *Sandhi* is defined. It is followed by the definition of the term *Kaṭavaka*. In this the word *caturbhiḥ* can be taken as applying to *Paddhaḍikādyaiḥ*, or alternatively *Paddhaḍikādyaiḥ* and *caturbhiḥ* both can be taken as qualifying *chandobhiḥ*. Jacobi and Alsdorf have understood the definition in the first sense and hence they take it to mean that a *Kaṭavaka* is composed in any one of those four metres, one of which is the *Paddhaḍikā*. In other words according to these eminent scholars the above-quoted definition of the *Kaṭavaka* lays down that only four (*Paddhaḍikā* and some other three) metres are to be employed in composing a *Kaṭavaka*. Thus the purpose of the statement *caturbhiḥ* etc. is, they think, to prescribe which metres are to be used in a *Kaṭavaka*. This interpretation of the sentence in question makes Alsdorf, in spite of some difficulties, to set up the *Paddhaḍikā*, *Aḍillā*, *Pādākulaka* and a *Pāraṇaka*-like metre as the four principal metres of the Ap. epic.

There are, however, several *prima facie* considerations which go against such an interpretation of the words in Ch. In explaining the other terms *Sandhi* and *Dhruvā*, Hemacandra has given particulars that are peculiar from the point of view of structure or position and there is no reference to metrical form. Thus *Sandhi* is defined as made up of a group of *Kaṭavakas*, and *Dhruvā* as that which appears without fail at the end of a *Kaṭavaka*. Accordingly it would lead us to expect that the explanation of *Kaṭavaka* also would concern itself with pointing out something that is peculiar to its structure or position and not to its metrical form. Moreover it would be rather strange that in such an important point Hemacandra considered the cryptic mention *Paddhaḍikādyaiḥ* sufficient. The ground of familiarity can hardly account for such brevity, because the other terms *Sandhi* and *Kaṭavaka* were far more familiar and yet they have been expressly defined.

It is from two other works on Ap. prosody that these first considerations get a decisive support in favour of the alternative interpretation, suggested above, according to which the expressions *caturbhiḥ* and *Paddhaḍikādyaiḥ* both qualify *Chandobhiḥ* and the whole definition means that a *Kaṭavaka* is made up of four stanzas of the *Paddhaḍikā* or other such metres. The *Svayambhūcchandas*, which, as we have already seen, served as a source for Ch. has the following lines on the structure of the Ap. epic.

Paddhaḍiā puṇa je-i karenti, te soḍa(la)ha-mattau Pau dharenti |
vihi Paahiṁ jamau te nimmaanti, Kaṭavaa(u) aṭṭhahiṁ
jamaahiṁ raanti/

āhiṃ puṇu Ghatta samāmaṇanti, Jamaāvasāṇa(e) Chaḍḍaṇi
bhaṇanti |
saṃkhā-nivaddha-kaḍavehiṃ Saṃdhi, iha vivaha-paārahi tuhum
vi vandhi/SC. VIII 30-31.

'Those that compose in the Paddhaḍikā, bring forth a Pada (i.e. Pāda) of sixteen moras. They construct a Yamaka with two Padas (i.e. Pādas) and a Kaḍavaka with eight Yamakas. For the beginning they lay down Ghattā and say Chaḍḍaṇi at the end of the Yamakas. A Sandhi is (composed) with a limited number of Kaḍavakas. So you compose it in a variety of modes'. Here a Kaḍavaka is said to consist of eight Yamakas, i.e. sixteen Pādas, equivalent to four four-lined stanzas.

The *Kavidarpaṇa* says the same thing in words that would remind us of Hemacandra's definition. It observes:

Pajjhaḍiyāi-caukkaṃ Kaḍavaṃ, tāṇaṃ Gaṇo Sandhi.

Com. Pajjhaḍikādi-chandāmsi catvāri Kaḍavaṃ. Ādi śabdād Vada-nādi-parigrahaḥ. Teṣāṃ Kaḍavakānāṃ gaṇaḥ Sandhi-saṃjñāḥ.

Here Pajjhaḍiyāi-caukkaṃ is predicted of Kaḍavaṃ and this leaves no doubt as to the meaning. Here as also in Hemacandra's definition *chandas* means 'a stanza', 'a unit of four lines' and not 'a metre'. In the first chapter of Ch. while dealing with terminology, Hemacandra has used this term in this technical sense.

turyāṃśaḥ pādo 'viśeṣe/

Com. Chandasaś caturtho bhāgaḥ pāda-saṃjñāḥ, aviśeṣe sāmānyā-bhidhāne.

Chandas here clearly means 'a stanza' of four lines.

And this definition of the Kaḍavaka is born out by the practice of early Ap. epic poets like Svayambhū in whose works the normal length of a Kaḍavaka does not exceed eight couplets. But after Svayambhū this convention has become slack and in the compositions of Puṣpadanta and other poets, the Kaḍavaka tends to become longer than 16 lines³.

Thus Hemacandra does not say anything as to how many metres are permitted to be used in the body of the Kaḍavaka.

There are three metres which principally appear in the Kaḍavakas of PC. I-XX, viz., Paddhaḍikā, Vadanaka and Pāraṇaka. The first two are 16-moraic, the last one 15-moraic.

(22). Paddhaḍikā.

The Ṭippaṇa on the word *Sayambhū* in *Mahāpurāṇa* 1 9 5 describes him as *Pāṃthaḍi* (corrupt for *Pāddhaḍi* = Paddhaḍiā)-bad-dha-Rāmāyaṇa-kartā, Apalisamghiyāḥ. Thus Svayambhū's *Rāmāyaṇa* or *Paumacariu* was known as a poem composed in the Paddh-

(1) Velankar, 1935-1936, 49, 51.

(2) The *Chandahkandali* quoted by the Com. of the *Kavidarpaṇa* (p. 39) has the following: Paddhaḍiyāhiṃ cauhiṃ puṇa kaḍavaṃ.

(3) The difference in the definitions of the Kaḍavaka as given by Svayambhū on one hand and Hemacandra and others on the other is significant. The former takes a rhyming distich as a unit and hence gives eight distichs as the measure of the Kaḍavaka, while the latter take a stanza of four lines as the unit and accordingly lay down four stanzas as the standard length of the Kaḍavaka. But the rhyme scheme in the Kaḍavaka bears out Svayambhū's view. Only in some late Ap. works, wherein all restrictions as to the length of the Kaḍavaka appear to have been given up, it is divided in four lined stanzas. But even then the rhyming being confined to two successive lines, no organic connection obtains between the pairs constituting a stanza. Only when fresh material comes to light the difference can be explained.

diā metre. Svayambhū himself says¹ in the beginning of his *Riṭ-ṭhanemicariu* that Caturmukha gave him the Paddhaḍiā 'studded' with the Chaḍḍani, Duvaa and Dhuvaa. Thus Paddhaḍiā appears to be the outstanding metre in Svayambhū's epics.

Not only that, for the Ap. epic in general too the Paddhaḍiā has an importance second to none and comparable to that of the Anuṣṭubh in the Sk. epics. Nevertheless, not a single Ap. metrician has described it in any systematic or thorough manner on the other hand there prevails considerable confusion regarding the meaning, structure and function of Paddhaḍiā. All that we gather from what is said on this point by Svayambhū, the earliest authority, directly or as *obiter dicta* is collected below:

In the eight chapter of SC. dealing mainly with the form and structure of the Ap. Sandhibandha and Rāsābandha, first we are informed² that there are seven types of the Chaḍḍaniā, three types of the Ghattā, many types of the Paddhaḍiā and different types of the Giti. From this it is clear that here the term *Paddhaḍiā* stands not for one particular metre, but a class of metres. In the succeeding portion of the same chapter of SC. these varieties of the Chaḍḍaniā etc. are described. SC. VIII 30-34 are devoted to the description of the Paddhaḍiā. But the information we gather from that passage rather gives an idea of the structure of a Kaḍavaka. It does little to enlighten us on the *anekavidhatva* of the Paddhaḍiā. It states: if one undertakes to compose in the Paddhaḍiā, he should construct a Kaḍavaka with eight Yamakas (rhyming distichs), each of which is made up of two Pādas of 16 moras each. There should be the Ghattā and the Chaḍḍaniā in the beginning and end respectively of the group of the Yamakas. A Sandhi is to consist of a limited number of such Kaḍavakas. Various other Ghattās, Chaḍḍaniās, Vidārikās and Dhavalas also can be employed. This gives us an idea of where and how the Paddhaḍiā is employed. It also suggests that a Paddhaḍiā-pāda is 16-moraic. But nothing is said regarding the structure of these 16 moras or the different varieties of the Paddhaḍiā. But we get some results by examining the structures of the lines in these definition stanzas (SC. VIII 30-33) which are also intended to illustrate the Paddhaḍiā, evidently in one of its varieties. The 16 moras are divisible into four groups of four moras each, the form of the last four-moraic Gaṇa being — u without fail. This is supported by SC. VIII 41-44 given to illustrate the Paddhaḍiā which is said by SC. VIII 35 to appear along with some other metres in the beginning of a Sandhi. At another place in SC. VIII 45, the Paddhaḍiā³ is included among the metres that are preferentially employed in the Rāsābandha. Lastly *Paddhaḍiā* occurs at SC. VII 160 cd as the name of a Sarvasamā Catuspadi Dhruvā having 16 moras per Pāda which are divisible as 4+4+4+4. The lines containing this definition end in u u —.

From these pieces of information we can gather that like the terms *Chaḍḍaniā*, *Ghattā*, *Dhruvaka*, *Vastuka*, the term *Paddhaḍiā* also had two applications. It was the name given to the group of

(1) Chaḍḍaniā-Duvai-Dhuvaehim jaḍiya, Caumuheṇa samappiya Paddhaḍiya/RC. 1 1 10.

(2) satta-vihā Chaḍḍaniā, ti-vihā honti taha a Ghattāo/Paddhaḍiā 'ṇea-vihā, Gīto honti vivihāo//SC. VIII 7.

(3) The text of the stanza is defective. If the emendation *Paddhaḍiāhim* for *Paddhaḍiā* suggested by Velankar is accepted, this would be one more instance of the use of the term *Paddhaḍiā* in the plural.

metres containing 16 moras per Pāda and employed in the Ap. epic called in all probability the Sandhibandha¹. Besides it was the name of a particular metre having the form 4+4+4+ u-u. It is likely that as in the case of the other terms mentioned above, the development of the application may have been from the general to the particular. In other words because the metre with the form 4+4+4+ u-u was fondly employed in the Sandhibandha that alone came to be called the Paddhaḍikā. From the remarks *ādi śabdād Vadanādi parigrahaḥ* of the com. of the *Kavidarpaṇa*², we know that over and above the Paddhaḍikā, Vadanaka and some other metre or metres were used for the main body of the Ap. epic, and this finds support from the actual practice as evidenced by the works of Svayambhū, Tribhuvana, Puṣpadanta and others.

Occurrence 1 (4-11, 13., 15.-16. Kaṭavakas), 3. (13. Kaṭavaka) 4., 7., 10., 13., 16., 18. Sandhis.

Seven out of the twenty Sandhis or, on a different count, 91 out of a total of 285 Kaṭavakas are composed in this metre. Its normal form is +4+4+4 u u, Gaṇa being permitted in the 1., 3. For a systematic treatment of this metre see Alsdorf, 1928, 73; 1936, 190; Jacobi, 1918,* 48; Bhayani, 1945, 56-57. The 1. Gaṇa enjoys great freedom of form, though -uu finds a preference (about 60 p.c.). As contrasted with this the 3. Gaṇa has the form uu-(uuuuu) in about 70 p.c. of the cases. Accordingly in the case of the Paddhaḍiās of PC., Alsdorf's results that the Paddhaḍiā is a metre of anapaestic basic character and that its 3. Gaṇa is built up similarly to the first shall have to be modified. In the 2. Gaṇa the form -uu is the least preferred (about 12 p.c.), while uu has a relative majority. This presents a contrast with the 1. Gaṇa. The end is rarely u,uuu (about 5 p.c.)

(23). V a d a n a k a .

Occurrence. 1. (2., 12., 14. Kaṭavakas), 2., 3. (2., 12. Kaṭavakas), 5. (1-5., 7-16. Kaṭavakas) 8., 11., 14., 17. (1., 7., 9., 11., 13., 15., 18. Kaṭavakas), 20. Sandhis.

This metre is found in eight whole Sandhis out of a total of twenty, or in 112 Kaṭavakas out of 285 in all. It is defined by most of the Pk. metricians³. For its discussion, see Jacobi 1918, *47 Alsdorf, 1928, 76; 1936, 191; Shahidullah, 1928, 63; Bhayani 1945, 50.

Though Hemacandra has expressly given the designation Vadanaka, and though Aḍila is the name given to a special form of the Vadanaka, yet Jacobi and Alsdorf, following perhaps the 'Bardic group' of metricians accept the name Aḍila for our metre. But from SC. IV 32 and the *Kavidarpaṇa* II 21 it is quite clear that the metre should be named Vadanaka, it being called Aḍila only when it has got Yamakas.

6+4+4+2 is the general scheme of the Vadanaka. A sample analysis indicates that in the 1. Gaṇa forms -uu- and uuuu- occur more frequently, and generally the forms with two shorts in the middle are preferred. u-u and - have the smallest frequency. In the 2. Gaṇa one third of the total number of cases

(1) cf. the term *Rāsābandha* at SC. VIII 49 and the description of the Sk. Mahā-kāvya as *Sargabandha*.

(2) Velankar. 1935-1936, 49, 51.

(3) SC. IV 29, Rāj. 16, Ch. V 28, *Kavidarpaṇa* II 21; compare also *Vṛttajñāna-muccaya* IV 33-34, *Chandaḥkośa* 41-42, *Prākṛtapaiṅgala* I 127.

are $u \cdot uu \cdot u$. The form $uuuu$ enjoys the preference (about 42 p.c.). $- u \cdot u$ is the least preferred form. The commonest form of the 3. Gāṇa is $uu-$ (about 69 p.c.). Next comes $--$ (about 25 p.c.). $uu \cdot uu$ occurs rarely. The 4. Gāṇa is usually uu , only about 18 p.c. cases are $-$.

These results are in agreement with those obtained in the case of the *Samdeśarūsaka* stanzas, while they are at divergence with Alsdorf's findings concerning the *Vadanaka* stanzas in the *Hari-vamśapurāṇa*, wherein $uuu-u$ is frequent in the 1. Gāṇa. The *Samkulaka* described as a *Samacatuṣpadī* (scheme $6 + 4 + 4 + 2$) at SC., VI 160; Rāj. 172; Ch. V. 28 Com. It seems to be the same as the *Vadanaka*, except that it ends in $-$, not in uu . The famous Hindi epic *Rāmacaritamānasa* of Tulsidās is composed in this metre; the last two shorts of our metre appear there contracted as a rule into a long. It has come to be known as *Copāi* or *Caupāi* in the early vernacular literature.

(24). Pāraṇaka.

Occurrence. 1. (1., 3. Kaṭavakas), 5. (6. Kaṭavaka), 6., 9. (1., 11., 13.-14. Kaṭavakas), 12., 15., 19. Sandhis.

It is employed in five whole out of twenty Sandhis, or in 77 out of 285 Kaṭavakas. It is a 15-moraic metre. Its structure is identical with that of the *Paddhaḍikā* except that the last Gāṇa has the form uuu instead of $uuuu$. In other words omitting the first short and preferring uu for the middle of the last Gāṇa of the *Paddhaḍikā* gives the *Pāraṇaka*. Everything else said in connection with the structure of the *Paddhaḍikā* applies in principle to the *Pāraṇaka*. The form $-u$ in the last Gāṇa is very rare.

The *Pāraṇaka* is described among the *Samacatuṣpadī* Dhruvās along with the *Pādākulaka*, *Samkulaka* and *Paddhaḍikā* by SC. VI 159 (*Āraṇa* is a blunder for *Pāraṇaka*); Rāj. 170, Ch. VI 29. Though it is described here as a *Catuṣpadī*, like the *Paddhaḍikā* it is used as a *Dvipadī* in the Kaṭavaka. Svayambhū gives two Gāṇa-schemes for the *Pāraṇaka*: $4 + 4 + 4 + 3$ or $6 + 4 + 5$. The latter is not applicable to our lines.

The use of a 15-moraic metre in constructing the Kaṭavakas may appear as going against the above-quoted general statement of Svayambhū (SC. VIII 30) that a 16-moraic metre is to be employed for building up the Kaṭavaka. But difference between the *Paddhaḍiā* and the *Pāraṇaka* is slight and the latter can be well looked upon as a modified form or variation of the former². It is characteristic of the *Apabhraṃśa* prosodists that such an important metre is not described independently. It is noticed along with a host of other metres among the *Samacatuṣpadī* Dhruvās.

2. The Variation Mètres.

For the sake of variation, a Kaṭavaka here and there is composed in a non-*Paddhaḍikā* type of metre, or occasionally through-

(1) *ṣavve paṇṇāraha-mattāṣā, ta(i)ca-tāra-saṃjuttāṣā'haṣā/*
cha-ca-pa-gaṇehiṃ sambaddhaṣā, [P]ṣāṇaṣaṣa ime pāṣā//

(2) In old Gujarati verse literature a 15-moraic metre is very popularly used for building up the frame of the narrative. But it is devised from the *Vadanaka* by omitting its last mora, and hence is different from the *Pāraṇaka*. It is known as *copāi* and is described by the *Chandaḥkōśa* (41; cf. also 20) under the name *Laghucopāi*.

out a whole Sandhi different fancy metres are used to break the monotony of the narrative frame. Many Varṇavṛttas of the Sk. prosody—especially those characterized by a recurrent structural unit—are employed for this purpose. The language of all such passages in the Varṇavṛttas is more or less Prakritized. This practice of the Ap. epic poets is obviously based upon the similar practice found in Sk. Mahākāvyas.

Four such variation metres are found in PC. I-XX.

(25). *Mādanāvātāra*.

Scheme. $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 (= 20)$.

Occurrence. III 1, IX 12.

Technically it is a Samacatuṣpadī. Of course in the Kaṭavaka it appears in couplets. The last Gaṇa always ends in a long. All the Gaṇas show a pronounced amphimacer (-x-) tendency. This means that the forms $x x x x x$ and $x x x$ are normally avoided. SC. VIII (3) treats this metre in a general way and illustrates it by citing PC. 24 2 1-2.

For other metrical authorities see Bhayani, 1945, 58-59.

The Mādanāvātāra is several times used in MP. and appears to be a favourite of the post-tenth century Ap. poets. It is found in Devacandrasūri's *Sulasakkhāṇu* (2. Kaṭavaka), Jayadevamuni's *Bhāvanāsandhi* (2., 4., 6. Kaṭavaka), *Nemināthadvātriṃśika* (almost throughout) etc.

(26). Scheme. a. $4 + u - (\text{or } uu) u (= 8)$.

b. $4 + 4 + 4 + u - (\text{or } uu) u (= 16)$.

Occurrence. XVII 8.

Technically the metre is of the Antarasamā Catuṣpadī type. But a rhymed distich being the unit of the Kaṭavaka it appears in a two lined form with the rhyme scheme a/b that is usual in the Kaṭavaka.

The first Gaṇa of the 8-moraic Pāda avoids $u - u$. Hence the odd Pāda corresponds with the Pādas of the Dvipadī Candralekhā¹ ($4 + u - (\text{or } uu) u$) described by Hemacandra.

The even Pāda is that of the Paddhādī. It can be easily seen that the odd Pāda is identical in structure with the last eight moras of the Paddhādī-pāda. Looked at in this way the metre in question is just a combination of a truncated and a full Paddhādī-pāda. The metre of MP. 13 10 is just the reverse of ours. There a is equivalent to our b and vice versa.

(27) *Vilāsini*.

Scheme. $3 + 3 + 4 + 3 + u - (= 16)$.

Occurrence. XVII 12 (XLVI 2).

All the lines satisfy the schemes of Vilāsini² and Bhūṣaṇa Galitaka³ ($5 + 5 + 3 + u -$). So the structure cannot tell us which of the two is the metre employed in the present case. But in RC. 71 2 it is called Vilāsiṇi-chanda and Vilāsini belongs to that group

(1) ca-la-da-lāḥ Candralekhā/ Ch. VII 65.

(2) tau caḥ tau Vilāsini/ Ch. IV 60.

(3) pau tau Bhūṣaṇa/ Ch. IV 37.

of Ap. metres including the Helā, Avali, Mañjari, Dvipadi, Racitā etc. which is treated together at Ch. IV 57-66. This decides in favour of the Vilāsini.

A caesura is definitely felt after the 8. mora. This fact as also the general swing of the metre makes it closely allied to that metre which is used in the famous *Gopikā-Gita* of the *Bhāgavata-purāṇa* and which is known as Lalita in the Gujarati prosody. The general pattern of our metre is $-U-U-/-U-U-$, wherein all the heavy syllables except the last one are replaceable by two light syllables. This metre is similarly used in RC. 71. 2; MP. 28 27, 34 10, 40 12, 42 12, 45 9, 48 1, 86 8, 88 11. Alsdorf fails to identify it and hence thinks it to be Pañktikā (Ch. II 108).

(28) *Pramāṇi*.

Scheme. $U- \times 4$.

Occurrence. XVII 16.

This is a quite familiar metre of the Sk. prosody. It is defined at *Chandaśśāstra* V 7, *Jayadevacchandasa* V 4, *Vṛttaratnākara* III 18, *Chandonuśāsana* II 82 etc. Here it is used in the two-lined form. It is found several times in MP.

CONSPECTUS OF THE METRES OF PC. I-XX.

I. Metres employed in the Kaṭavaka-commencing stanza.

Name.	Measure.	Place of occurrence (Sandhi)
(1) Gandhodakadhāra.	$(6 + 4 + 3 =)$ 13×4 (a/b, c/d)	III
(2) Dvipadī.	$(6 + U - (or UU)U + 4$ $+ 4 + 4 + U - (or UU)U$ $+ - =) 28 \times 2$	XIII
(3) Helā-dvipadī.	$(6 + U - (or UU)U + 4 +$ $U - (or UU)U + - =)$ 22×2	XVII
(4) Mañjari.	$-(or UU)U + -(or UU)U$ $+ 4 + 4 + 4 + 1 -)$ 21×2	XIX

II. Metres employed in the Ghattā.

Measure.	Place of occurrence (Sandhi).
(5) 9 + 13.	VII
(6) 10 + 13.	XVI
(7) 11 + 14.	II
(8) 11 (or 12) + 12.	V
(9) 13 + 10.	I
(10) 13 + 15.	VIII, XI, XIX
(11) 13 + 16.	VI
(12) 14 + 13.	XIII
(13) 15 + 12.	X
(14) 15.	IX, XVIII
(15) 6 + 6 + 12.	III
(16) 8 + 8 + 14.	XIV
(17) 8 + 6 + 12.	XV
(18) 8 + 8 + 12.	

- (19) 9 + 7 + 12.
 (20) 10 + 8 + 13.
 (21) 12 + 8 + 12.

XII
 XVII, XX
 IV

III. Metres employed in the main body of the Kaḍavaka.

Name.	Measure.	Place of occurrence (Sandhi).
(22) Padhmaḍia.	(4 + 4 + 4 + u - u =) 16.	I (4.-11., 13., 15. 16. Kaḍavakas), III (13. Kaḍavaka); IV, VII, X, XIII, XVI, XVIII.
(23) Vadanaka.	(6 + 4 + 4 + u u =) 16.	I (2., 12., 14. Kaḍavakas), II, III, (2-12. Kaḍavakas), VIII, XI, XIV, XVII, (1., 7. 9. 11. 13.-15., 17.-18. Kaḍavakas), XX.
(24) Pāraṇaka.	(4 + 4 + 4 + u u u =) 15.	I (1., 3. Kaḍavakas), V (6. Kaḍavaka), VI, IX (1.-11., 13., 14. Kaḍavakas) XII, XV, XIX.
(25) Madanāva-tāra.	(5 + 5 + 5 - 5 =) 20.	III (1. Kaḍavaka). IX (12. Kaḍavaka).
(26) ?	a. (4 + u - (or u u) u =) 8. b. (4 + 4 + 4 + u - (or u u) u =) 16.	XVII (8. Kaḍavaka).
(27) Vilāsinī.	(3 + 3 + 4 + 3 + u - =) 16.	XVII (12. Kaḍavaka).
(28) Pramāṇī.	u - four times.	XVII (16. Kaḍavaka).

8. SYNOPSIS OF THE CONTENTS.

I Sandhi.

Introduction: the birth of Rṣabha.

Homage to the twenty-four Tirthankaras (1). Metaphorical description of the Rāma story as a river—Tradition through which it was handed down—The poet introduces himself—His resolve to recount the sacred theme of the Rāma story (2). Following the convention, the poet modestly declares his ignorance regarding various branches of learning and literature (3). The Magadha country described (4). Its capital Rājagṛha described (5). Śreṇika, the king of Magadha described (6). Mahāvira's audience-hall on mount Vipula—A messenger informed the king of Mahāvira's arrival (7). Going through the prescribed ceremony of homage, Śreṇika set out to the audience-hall—The twelve compartments of the audience-hall with their respective occupants, various types of gods, men and beasts described (8). Śreṇika prayed to Mahāvira (9). Śreṇika wanted to know the Rāma story as known to the Jain faith. He pointed out various inconsistencies in that story as narrated in the traditions of other faiths (10). Accordingly Apostle Gautama began to narrate the Rāma story.

Situation of the Bharata country in the cosmography—Successive births of the fourteen Kulakaras (11). Their names—Marudevi, the consort of the last Kulakara Nābhi, described (12-13). The six goddesses Kirti, Buddhi, Sri, Hri, Dhṛti, and Lakṣmi approached Marudevi in human form and rendered services to her—Marudevi saw a series of fourteen dreams—riches were showered from heavens for thirty fortnights (14). The fourteen dreams described—Marudevi conveyed these to her husband (15). He interpreted them as prognosticating the birth of a son destined to be a Tirthankara. In due course Ṛṣabha deva was born (16).

II Sandhi.

Ṛṣabha's life-story—upto practising penances.

The birth of the Jina was solemnised by the four classes of gods—Indra's throne shook and hence he started forth on the Airāvata elephant (1). Kubera decorated the city of Sāketa—Indra's queen with the help of the sleep-inducing charm substituted a magic child for Ṛṣabha, who was made over to Indra (2). He took the child to Mount Mandara beyond the regions of constellations and seated him on a throne placed on a white slab (3). At the commencement of the ablution ceremony various gods honoured Ṛṣabha by displaying their skill in music, dance, drama, etc. (4). Various gods emptied water-jars over Ṛṣabha's head and his ceremonial bath was completed (5). Indra then adorned him with a variety of ornaments. A devotional hymn followed (6). Indra injected nectar in Ṛṣabha's left thumb. The child was taken back to Ayodhyā. He was named Ṛṣabha.

He grew up rapidly (7). Once his subjects complained to him of being deprived of the means of subsistence because the Kalpavṛkṣas disappeared. Consequently he taught them various professions and arts. He got married to Nandā, Sunandā and others. He begot one hundred sons. Bharata and Bāhubali were chief among them (8). Seeing Ṛṣabha immersed in wordly pleasures, Indra, with a view to awaken love of renunciation which would be beneficial for the flourish and spread of Dharma sent Nilāñjana with her span of life nearing its end, to dance before Ṛṣabha. While dancing, she fell dead (9). Seeing Nilāñjana become suddenly lifeless, Ṛṣabha was struck with the ephemeral nature of the mundane glory and he resolved to renounce the world. The Lokāntika gods also exhorted him to that end, since the rebirth of religious beliefs and practices that had fallen into abeyance was eagerly awaited (10). Bharata was installed on the throne and Ṛṣabha went to Prayāga, where together with four thousand kings he took to the Order.

He practised all sorts of austerities (11). The other kings with him unable to endure the rigours of austerities violated their vows (12). The Heavenly Voice remonstrated with them for their unbecoming conduct. But lacking fortitude for practising mortifications, they gave up austerities and founded new faiths. At this juncture there arrived Nami and Vinami, sons of Kaccha and Mahākaccha (13). They asked from Ṛṣabha their share in the kingdom. Coming to know of this disturbance to Ṛṣabha, Dharapendra appeared there. He questioned Nami and Vinami (14). They said 'when we were abroad, the kingdom was portioned off between all the sons of

Rṣabha, but we were kept out of consideration'. As they were bent upon receiving their due at Rṣabha's own hands, Indra assumed Rṣabha's form and gave them the rulership of the northern and southern slopes of the mount Vijayārdha together with some miraculous powers (15).

While wandering on earth with raised hands, rich presents were offered to Rṣabha but he did not accept them. In Hastināgara, king Śreyāmsa invited him to end his fast (16). Bringing him to his residence, he worshipped him and offered sugarcane juice. As Rṣabha broke his fast, gods showered gold and jewels. On account of the exhaustless gifts then bestowed on Śreyāmsa, the day became known as Akṣayaṭṭiyā (17).

III Sandhi.

Rṣabha's life-story—upto his
attaining Kevala.

Leaving Hastināgapura, Rṣabha arrived at Purimatāla. There he came to the Śakāṭamukha garden rich in all sorts of flower plants and trees. In their midst stood a huge banyan tree (1). There Rṣabha practised all the vows and austerities—these recounted in the numerical order of one to eighteen—and eventually he attained Kevala (2). He came to possess thirty-four Atiśayas and eight Prātihāryas and became the supreme deity of all the three worlds (3).

Gods constructed a golden audience-hall for the Jina. The seats of various Indras shook. The lord of gods called upon all to go and pay homage to the Jina. All classes of gods with their most diverse vehicles started, as did Īśānendra mounting upon the Airāvaṇa elephant in enviable pomp and glory (4-5-6). Hordes of various gods and demons arrived to the audience-hall and humbly presented themselves to the Jina (7). Indra with his retinue recited a hymn to the Jina (8). Observing the gods coming down in their aerial cars, Rṣabhasena, the ruler of Purimatāla made inquiries. He was told that Bharata's father had attained Kevala. On learning this the king went to the audience-hall and paid homage to the Jina (9). He was so much moved by the scene that he and eighty-four thousand from the rank and file, together with eighty-four born aristocrats too took to monkhood, while lacs of others made up the laity. Even gods were purified and animals forgot their inborn mutual enmity (10).

Then the Jina preached all the basic principles and tenets of the Jaina faith. Nothing in the three worlds could be unknown to him (11). The sermon had a pacifying effect on all. Before dispersing many of them committed themselves to practising various vows and austerities. The Jina left that place and went to Gaṅgāsāgara (12). Here Bharata became the paramount lord of the whole earth and attained all-round prosperity. As his father attained Kevala, he, by the strength of his arm established his sovereignty over the whole earth (13).

IV Sandhi.

Combat between Bharata and Bāhubali—
attainment of Nirvāṇa by Bāhubali
and Rṣabha.

After completion of the round of world-conquest, when Bharata returned to his capital, the victorious discus (*Čakraratna*) did not

enter the city, whereupon Bharata asked his ministers whether any king still remained unconquered (1). The ministers submitted: 'All are subdued except your younger brother Bāhubali, king of Potanapura, who is mighty enough to overthrow you and your army single-handed' (2). Learning this Bharata ordered his ministers: 'So arrange that either Bāhubali accepts my sovereignty or offers a battle'. The ministers went to Bāhubali and told him to serve Bharata as a feudatory. Bāhubali denounced them saying: 'As our father gave each of us his due share of territory, I am in no way indebted to Bharata. Why then should I go to him?' The ministers replied angrily: 'Even if your territory is given to you by your father, you cannot have even an inch without paying tributes to Bharata' (3-4). Bāhubali said haughtily: 'Being puffed up by world-conquest let him do his worst. As to the tributes, I will pay them tomorrow in the form of shafts, lances and javelins which would cure him of his arrogance'. Thereupon the ministers departed and told Bharata: 'Bāhubali cares a straw for you. He stands prepared for giving a fight' (5).

Bharata made enormous preparations for a march. As he started, spies informed Bāhubali, who also gave orders for a counter-march. The two armies confronted each other on the battle field (6-7). The field became a scene of reckless turmoil and destruction. Seeing this the ministers cried halt and said to Bharata and Bāhubali: 'What is the use of massacring the poor soldiers? Rather you two alone fight out, first a glance-duel, then a water-duel and lastly a bodily combat. He who is victorious in all the three duels, is to be the lord of the earth and treasures'.

The advice was accepted and Bharata and Bāhubali became engaged first in a glance-duel, in which Bharata was defeated (8-9). They started the water-duel. In this also Bharata got a defeat (10). Finally they set themselves to the bodily combat. While both were trying various moves and techniques Bāhubali lifted up Bharata and his army roared for triumph. Bharata, thus rebuffed, released his *cakraratna* on Bāhubali but the latter being a *caramadehin* (i.e. destined to attain salvation during this life) it by-passed him (11). But this incident moved Bāhubali and he pondered: 'What is the use of a kingdom for the sake of which one has to kill one's brother, father or son. Better strive for salvation, which can earn eternal bliss for me'. He made over his territories to Bharata, accepted the Jina as the Master and having picked out five handfuls of hair stood with raised hands, immovable as a rock, for one year, during which creepers grew over him and he was turned into an abode of snakes and scorpions (12).

At this juncture Ṛṣabha halted on Kailāsa. Bharata went there to pay obeisance. He asked Ṛṣabha: 'Why Bāhubali does not still attain Kevala?' Ṛṣabha said: 'Even still he cherishes the *Irṣā-kaṣāya*, thinking, "even though I have made over the earth to Bharata, why am I placing my feet thereon." Hence he fails to attain Kevala' (13). Learning this Bharata went to Bāhubali and falling at his feet said: 'This earth is really yours. I am only your slave'. And immediately the four Ghātikarmans of Bāhubali were destroyed and he attained Kevala. Eight Prātihāryas appeared and the gods poured in saying: 'The son of the Tirthakara has become a Kevalin.' In the end he went to the abode of the Siddhas; so also did Ṛṣabha, and Bharata ruled as a sovereign in the invincible Ayodhyā (14).

V Sandhi.

The origin of the line of Demons (upto Devarakṣas): Account of Ajita (the second Tirthāṅkara) and Sagara (the second Cakravartin).

Gautama then told Śreṇika to listen to the origin of the lines of the Demons and Monkeys that he set out to narrate: Long after this there was born in Ayodhyā venerable Ajita as a son to Vijayā and Jitasātru of the Ikṣvāku line. His birth, marriage etc. were celebrated exactly as in the case of Rṣabha. Once while going to the Nāndana park he saw a lake fanned by the breezes and with blooming lotuses (1). Seeing the same lake in the evening with its lotuses faded and lustreless, sombre thoughts of the evanescent character of life and worldly glory and pleasures possessed him. That very moment the Lokāntika gods exhorted him and together with ten thousand other persons he renounced the world (2). He broke his fast at the house of Brahmadaṭṭa, moved preaching over the earth for fourteen years, practised Sūkṣma Dhyāna and attained Kevala. He had nine apostles and one lakh monks.

His cousin brother Sagara was at that time the Universal Monarch. Once Sagara was led away by his restive horse into a great wilderness, where at dusk, while he was removing his fatigue in a bower on the shores of a beautiful lake he was seen by Tilakakeśa, daughter of Sulocana and sister of Sahasrākṣa. She at once fell in love with Sagara (3-4). Somebody informed Sahasrākṣa, who, delighted because the forecast of the soothsayers thus proved true, went personally to invite him, gave him his sister in marriage along with the gift of the Northern and Southern Ranges (of Mount Vijayārdha) (5). Along with Tilakakeśa, Sagara returned to Ayodhyā.

Here Sahasrākṣa in order to wreak revenge on Puṇyāghana who had killed his father, marched to the city of Rathanūpurucakravāla and destroyed him in battle. Puṇyāghana's son Toyadavāhana, escaping somehow, took shelter in the audience-hall of Jina Ajita (6). There he was comforted by Indra to whom he related his story. His enemy also pursuing him with the vow that he would kill Toyadavāhana, even if all the great gods offered him protection, entered the audience-hall. The Jina related to both of them the incidents of their previous births, whereupon they gave up their enmity.

Bhīma and Subhīma (the Demon chiefs who were present there) embraced Toyadavāhana (7) and Bhīma said: 'As you were my son in the previous birth, even now you are dear to me. Accept from me the aerial car Kāmuka, the Demoniac charm (rākṣasī vidyā), a necklace and the impregnable and sea-girded city of Laṅkā together with the Underground Laṅkā (Pātāla Laṅkā), six-yojana in extent and having only one door. Toyadavāhana accepting these gifts entered Laṅkā in the company of his ministers and feudatories and founded a new line of Demons (8). Long after this he again went to the audience-hall of Jina Ajita, who by way of reply to Sagara's question said: 'Only one Tirthāṅkara, Rṣabha and one Universal Monarch, Bharata had appeared previously, while twenty-two Tirthāṅkaras and ten Universal Monarchs as also nine Bala-devas, nine Vāsudevas, nine Prativāsudevas and eleven Haras will appear in future. Besides, there will be fifty-nine Purāṇas in the Jain religion'. Then Toyadavāhana, filled with religious fervour

renounced the world together with one hundred and ten Vidyādhars (9). Lāṅkā was given to his son Mahārakṣas. Ajita attained Nirvāṇa.

Once Sagara's sixty thousand sons went to Kailāsa and bowed down to the twenty-four Jina shrines there, constructed by Bharata with gold and jewels. On Bhagīrathi's suggestion to dig out the Gaṅgā and encircle therewith the holy places as a protective measure, they employed the Daṇḍa-ratna to excavate the earth round the Kailāsa (10). This produced such an upheaval in the region of the serpents that their lord Dharaṇendra threw his venomous glance on Sagara's sons and all were reduced to ashes, except two Bhīma and Bhagīrathi, who with heaving hearts and downcast looks returned to Śāketa city. The ministers advised them to break the sad news to the king in such a manner as would not shock him to death. At the time of holding the Darbar (assembly) Sagara was pained to see not a single son present out of the sixty thousand (11). Then entered Bhīma and Bhagīrathi, and the king asked them the whereabouts of their brothers. The ministers in reply stressed the transitory nature of everything in the world (12). The king caught the hint and afterwards, choosing a fitting moment, Bhīma and Bhagīrathi related all that happened, whereupon the king swooned. Recovering he lost all taste in kingship and thought of immediately renouncing (13). As Bhīma refused to occupy the throne, Bhagīrathi was crowned king.

Here, Mahārakṣas, who had got a son Devarakṣas, once went out for water-sports surrounded by his queens, when he chanced to see a dead bee in the interior of a lotus and he reflected: 'all who are given to passion meet a similar fate' (14). While he was in such a dejected mood, there arrived a company of monks, all of whom were shining with great asceticism, learning and character and destined to attain salvation in this life (15). Delighted at this, the king requested them to introduce him into the holy Order. The monks said: 'There remain only eight days for you to live, so do what you like.' Thereupon, the king spent those eight days in penance, worship, scriptural recitation and charity and attained salvation. His son Devarakṣas ruled over Lāṅkā (16).

VI Sandhi.

The origin of the line of Monkeys (upto Praticandra)—The account of Tāḍitkeśa.

After a succession of sixty-four kings, the throne came to be occupied by Kirtidhavalā (the names of these kings are recounted in Sanskrit prose). Once Kirtidhavalā's brother-in-law Śrīkaṇṭha came to Lāṅkā with his wife and retinue. He received him with great honour. That very moment the news reached him that hostile forces had surrounded his city. Thereupon Śrīkaṇṭha took a vow to overpower the enemy (1). Śrīkaṇṭha's wife Kamalā explained to Kirtidhavalā: 'I am daughter of Puṣpottara, the king of Meghapura. Once I saw passing through the sky the aerial car of Śrīkaṇṭha who was returning after bowing to the Jina shrines at Meru and immediately I was smitten with love. There and then we married. There is now no meaning in fighting and destroying each other's armies. So you send envoys to my father'. Accordingly messengers were sent to Puṣpottara (2). They said, 'All

girls are for being given away in marriage and your daughter herself has made this choice, how then Śrīkaṇṭha is at fault?' Hearing these words Puṣpottara had no face to save. Saying: 'Girls, if not married away are a source of infamy' he returned. Thus Śrīkaṇṭha married Kamalāvati.

After many days, seeing Śrīkaṇṭha eager to leave, Kirtidhavaḷa, with a view to avert separation from him, said: 'Why do you not stay near me? Choose for yourself any one of my numerous islands (3-4). (Kirtidhavaḷa's) minister advised Śrīkaṇṭha to select Monkey Island (Vānaradvīpa) which he describes. Śrīkaṇṭha made up his mind and started on the first day of Caitra(5). Śrīkaṇṭha's army entered Monkey Island, which is described (6). Sporting with monkeys and taking some with him, Śrīkaṇṭha went to the mountain Kisku, where he founded the city Kiṣkupura, which is described. Once seeing gods proceeding towards Nandīśvara Island, he also started in order to pay homage to the Jina (7). With his retinue he reached Mountain Manusottara, but his further movement was checked. Resolving to practise severe austerities so that he can get qualified to enter Nandīśvara, he returned to his city, handed over the reins of his kingdom to his son, and became a recluse. Successively eight kings in his line took the same course.

Amaraprabha, the ninth king, flourished during the interval between the Jinas Vāsupūjya and Śreyāṃsa (8). On the occasion of his marriage with the princess of Lāṅkā, somebody executed drawings of monkeys in his courtyard, seeing which the bride swooned through fear. The angry king ordered to execute those who drew monkeys. The ministers pacified him by telling, 'Since Śrīkaṇṭha's time they are our family deities, cause of prosperity and the emblem for our Monkey Dynasty.' The remorseful king gave orders to mark the royal crown, the royal umbrella, banners etc., with the monkey insignia (9). Since then his line became famous as the Monkey Dynasty, which held overlordship of both the Ranges. Amaraprabha's son was Kapidhvaja, Kapidhvaja's Pratibala, Pratibala's Gaganānanda, Gaganānanda's Khacarānanda, Khacarānanda's Girinandana, Girinandana's Udadhirava.

Udadhirava's friend was Taḍitkeśa, the king of Lāṅkā, whose queen was once injured on breasts while they were bathing in the garden tank, whereupon he pierced the monkey with an arrow. The monkey went to a monk nearby. He heard the *namokkāra* from him, died, was reborn as an Udadhikumāra god and recalling his previous birth descended near Taḍitkeśa (10). As Taḍitkeśa was still revengefully killing monkeys whenever he came across one, the Udadhikumāra god created a magic army of innumerable monkeys, as huge as mountains, carrying trees fire and other weapons (11). Some of them challenged the king, who, in view of their human speech and arms, regarded them as unusual phenomena and trembling with freight humbly enquired: 'Who are you? Did I offend you? Why are you armed?' The god told him everything asking in the end either to meet the challenge or fall at his feet (12). The king bowed down to the god, who led him to the monk and showed him his dead body of the previous life. When that monk was requested to preach religion he took them to his Guru in a Jain shrine (13). On being requested to preach religion his Guru expounded the great merits of Dharma (14). Being asked by Taḍitkeśa, the Guru narrated, 'In your previous birth you were a monk

and this god, a hunter, who laughed at you. Thereupon as you bore ill-will towards him, you attained the Jyotiṣ heaven, instead of the Kāpiṣṭha. Thence you were reborn as the king of Laṅkā, while that hunter wandering in the labyrinth of transmigrations, was reborn as a monkey, who being killed by you was again born as an Udadhikumāra god.' Thereupon Taḍitkeśa installed his son Sukeśa on the throne of Laṅkā and renounced the world (15). The god also adopted the Jain faith. Now message was sent to Udadhirava that Taḍitkeśa took to practising austerities, whereupon he handed over the reins of his kingdom to his son Praticandra and entered the Order (16).

VII Sandhī.

Srīmālā's Svayamvara: Lost Laṅkā won back by Sukeśa's sons

On receiving the news that in Ādityanagara on the Southern Range was to be held the Svayamvara of Srīmālā, the beautiful daughter of Vidyāmandara and Vegavatī, Praticandra's sons Kiṣkindha and Andhraka went there (1). Description of the Svayamvara hall (2). Srīmālā entered mounted on a cow-elephant. In due course she came to Kiṣkindha (3). She placed the garland round his neck, when Vijayasimha flared up: 'Who permitted the Monkeys to seat in the midst of the Vidyādhara? Snatch away the bride from the bridegroom and kill him.' Thereupon Andhraka challenged Vijayasimha to a fight (4), and there ensued a battle between the two parties. Sukeśa, the king of Laṅkā, also arrived on the scene. Vijayasimha was decapitated by Andhraka in the battle (5). The hostile forces being discomfited, Sukeśa told his ally to return to Kiṣkupura with Srīmālā.

Somebody informed Aśanivega of his son's death. He surrounded Kiṣkupura and along with his son Vidyudvāhana challenged Kiṣkindha and Andhraka to a fight. A terrible battle ensued wherein Aśanivega with a sword struck Andhraka on the throat and the latter went the way of Vijayasimha (6-7). Here Kiṣkindha who had swooned owing to a javelin blow was brought back to his camp by Sukeśa. Recovering, he enquired about Andhraka and being informed of his death again swooned. On recovery, he lamented grievously for his brother but Sukeśa told him: 'There is no room for crying, with the sword hanging over the head' (8). On his advice he began to fly towards Pātālalaṅkā. Aśanivega stopped Vidyudvāhana from pursuing the escaping foe, saying that it was against the code of honour and that they had avenged the death of Vijayasimha. Laṅkā was placed in charge of one Nirghāta and other conquered cities also were entrusted to others (9). Thus usurping the cities of Kiṣkindha and Sukeśa and bringing all other Vidyādhara also under his control Aśanivega once recalled the grief of Vijayasimha's death. He gave the reins of his kingdom to Sahasrāra, and devoted himself to other-worldly activities.

After a big lapse of time, Kiṣkindha went for pilgrimage to Mount Meru. On his way back he saw the beautiful mountain Madhu. He called his subjects there and founded a city called Kiṣkindhapura (10). Madhu mountain also was renamed Kiṣkindha. Kiṣkindha got two sons: Ikṣurava and Sūryarava. Sukeśa's sons were Mālin, Sumālin and Mālyavat. They once proposed: 'Let us go to see king Kiṣkindha'. Their father said: 'All around

there is danger from the enemies. How can we leave Pātāla-lāṅkā. Lāṅkā which belonged to us since Toyadavāhana, was usurped from me.' Thereupon flaring up Mālin said: 'With our kingdom lost, how can we live even for a moment?' (11). One should be satisfied only when whatever he has or does is of the highest order. I take a vow to triumphantly enter Lāṅkā tomorrow' (12). The march was ordered in the morning. With a tumultuous uproar Lāṅkā was besieged. Nirghāta, the governor of Lāṅkā, confronted Mālin in the battle (13). In that formidable encounter Mālin killed Nirghāta with a sword. Sukeśa, Mālin, Sumālin and Mālyavat entered Lāṅkā and paid their homage at the shrine of Śānti-Jina (14).

VIII Sandhi.

Mālin's battle with Indra: Mālin's fall.

Mālin's sway spread over all the Vidyādhara states. At that time in the Rathanūpura city on the Southern Range, Indra, the son of Sahasrāra and Mānasasundarī established all his retinue and paraphernalia in a thorough imitation of the insignia of the celestial Indra, declaring himself to be the terrestrial Indra (1). As Mālin's feudatories left him and joined Indra, he ordered a march against the latter. Seeing ill-omens when they were setting out, Sumālin grasped Mālin's hand and drew his attention to them (2). Mālin replied that only one's fate and steadfastness were all-powerful and not the omens. And they started on their march (3). The kings on both the Ranges took refuge with Indra. Mālin's messengers asked Indra to pay tributes and avert the struggle with Mālin, the invincible, whereupon Indra said in rage: 'You are left alive because you are a messenger. Who is that king of Lāṅkā and what is this talk of treaty? He among us who survives will become the sole lord of the earth' (4).

The messengers returned. All the generals and warriors on Indra's side got armed (5). Description of the battle (6). Fight between Mālin and Indra in which ultimately Mālin's head was severed by Indra with the discus (7-9). Thereupon seeing the Monkey and Demon forces fleeing in stampede, somebody suggested to Indra to pursue them, when Śaśin requested to entrust that task to him. Being permitted he ran shouting after the escaping enemies. But Mālyavat confronted him and ridiculing him as an empty braggart struck him with a javelin. Śaśin swooned and when he recovered, the enemies had cleared away (10-11). Indra entered Rathanūpura in great triumph and fell at the feet of Sahasrāra. He put Lāṅkā in Dhanada's charge and Kiṣku in that of Yama and honoured others also with the gift of territory (12).

IX Sandhi.

Birth of Rāvaṇa, Bhānukarṇa, Vibhiṣana:
They acquire Vidyās

Long after this Sumālin in Pātāla-lāṅkā got a son Ratnāśrava, who, when grown up, went to Puṣpavana for mastering Vidyās (magic charms). At this juncture there arrived Vyomabindu, who seeing Ratnāśrava there as was forecast by his Guru, told his daughter Kaikasī that that person was destined to be her husband. Stationing her there, he retired to his hermitage. Here Ratnāśrava

succeeded in mastering the Vidyās (1). Being asked by Ratnāśrava that charming damsel said: 'I am Vyomabindu's daughter Kaikasī, as yet unmarried. He has brought me here in accordance with his Guru's words. I am offered to you in marriage.' Thereupon Ratnāśrava founded there a city, called his relatives and married her.

Long after this she dreamt that a lion, after tearing open the temples of an elephant entered into her womb (2), and that the sun and the moon sat in her lap. Ratnāśrava interpreted these dreams: 'You will give birth to three sons, the eldest of whom will be a Universal Monarch of formidable prowess.' In due course were born Rāvaṇa, Bhānukarṇa, Candranakhī and Vibhiṣaṇa. Child Rāvaṇa was precociously adventurous (3). Once while playing he entered the treasure-house and got hold of the necklace, which was handed down in the family since Toyadavāhana, which had nine gems shaped after the nine planets and which was guarded by poisonous serpents against ordinary persons. As he put it on, there appeared nine reflections of his face in the nine gems. Thenceforth Rāvaṇa came to be known as Ten-headed (*Daśa-mukha*) (4). His parents as also Ikṣurava, Kiṣkindha, Sūryarava and others were overjoyed by this feat of Rāvaṇa and they saw in him the highest hope and promise of their lines.

Once Rāvaṇa hearing a roaring noise and seeing Vaiśravaṇa pass across the sky asked his mother about him (5). She replied with down-cast looks: 'He is your cousin-brother Vaiśravaṇa, the son of Viśvāvasu and my elder sister Kauśiki. He brought infamy to us by going over to our enemies and usurped our ancestral home Lāṅka. When shall we regain it from him?' Vibhiṣaṇa turning red with anger replied: 'What is this talk of Vaiśravaṇa's fortune? Within a few days you will see even these so-called gods Yama, Kubera, Varuṇa, Indra and others as our servants' (6).

Once being permitted by their father, the three brothers went to the terrible forest Bhimavana for mastering magic charms. The eight-syllable charm known as *Sarvakāmaṇṇarūpā* ('yielding all desired foods') was mastered within two Praharas. Then they concentrated upon the sixteen-syllable charm to be mastered after ten thousand crore repeated recitations. At that juncture, the three brothers were seen by a Yakṣa woman (7). Smitten with love, she offered herself to Rāvaṇa but getting no response, she struck him on the chest with the ear-lotus. Another lady said, 'Know that man to be fashioned from wood'. Failing in their intent, they informed Anāvrta Yakṣa that three men having cared a straw for him were engaged in mastering magic charms (8). Full of rage he went to them and asked as to which deity was the object of their meditation. Not receiving any reply, he created numberless disturbances like serpents, lions, ghosts, fire etc. but to no avail (9). Then with the help of his magic powers he produced such an illusion that Ratnāśrava, Kaikasī, Candranakhī and other relatives, being mercilessly lashed by Mlecchas, were crying piteously for rescue and making heart-rending appeals to their sense of filial duty (10). As even then none of the three brothers was disturbed in the least, the magic forms of Ratnāśrava, Kaikasī and Candranakhī were killed and before their very eyes served to jackals and hounds. As still they were unmoved, he threw a blood-stained magic head of Rāvaṇa in front of Bhānukarṇa and Vibhiṣaṇa. Thereupon the latter two were slightly perturbed. When their magic heads were

thrown in front of Rāvaṇa, he remained quite undisturbed. The gods cried bravo and Rāvaṇa got the mastery over one thousand magic charms (11). The names of some of the magic charms recounted (12). Bhānukaṛṇa was the master of five charms and Vibhīṣaṇa of four. Rāvaṇa founded a city called Svayamprabha and got constructed a shrine called Sahasraśikhara. Hearing the news of Rāvaṇa's prosperity, hoards of Monkeys and Demons poured in (13). Informed by the Avalokanī charm that the on-coming hoards consisted of his friends and relatives, Rāvaṇa, surrounded by his one thousand charms as also Bhānukaṛṇa and Vibhīṣaṇa went forth to receive them. Ratnāśrava with his kinsmen came to the royal palace and embraced his sons with love and joy (14).

X Sandhi.

Rāvaṇa's marriages: Lāṅkā is won back.

Rāvaṇa came to possess the magic sword Candrahāsa through five-meal fasts. Once when he had been on a pilgrimage to Meru, Maya and Mārīca along with the beautiful princess Mandodarī came to Rāvaṇa's palace and being informed, on inquiry, by Candranakhī that after mastering Candrahāsa he had gone to Meru, and that he was to return shortly, they waited, when towards the dusk the earth began to shake, darkness and light appeared to play or at once it would rain, thanks to the Vidyās of Rāvaṇa, who was approaching (1). Candranakhī explained these unusual phenomena as being due to Rāvaṇa's wondrous powers.

On arriving Rāvaṇa saw Maya's tent and he was informed that two Vidyādhara, Maya and Mārīca, were waiting for an interview with him. Then he performed worship at the shrine and of a sudden he and Mandodarī happened to see each other. Seeing faultless beauty pervading every of her limbs, he felt unable to withdraw his glance from her (2-3). Divining Rāvaṇa's mind, Mārīca introduced himself and Maya as two brothers coming from their Devasaṅgita City on the Southern Range and requested to immediately accept Mandodarī in marriage, it being the most auspicious moment. Rāvaṇa consenting, the marriage was celebrated and the bride and bridegroom entered the Svayamprabha city (4).

Once while he was passing by the Gandharva Tank on mount Meghadhara he was seen by the six thousand Gandharva princesses bathing there surrounded by guards. They declared their resolve not to accept as their husband any one else except Rāvaṇa (5). The guards informed Gandharva Surasundara, who together with Kamaka and Budha hastened in great rage to the scene. Seeing the huge army, the princesses dispaired. But Rāvaṇa with a smile used the sleep-inducing charm and fettered them with serpent bonds (6). Thus marrying the six thousand girls, he returned. Long after this Mandodarī gave birth to two sons, Indrajit and Ghanavāhana.

In Kumbhapura Bhanukaṛṇa also was married. Day and night he would make trespasses in the Lāṅkā territory. As the subjects complained, messenger Vacanālāṅkāra was sent to warn Sumālin. He threatened: 'In spite of your hundreds of faults Vaiśravaṇa keeps calm. But if you will not check your grandson's mischief you shall have to reenter Pātālalāṅkā. You remember Mālin's fate and the same course of events appears to be repeating. So better hand over your grandson to us as a prisoner' (7). Full of rage at this Rāvaṇa

drew his Candrahāsa sword to finish the messenger on the spot, when Vibhiṣaṇa checked him saying it was unbecoming (8). The messenger escaped with his life. Rāvaṇa and others became equipped and marched. Here on the report of the messenger the Yakṣa also made preparation and flew to Mount Guṇja. The Demon forces arrived and the opposite armies closed in battle (9). Description of the battle: Vaiśravaṇa challenged Rāvaṇa (10). Their battle described. Ultimately Rāvaṇa struck Vaiśravaṇa who, as he swooned, was removed by his lieutenants. The Demons declared victory but Kumbhakarna wanted to pursue the enemy (11). Vibhiṣaṇa dissuaded him. Vaiśravaṇa's aerial car Puṣpavimāna was captured. Recalcitrant elements were punished. Rāvaṇa established himself as the overlord of hundreds of states (12).

XI Sandhi.

Acquisition of a wonder elephant: defeat of Yama.

From the Puṣpavimāna Rāvaṇa saw the white Jina shrines, which, Sumālin told him, were erected by Hariṣeṇa (1). Sumālin related the episode of Hariṣeṇa—how for eight successive days Hariṣeṇa performed great exploits till in the end he came to possess the whole earth with its precious treasures (2). When Rāvaṇa halted on Mount Sammata, a terrific noise was heard. They were roars of a marvellous elephant, which is described (3-4). Rāvaṇa undertook to tame that gigantic elephant, as to him the task was a child's play (5). With wonderful skill, strength and knowledge of the elephant lore, the elephant was tamed. One and all of Rāvaṇa's kinsmen danced for joy (6-7).

He was full with the talk of the elephant, which was named Tribhuvanālaṅkāra, when a wounded warrior arriving there gave him the news of the crushing defeat of Kiṣkindha's sons in a battle with Yama. Immediately Rāvaṇa marched to Yama's city (8). There he saw numerous inhuman instruments of torture and their wretched victims. Rāvaṇa released the convicts, threw Yama's guards in their place and destroyed the instruments of torture. The news reached Yama (9), who, veritably the death incarnate, came forth with his terror-striking and most destructive weapons (10). Fight between Yama and Rāvaṇa. Yama was worsted in the battle. He ran to Indra and declared his decision to resign his post (11-12). Thereupon Indra wanted to march on Rāvaṇa, but his minister advised him first to dispatch a messenger to him and give Surasaṅgita city to Yama. Rāvaṇa gave Yamapurī to Ikṣurava and Kiṣkindhapurī to Sūryarava and started towards Laṅkā (13). Rāvaṇa reached Laṅkā where his installation ceremony was performed (14).

XII Sandhi.

Abduction of Candranakhī by Khara and Dūṣaṇa: Rāvaṇa's reversal at Vāli's hand: Vāli renounces the world.

On enquiry from Rāvaṇa as to which of the kings were hostile to him, some one told him of the mighty Vāli, the son of Sūryarava, who excelled in strength and speed all the persons in the

three worlds (1), who had accepted Samyaktva and had vowed not to bend his head to anyone except the Jina. Hence his father Sūryarava fearing conflict with Rāvaṇa had renounced the world. Another person said: 'The Monkeys are friends with us since Śrīkaṇṭha's days. Moreover, all are heroes only so long as they have not experienced onslaught of Rāvaṇa's arms' (2).

Once when Rāvaṇa had gone to marry Tanūdarī, Khara and Dūṣaṇa abducted Candranakhī and killing Candrodara occupied Pātālalankā. The pursuing Demon forces, not finding the entrance to Pātālalankā returned. When Rāvaṇa returned, he found his household wrapped in gloom (3). On receiving the news, as he was setting out to punish Khara and Dūṣaṇa, Mandodrī dissuaded him and Maya and Mārīca were sent to celebrate Candranakhī's marriage. Khara was crowned. Candrodara's queen Anurādhā gave birth to a son Virādhita in the forest (4).

Rāvaṇa sent a messenger to Vāli. He recounted to Vāli the history of their family friendship and advised him to go to Rāvaṇa to pay regards (5). But Vāli turned away his face and did not even listen to the messenger's words. The latter thus rebuffed rudely said: 'Either you come and salute Rāvaṇa or offer battle.' Thereupon Vāli's minister gave the messenger an idea of Vāli's strength (6). Returning, the messenger gave report to Rāvaṇa, who taking a vow to cure Vāli of his arrogance, marched against him (7). Vāli also came out. The armies were on the verge of closing in battle, when minister Vipulamati advised them to stop the vast scale destruction that was imminent and decide the issue by a personal combat. Both consenting, the combat began (8-9). Eventually Vāli with his right hand lifted up Rāvaṇa along with his aerial car. The Monkeys roared with victory. Thus curing Rāvaṇa of his pride, crowning Sugrīva and advising him to serve Rāvaṇa, Vāli went to Muni Gaganacandra, practised austerities and acquired divine powers. Later on he went to Mount Aṣṭāpada and continued his austerities there (10-11). Sugrīva married his sister Śrīprabhā to Rāvaṇa. Nala and Nila, sons of Ikṣvāku were sent to Kiṣkupura. One half of Sugrīva's kingdom was given to Śaśikiraṇa, the son of Dhruvā and Vāli. To Sugrīva was married Sūtārā, daughter of Jvalanaśikha, the king of the Northern Range, because though her hand was sued by Sahasragatī, Jvalanaśikha's Guru was against that match. Sahasragatī consumed by the fire of separation went to a forest to acquire a magic charm. Sugrīva got two sons Aṅga and Aṅgada (12).

XIII Sandhi.

Lifting of Kailāsa: Rāvaṇa marches against Indra.

Having married Ratnāvalī, while Rāvaṇa was returning his aerial car stopped mid-way. Though urged on, the car did not proceed owing to venerable Vāli's presence down there (1). Angrily Rāvaṇa descended, as Mārīca informed him that below on Kailāsa was a sage practising austerities and that his ascetic power was the cause of stopping the car (2). He descended on Kailāsa, whose description follows. Seeing Vāli there, Rāvaṇa burned with jealous anger and to take revenge of his past defeat prepared to throw Vāli together with Kailāsa into the ocean (3). With the help of the excavating charm, he raised the mountain from its roots, starting

cataclysmic changes all around (4-5). Thereupon Dharaṇendra's seat in the nether world shook and he appeared before Vāli. As he bowed to the sage, Kailāsa was pressed downwards upon Rāvaṇa. His body was contorted like that of a tortoise. He began to vomit blood (6). He ejaculated a terrible scream. Hearing that his queens burst into cries and Mandodari begged Vāli for her husband's life. Thereupon Dharaṇendra raised the mountain (7). Maimed and crippled Rāvaṇa came out, paid obeisance to Vāli, denounced his own thoughtlessness and praised Vāli's piety (8). Thence he went to worship the Jina shrines erected by Bharata. Description of the worship. Rāvaṇa sang (9). Pleased by Rāvaṇa's exquisite song Dharaṇendra presented him with a weapon called Amogha-vijayā. After a month Rāvaṇa returned to his city. Vāli attained Kevala and eventually Nirvāṇa.

Thoughts of wreaking revenge on Indra rankled in Rāvaṇa's heart (10). He set out with his army. Coming to Pātālakaṇṭhā he was reminded of his past enmity and wanted to punish Khara and Dūṣaṇa. But being dissuaded by Maya, sent Indrajit with presents to call them (11). On their arriving, all went to Kiṣkindha city. Reinforcing the forces, they marched on. As they reached the intervening region between the Narmadā and the Vindhya, the sun set. Description of the sun-set (12).

XIV Sandhi.

Description of the spring season: Sahasrakirāṇa's water-sports: Description of nature in the month of Phālguna.

Spring set in (1). Description of the advent of spring season represented as a king. The Narmadā is invested with charm (2). The Narmadā described as a lady, youthful and adorned, going to meet her lover. Her beauty attracted the attention of Rāvaṇa and of Sahasrakirāṇa, the king of Māheśvara (3). The latter's heart was fascinated by the irresistible charms of spring, and he went with his harem to the Narmadā for water-sports, the river-stream being dammed up by mechanical contrivances (4). Description of their water-sports (5). Description of the water rendered multi-coloured and variegated (6). Description of the bathing queens (7). Seeing these water-sports even gods in heaven praised the blessedness of Sahasrakirāṇa (8).

Rāvaṇa also enjoying water-sports, worshipped the idol of the Jina on the bank and as he was singing chants, the blocked up waters of the Narmadā that were now released rushed forth washing away everything on the banks. Rāvaṇa catching hold of the idol came out in great flurry and forthwith ordered his men to find out the perpetrator of such wickedness (9). Description of the Narmadā after the waters were released (10). The searching party returned full of praises for Sahasrakirāṇa's water-sports (11). Somebody talked only of the great beauty of his harem (12). Another one was much impressed by the various mechanical contrivances employed by Sahasrakirāṇa to block the river-stream and explained that this water released from their check washed away Rāvaṇa's worship. Hearing all this Rāvaṇa drew his sword (13).

XV Sandhi.

Defeat of Sahasrakirāṇa and Nalakūbara

He marched against Sahasrakirāṇa. As Sahasrakirāṇa was coming out from water, guards informed him of the onset of some hostile king. He took his bow and stood ready to face the army (1). He comforted his highly frightened queens by telling them to fully trust the strength of his thousand arms (2). Seeing the whole army of Demons fighting from the sky with magic weapons on one side and Sahasrakirāṇa alone fighting from the earth on the other, gods denounced it as immoral. Thus shamed, the Demons came down to earth and forsook the use of magic weapons. Sahasrakirāṇa fought bravely (3). Hearing that Sahasrakirāṇa, though single-handed had kept the whole army at bay, Rāvaṇa went forth mounted upon his elephant and destroyed Sahasrakirāṇa's chariot (4). Sahasrakirāṇa mounting on an elephant destroyed Rāvaṇa's armour and laughed at him as a novice in archery. Enraged thereby, Rāvaṇa struck him with a lance and with a jump captured him (5). Rāvaṇa brought him as a captive to his residence.

Some Jaṅghācārāṇa sages informed Śatakara, Sahasrakirāṇa's father, who was a recluse. He came to Rāvaṇa (6). He asked Rāvaṇa to release Sahasrakirāṇa, as he was a *caramdehin* (destined to get salvation during the current existence). Rāvaṇa obeyed and offered Sahasrakirāṇa his kingdom back. But the latter said: 'After enjoying such water-sports and such a fight with you, I find kingship tasteless. I prefer to strive for emancipation' (7). He installed his son in his place and renounced the world. As these news were communicated to Anaraṇya, the king of Ayodhyā, he too with his son Anantaratha renounced the world, putting the reins of the kingdom in Daśaratha's charge.

Rāvaṇa proceeded onwards and destroying the sacrifice (of King Marutta) marched towards Magadha (8). Comforting Nārada, subduing Marut and marrying his daughter he stayed there for nine years and thence went to Magadha. He married his daughter to Madhu, the King of Mathurā, to whom Camareन्द्रa had presented Śulāyudha. Thence he went to Kailāsa. Paying obeisance to the shrines of the Jinās, Rāvaṇa showed to his people places where Bharata and Bāhubali had attained Nirvāṇa and where being pressed down by Vālin's foot, his body was contorted (9).

Hearing the news that Rāvaṇa was nearby Nalakūbara, the governor of Durlaṅghya City of Surendra, on the advice of his minister, planted machines for defence and put the Āśālī charm round the City, which was thus rendered impregnable. Rāvaṇa's forces besieged the city (10). But they informed Rāvaṇa that such machines were planted that nobody moving within one Yojana of their range would escape alive. Rāvaṇa was very much worried by this. Here Nalakūbara's wife Uparambhā fell in love with Rāvaṇa and unable to bear separation, told her friend that only in meeting Rāvaṇa lay the fulfilment of her youth and life (11). Her friend Vicitramālā undertook to arrange the meeting. Uparambhā told her: 'In case he shows unwillingness to accept me, tempt him with the offer of the secret of the Āśālī charm and promise the Sudarśana Cakra.' Vicitramālā went to Rāvaṇa and

told him that through his separation, Uparambhā was on the verge of death (12). If he accepted Uparambhā he would be the master of Āśālī, Sudarśana Cakra and Nalakūbara. At this Rāvaṇa looked at Vibhīṣaṇa. The messenger went to take her bath. Vibhīṣaṇa observed, 'This is the occasion for employing strategem (13). If you are bent on success, somehow acquire Āśālī and you can still manage not to touch Uparambhā.' Agreeing with this, Rāvaṇa presented garments and ornaments to the messenger and then asking for the Āśālī charm got it (14). Now the two hostile armies fell upon each other. Vibhīṣaṇa soon captured Nalakūbara. The city as well as the Sudarśana were also captured. Uparambhā was not accepted by Rāvaṇa. Nalakūbara was thus subdued, and the kingdom was given back to him (15).

XVI Sandhi.

Indra's consultation with his ministers:

Failure of the negotiations:

Rāvaṇa and Indra prepare for war.

Indra's spies gave him an idea of Rāvaṇa's policy and the strength of his army (1), of how he spent his day and night according to a fixed schedule, which made provision for doing justice to all the state and private duties (2-3). As Indra did not avail any of the previous opportunities of extirpating the enemy, who had grown from strength to strength, now he had become very mighty. But Indra said: 'To have killed a boy was below my dignity' (4). Indra then proceeding to the consultation hall, where extreme secrecy was maintained, asked his ministers: 'As the enemy now appears almost invincible, what course of policy is to be followed?' Bharadvāja said: 'You act according to your best lights without consulting the counsellors.' Thereupon Viśālacakṣu said: 'Even in chess the king does not move without the help of the minister' (5). Parāśara, Piśuna, Kauṭilya, Manu and others stressed the necessity of an increasingly greater number of ministers for the successful running of the state. Eventually all expressed their opinion in favour of maintaining friendly relations with Rāvaṇa (6). So long as the expedients of conciliation, dissension or gift worked why should anybody resort to war? They pointed out various malcontents among Rāvaṇa's feudatories who provided a fruitful soil for sowing dissension. They advised, 'With this end in view the messenger Citrāṅga should be sent to Rāvaṇa's court' (7). Accordingly Citrāṅga was called and while Indra was giving him instructions, Nārada informed Rāvaṇa of the impending arrival of extremely clever Citrāṅga, and of the political design underlying it. He strongly advised him to reject the offer of friendship as at that moment Indra was weaker of the two. This good turn was done to him by Nārada remembering Rāvaṇa's help at the time of Marutta's sacrifice (8). Nārada left and Rāvaṇa gave instructions to his commander-in-chief to guard the forces against spies.

Citrāṅga came to Mārīca's palace and thence was brought to Rāvaṇa, who, after due ceremony inquired about the strength of Indra's forces. Citrāṅga said, 'Indra is all powerful' (9). Rāvaṇa praised him as a very clever messenger and asked the purpose of

his visit. Citrāṅga said, 'Let friendly relations be established between Indra and you. He offers to you his daughter Rūpavati' (10). Rāvaṇa replied, 'You hand over to me all the cities on the Vijayārdha and we are friends, or prepare tomorrow for war.' Thereupon Citrāṅga gave him an idea of the strength of the various constituents and divisions of Indra's army and of his fortifications. Rāvaṇa said, 'If I fail to vanquish him in battle, I would throw myself in blazing fire' (11-12). These words were echoed by Indrajit. Citrāṅga while leaving invited them all to the feast of battle (13). Indra was informed. He made preparations for war and came forth on Airāvata (14). Strategic arrangement of Indra's forces (15).

XVII Sandhi.

War between Rāvaṇa and Indra: Indra's defeat

On Rāvaṇa's arrival both the armies fell upon each other (1). Description of the battle (2). Seeing his army retreat under pressure from the enemies Mahendra's son Prasannakirti rushed through the ranks of Indra's forces (3). As he was engulfed in a volley of arrows from the Gods, Śrīmālin first confronted Candra, who retreated. Yama took his place. He also beat a retreat and Kubera too after him met the same fate. Nobody could give him a stand (4). Then Kesarin, Kanaka and Agni together confronted him. But they also turned their back. When Indra's sons faced him he severed their heads. Thereupon as Indra himself was moving, Jayanta offered to go (5). Jayanta challenged Śrīmālin, who forthwith broke Jayanta's bow and destroyed his chariot. Jayanta, saved by a hair's breadth swooned, but coming to himself destroyed Śrīmālin's chariot. Śrīmālin fell unconscious but recovering fell upon Jayanta who struck him on the chest with a bolt. Śrīmālin fell dead (6-7).

Now Indrajit rushed forth with a challenge and in the duel destroyed Jayanta's armour. Before he can jump and catch hold of him Indra intervened (8). Several stalwarts gathered and surrounded lonely Indrajit. But he displayed the highest heroism. On being informed of this Rāvaṇa rushed forth in his chariot (9). At Rāvaṇa's order, the charioteer brought him near Indra and the battle raged at its climax (10). Every one sought out his match and got engaged with him in a deadly struggle (11). Description of the fighting warriors (12). Description of the battleground (13). Description of the fight between Rāvaṇa and Indra. Rāvaṇa mounted his elephant and again fell upon Indra (14-15). Description of the elephants of Rāvaṇa and Indra (16). Young Rāvaṇa's agility put aged Indra at a considerable disadvantage. Rāvaṇa took a jump and bound his opponent with a garment. The Demons declared victory and all the generals of Rāvaṇa's army captured their opponents. Thus taking with him hundreds of captives Rāvaṇa returned to Laṅkā (17). Sahasrāra, Indra's father begged for his son's life. Rāvaṇa released Indra along with his vassals on their agreeing to perform the menial services allotted to each. But Indra gave up his kingdom and renounced the world (18).

XVIII Sandhi.

**Rāvaṇa takes vow not to commit rape:
Marriage of Pavanañjaya and Añjanā:
Repudiation and re-acceptance of Añjanā**

After Indra's defeat, while Rāvaṇa was returning from a pilgrimage to the summits of Mandara, he heard a great hubbub which was explained by Mārica as being due to gods proceeding to pay homage to Anantaratha, who had attained Kevala. Rāvaṇa went to the Kevalin and saw there all people taking some one or other of the religious vows (1). Sage Dharmaratha urged Rāvaṇa to take a vow. Rāvaṇa replied, 'I can accomplish all the feats of physical strength considered impossible, but cannot observe a vow' (2). Still thinking hard he took a vow, not to accept any woman against her wish. After this, he returned to Laṅkā.

Mahendra, the king of Mahendra city, seeing her daughter Añjanā coming of age, went to seek for a suitable husband for her to Mount Aṣṭāpada where hundreds of Vidyādhara were assembling on the Aṣṭāhikā festival (3). There he became friends with Prahlāda, the king of Ravipura, to whose son, Pavanañjaya, Añjanā was betrothed and the marriage ceremony was fixed to take place after two days (4). In the meanwhile Pavanañjaya became so love-lorn that his friend Prahasita noticed his sudden emaciation and asked the cause (5). He said, 'If I do not see the face of my beloved today, I will die.' Thereupon both went at night to Añjanā's sleeping quarters and saw her from the window. Prahasita congratulated his friend for getting such a matchless beauty (6). Añjanā's friend Vasanta-mālā was congratulating her for getting a husband like Pavanañjaya. But another friend Mīśrakeśi said, 'Before Vidyutprabha, Pavanañjaya counted for nothing.' Hearing these words Pavanañjaya raised his sword in indignation and was going to sever the heads of both the girls, when Prahasita checked him from doing anything rash. Grievous, he returned to his residence. Spending somehow that endless night, he started with his retinue in the morning. When other kings with great difficulty persuaded him, he decided that having accepted her hand, he would desert her for twelve years (7-8).

Through this long unbearable grief Añjanā became completely worn out. In the meanwhile as his messenger returned without collecting tributes from Varuṇa, Rāvaṇa had declared war on him (9). In the battle that ensued Varuṇa's son Rājīva and Puṇḍarika took Khara and Dūṣaṇa captive and they retired with Varuṇa to their watery castle. Lest his brothers-in-law be killed Rāvaṇa removed the siege and sent directives to the Vidyādhara of all islands. One such came to Pavanañjaya and he started forthwith with his army, when crying Añjanā came out to give him a send-off. But he spurned her. She said, 'With your going away life too will depart from me, since it was sustained by your presence only' (10). Though struck with these words, Pavanañjaya went away disregarding her.

Encamping on the banks of Māṇasa lake, Pavanañjaya saw there the female Cakravāka pathetically bewailing for her dear companion from whom she was separated because of the night-time. This sight moved Pavanañjaya to imagine the plight of poor Añjanā for all these years and he resolved to shower his love on

her immediately. Thereupon Prahasita and Pavanañjaya flew across the sky (11). In a moment they arrived at Añjanā's quarters. Pavana hid himself and Prahasita informed her of Pavana's arrival. Vasantamālā did not believe it, but Pavana himself appeared and smothered Añjanā in a passionate embrace (12).

XIX Sandhi.

Añjanā accused of unchastity and abandoned: Birth of Hanumat: Pavana's Search: Their Reunion

In the last part of the night Pavana prepared to leave when Añjanā asked for some token for convincing others in case she conceived. Pavana gave his armlet and left. In course of time seeing Añjanā big with child her mother-in-law accused her of unchastity; Vasantamālā showed Pavana's armlet and girdle as evidences of his visit and offered to pass any other ordeal (1). But Ketumatī was unconvinced. She got them lashed and on her orders a fierce soldier drove them away from the city and left there (2). They spent a frightful night in that wilderness. Then she went to her father's city and as the news of her arrival reached him he gave orders to decorate the city and arrange for her reception (3). But coming to know that Añjanā was pregnant and had come crying with Vasantamālā alone, without any escort or paraphernalia, the king suspected some blot on her character and ordered to drive her out forthwith from the city. His minister advised him to make enquiries before taking any steps, for discord between mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law was proverbial. But the king was firm in his conviction and so Añjanā and Vasantamālā were driven out of the city.

They entered a frightful forest, crying bitterly and blaming Fate for its cruelty (4-5). Añjanā's lament. Completely exhausted, they arrived near the Paryāṅka cave where sage Amītagati practised austerities. Añjanā paying obeisance to the sage asked about the wicked deeds committed by her in her previous lives on account of which she had been suffering (6). Vasantamālā attributed her sufferings to the unlucky child in her womb. But the sage said: 'That child is destined to become a hero and get emancipation during this very existence. But Añjanā in her previous existence threw away the Jina idol worshipped by her co-wife out of ill-will, hence her present suffering. Henceforth she will enjoy all blessings.' With these words, the sage left.

At this juncture a terrible lion appeared before them. Añjanā fell unconscious and Vasantamālā flew up in the sky and began to scream and lamentingly appeal for rescue. Hearing this Manicūḍa, a benevolent Gandharva-chief, assumed the form of Aṣṭāpada and chased the lion. Vasantamālā came down to Añjanā (7-8). The Gandharva sang a charming song. They became conscious of some benevolent being residing there, who gave them protection and comfort. While they stayed there in the Paryāṅka cave, Añjanā gave birth to a son bearing all auspicious marks.

Pratīśūrya passing across the sky saw them and coming down enquired about them (9). Vasantamālā introduced Añjanā and related their tale of woe. With tears in his eyes, the Vidyādhara introduced himself as Añjanā's maternal uncle and king of Hanuruha. Shedding tears of joy they embraced each other (10). Pra-

tisūrya comforted them, took them in his car and started. The mischievous child fell out of the flying car down on the earth. The Vidyādhara brought him back to Añjanā. Coming to the city Pratisūrya celebrated the child's birth. He was named Sundara, being very beautiful, Śrīśaila, because by his fall he pounded the mountain to dust, and Hanumat, as he was reared up in the Hanuruha Island (11).

Here securing the release of Khara and Dūṣaṇa and successfully negotiating friendly treaty between Varuṇa and Rāvaṇa, Pavana returned. Seeing the apartments of his wife empty, he made inquiries and coming to know what happened went with his friend to his father-in-law. Not finding Añjanā there, he went away somewhere, sending back his friends with the message to his mother that Pavana was consumed up by the fire of separation (12). His grievous friends returned. Pavana entered a wild wood and enquired the animals and birds there about his beloved. While thus roving, he saw a huge banyan (13). There he begged his elephant Kālamegha to excuse him for his past ill-treatment and took before him the vow of becoming a recluse in case no tidings of his beloved reached him. Thenceforth he observed complete silence. The elephant guarded him.

Prahasita informed Pavana's mother (14). She broke down with grief and lament. Prahlāda comforted her and made inquiries with the Vidyādhara of both the Ranges. Messages were despatched to all (15) including Pratisūrya. Hearing the bad news, Añjanā swooned. Pratisūrya comforted her and assured her of finding out Pavana (16). He went to King Prahlāda and thence wandering in search of Pavana, they came to Bhutaravā forest. There Kālamegha elephant attacked the party. He was tamed with the help of cow-elephants. Then the searching party found out Pavana. The Vidyādhara surrounded him but he was reticent and motionless (17). Then he wrote a verse on the ground, 'If Añjanā is no more, I will put an end to my life. If she is living, I would open my mouth.' Thereupon Pratisūrya related everything upto the naming of Añjanā's son. Hearing these words Pavana got up. Pratisūrya brought him to his city. Pavana and Añjanā were reunited. They talked of their tales of joys and sorrows (18)..

X X Sandhi.

Rāvaṇa's war with Varuṇa: Varuṇa's Defeat

Hanumat came of age, when Rāvaṇa declared war on Varuṇa. Messengers were sent to his allies and feudatories. Hanumat urged his elders to send himself to assist Rāvaṇa (1). He submitted that though he was young, he was second to none in valour. Eventually permitted, he went with his forces to Laṅkā. Rāvaṇa saw Hanumat coming (2). He received him with due honour and at once he marched against Varuṇa and encamped on Mount Velandhara (3). Spies informed Varuṇa. He was advised to submit to mighty Rāvaṇa. Wrathfully Varuṇa told them, 'What could Rāvaṇa do at the time of the captivity of Khara and Dūṣaṇa?' (4). Varuṇa armed himself. His numerous sons appeared on the battle front. The two armies fell upon each other (5). Description of the battle: Rāvaṇa was surrounded by Varuṇa's son (6). Here Varuṇa was surrounded by

Rāvaṇa's sons and generals. Rāvaṇa's chariot and armour were destroyed. But Hanumat went to his succour and dispersed the siege (7). He was on the point of binding all the enemy forces with his magic tail, when Varuṇa challenged him. While they were fighting, Rāvaṇa intervened and threatened Varuṇa to send the way of Yama, Indra and others (8). Varuṇa retorted and both fell upon each other. At this juncture Hanumat bound Varuṇa's sons. Receiving these sad news, Varuṇa lost heart and Rāvaṇa captured him. Bhānukarṇa brought there the whole of Varuṇa's harem crying piteously. Rāvaṇa denounced his action as unbecoming (11). Rāvaṇa married Varuṇa's daughter and returned to Laṅkā in great triumph. He honoured Hanumat. Sugriva and many others offered their daughters to Hanumat. Thus marrying eight thousand girls, he returned to his city. All other kings also were honoured.

Here, Sambukumāra went to a forest to acquire the Sūrya-hāsa sword (12).

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Introductory, colophon and praśasti stanzas,
from PC. and RC.

From the Paumacariu:

I. Stanzas found in the beginning Section' of Ms. S of the
Paumacariu:

1. चउमुह-मुहम्मि सद्दो दन्तीमहं (हे) ऋ मणहरो अत्थो ।
विणिण वि सयम्भु-कव्वे कि कीरइ कइयणो सेसो ॥
2. चउमुहएवस्स सद्दो सयम्भुएवस्स मणहरा जीहा ।
भद्दासय-गोग्गहणं अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥
- 3^d. जलकीलाएँ सयम्भू (म्भू) चउमुहएवं ऋ गोग्गह-कहाए ।
महं च मच्छवेहे अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥
4. तावच्चिय सच्छन्दो भमइ अवम्मंस-मच्च (?त)-मायइणो ।
जाव ण सयम्भु-वायरण-अडकुसो [तच्छिरे?] पडइ ॥
5. मच्छन्द (ह)-वियड-दाढो छन्द (न्दो) लङ्कार-णहर-दुप्पिच्छो ॥
वायरण-केसरइढो सयम्भु-पञ्चाणणो जयउ ॥

II. One stanza given in the opening of the constituted text of the
Paumacariu:

6. दीहर-समास-णालं सद्द-दलं अत्थ-केसरुववियं ।
बुह-महुयर-पीय-रसं सयम्भु-कव्वुप्पलं जयउ ॥

III. Colophons of some of the Sandhis of the Paūmacariu :

Colophon of the 1. Sandhi:

7. इय एत्थ पउमवरिए षणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
'जिण-जम्मप्पत्ति' इमं पढमं चिय साहिं पब्बं ॥

Colophon of the 2. Sandhi:

8. Same as 7, except जिणवर-णिक्कमणं and बीयं.

Colophon of the 13. Sandhi:

9. इय इत्थ पउमवरिए षणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
'कइलासुद्धरण'मिणं तेरसमं साहिं पब्बं ॥
प्रथमं पव्वं ॥

(1) See critical notes on p. 1 of the constituted text.

(2) This stanza is found again at the end of 14 Sandhi of PC in all the three Mss. *bhaṭṭam* and *atthavohe* are variants respectively for *bhaḍḍam* and *macchavohe* in 2. line.

Colophon of the 17. Sandhi:

10. इय चारु-पउमचरिए, घणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
आणह 'रावणविजय' सत्तारहमं इमं पव्वं ॥

Colophon of the 18. Sandhi:

11. इय रामएवचरिए, घणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
'पवणञ्जणाविवाहो' अट्टारहमं इमं पव्वं ॥

Colophon of the 20. Sandhi:

12. इय 'विज्जाहरकण्ड' वीसहिं आसासएहि मे सिट्ठं ।
एण्ह 'उज्जाकण्ड' साहिज्जन्तं णिसामेह ॥
13. धुअरामधोव तइलुअ पणत्ति णत्ती सुयाणु पाढेण (?) ।
णामेण साऽमिअव्वा सयम्भु-घरिणी महासत्ता ॥
14. तीए लिहावियमिणं वीसहिं आसासएहिं पडिबडं ।
'सिरि-विज्जाहर-कण्ड' कण्डं पिव कामएवस्स ॥

Colophon of the 42. Sandhi:

15. अउज्जा-कण्डं समत्तं ।
आइच्चुएवि-पडिमोवमाएँ आइच्चम्बि (य णा) माए ।
वीअमउज्जा-कण्डं सयम्भु-घरिणीएँ लेहबियं ॥

Colophon of the 56. Sandhi:

16. सुन्दर-कण्डं समत्तं ।

Colophon of the 77. Sandhi:

17. जुज्झकण्डं समाप्तं ॥ उत्तरकाण्डं आरभ्यते ॥
सिरि-मुणि सुव्वय-तित्थं णमामि ॥ जुज्झकण्डं णिसामेह ॥

Colophon of the 78. Sandhi:

18. जुज्झकण्डं समत्तं ॥ ज्येष्ठ वदि १ सोमे ॥

Colophon of the 83. Sandhi:

19. इय पउमचरिय-सेसे सयम्भुएवस्स कह-वि उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइयं समाणियं सीय-दीव-पव्वमिणं ॥
20. वन्दइआसिय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-कइ-कहिय-पोमचरियस्स ।
सेसे भुवण-पगासे तेआसीमो इमो सग्गो ॥
21. कहुरायस्स विजय-सेमियस्स वित्थारिओ जसो भुवणे ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा पोमचरिय-सेसेण णिस्सेसो ॥

Colophon of the 84. Sandhi:

22. इय पउमचरिय-सेसे सयम्भुएवस्स कह-वि उव्वरिए ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-रइए स-परियण-हलीस-भव-कहणं ॥
23. इय रामएव-चरिए वन्दइ-आसिय-सयम्भु-सुअ-रइए ।
बुहयण-अण-सुह-जणणो चउरासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Colophon of the 85. Sandhi:

24. इय पोमचरिय-सेसे सयम्भुएबस्स कह वि उव्वरिए ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-रइयं सीया-सण्णास-पव्वमिणं ॥
25. वन्दइआसिय-महकइ-सयम्भु-सहु-अङ्गजाय-विजिबद्धो ॥
सिरि-पोमचरिय-सेसे पञ्चासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Colophon of the 86. Sandhi:

26. Same as 17.
27. Same as 19, except *d* मारुइ-णिब्बाण-पव्वमिणं ।
28. वन्दइआसिय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-परिरइय-रामचरियस्स ।
सेसम्मि जग-पसिद्धे छायासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Colophon of the 87. Sandhi:

29. Same as 19, except *d* हरि-मरणं नाम पव्वमिणं ।
30. वन्दइआसिय-कइराय-तणय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-णिम्मविय-
पोमचरियस्स सेसे सत्तासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Beginning of the 88. Sandhi:

31. तिहुअण-सयम्भु णवरं एक्को कइराय-चक्किणुप्पण्णो ।
पउमचरियस्स चूलामणि ज्व सेसं कयं जेण ॥

Colophon of the 88. Sandhi:

32. Same as 19, except *d* राहुव-णिक्खमण-पव्वमिणं ॥
33. वन्दइआसिय-कइराय-चक्कवइ-लहुअ-जाय-वज्जरिए ।
रामायणस्स सेसे अट्ठासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Beginning of the 89. Sandhi:

34. बायरण-दढ-क्खन्वो आगम-अङ्गो पमाण-वियड-पओ ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-धवल्लो जिण-तित्थे बहउ कव्व-भरं ॥

Colophon of the 89. Sandhi:

35. Same as 19 except *d* बल-णाणुप्पत्ति-पव्वमिणं ।
36. इय एत्थ महाकव्वे वन्दइआसिय-सयम्भु-तणय-कए ।
रामायणस्स सेसे एसो मग्गो णवासीमो ॥

Beginning of the 90. Sandhi:

37. तिहुअण-सयम्भु-धवल्लस्स को गुणो वणिणउं जए तरड ।
वोलीण (वालेण) वि जेण सयम्भु-कव्व-आगे मयूव्वद्धो ॥

Colophon of the 90. Sandhi:

38. Same as 19, except *d* राहुव-णिब्बाण-पव्वमिणं ॥
39. वन्दइआसिय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-परिविरइयम्मि महकव्वे ।
पोमचरियस्स सेसे संपुण्णो णबहमो सग्गो ॥

IV. Colophon at the end of the *Paumacariu*:

40. सिरि-बिज्जाहर-कण्डे सन्धीओ होन्ति बीस-परिमाणा ।
उज्जा-कण्डम्मि तथा बावीस मुणेह गणणाए ॥
41. चउदह सुन्दरकण्डे एकाहिय-बीस जुज्झ-कण्डे य ।
उत्तर-कण्डे तेरह सन्धीओ णवइ सम्भाउ ॥
42. Same as 28.
43. Same as 34, with trifling variants.
44. Same as 31, with trifling variants.
45. चउमुह-सयम्भुएवाण वाणियत्थं अचक्खमाणेण ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-रइयं पञ्चमिचरियं महच्छरियं ॥
46. सम्भे वि सुआ पञ्जर-सुअ व्व पडियक्खराइ सिक्खन्ति ।
कइरायस्स सुओ पुण सुय व्व सुइ-गम्भ-संभूओ ॥
47. जइ ण हुअ छन्दचूडामणिस्स तिहुअण-सयम्भु लहुतणओ ॥
तो पट्टाडिया-कव्वं सिरि-पञ्चमि को समारेउ ॥
48. सम्भो-वि जणो गेण्हइ गिय-ताय-विहत्त-व्व-सन्ताणं ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा पुणु गहियं सुकइत्त-सन्ताणं ॥
49. तिहुअण-सयम्भुमेक्कं मोत्तूण सयम्भु-कव्व-मयरहरो ।
को तरइ गन्तुमन्तं मज्जे णिस्सेस-सीसाणं ॥
50. इय चारु पोमचरियं सयम्भुएवेण रइयं समत्तं ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा तं समाणियं परिसमत्तमिणं ॥
51. चेष्टितमयनं चरितं करणं चारित्रमित्यमी यच्छब्दाः ।
पर्याया रामायणमित्युक्तं तेन चेष्टितं रामस्य ॥
52. बाधयति श्रुणोति जनस्तस्यायुर्वृद्धिमीयते पुण्यं च ।
आकृष्ट-खड्ग-हस्तो रिपुरपि न करोति वैरमुपश (म) मेति ॥
53. माउर-सुअ-सिरिकइराय-तणय-कय-पोमचरिय-अवसेसं ।
संपुण्णं संपुण्णं बन्दइओ लहइ संपुण्णं ॥
54. गोइन्द-मयण-सुअणन्त (? त) -बिरइयं बन्दइ-पढम-तणयस्स ।
वच्छल्लदाए तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा रइयं (?) महप्पयं ॥
55. बन्दइय-णाग-सिरिपाल-पहुइ-मव्वयण-गण-समूहस्स ।
आरोगत्त-समिद्धी-सन्ति-सुहं होउ सम्भस्स ॥
56. सत्त-महा-सग्गळी ति-रयण-भूसा सु-रामकह-कण्णा ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-जणिया परिणउ बन्दइय-मन-तणयं ॥
इति रामायणपुराणं समाप्तम् ॥

From the *Riṭṭhanemicariu*.¹I. The opening *Kaḍavaka* of the *Riṭṭhanemicariu*.

57. सिरि-परमागम-णालु सयल-कला-कोमल-दलु ।
 करहु विहसणु कण्णे जायव-कुरुव-कुलुप्पलु ॥
 चिन्तवइ सयम्भु काई करम्मि हरिवंस-महण्णउ के तरम्मि ॥ २
 गुरु-वयण-तरण्डउ लद्धु णवि जम्महो वि ण जोइउ को वि कवि ॥ ३
 णउ णाइउ वाहत्तरि कलाउ एकु वि ण गन्नु परिमोक्कलाउ ॥ ४
 तहि अवसरे सरसइ धीरवइ करि कब्बु दिण्ण मइ विमल मइ ॥ ५
 इन्देण समप्पिउ बायरणु रसु भरहं वासे वित्थरणु ॥ ६
 पिङ्गलेण छन्द-पय-पत्थारु भम्महं-दण्डिणे हि अलङ्कारु ॥ ७
 बाणेण समप्पिउ वणवणउ तं अक्खर-इम्भवरु अप्पणउ ॥ ८
 सिरि-हरिसे णिय-णिउणत्तणउ अवरेहि मि कइहि कइत्तणउ ॥ ९
 छइडणिय-दुवइ-धुवणैहि जडिय चउमुहे ण समि पय पढडिया ॥ १०
 जण-णयणाणन्द-जणेरियएँ आसीसएँ सब्बहँ केरियएँ ॥ ११
 पारम्भिय पुणु हरिवंस-कहा स-समय-पर-समय-विचार-सहा ॥ १२
 ॥ वत्ता ॥
 पुच्छइ मागह-णाहु भव-जर-मरण-वियारा ।
 थिउ जिण-सासणे केम कहि हरिवंसु भडारा ॥ १३

II. Colophons of some of the Sandhis of the *Riṭṭhanemicariu*.

Colophon of the 1. Sandhi:

58. इय रिट्ठणेमिच्चरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भु-एव-कए ।
 पढमो समुद्दिजयाहिसेय-णामो इमो सग्गो ॥

Colophon of the 92. Sandhi:

59. तेरह जाइवकण्डे कुरुकण्डेकूणवीस सन्धीओ ।
 तह सट्ठि जुज्झकण्डे एवं वाणउदि सन्धीओ ॥
 60. सोमसुयस्स य वारे तइया-दियहम्मि फग्गणे रिक्खे ।
 सिउ-णामेण य जोए समाणियं जुज्झ-कण्डं व (?) ॥
 61. छव्वरिसाई तिमासा एयारस वासरा सयम्भुस्स ।
 वाणवइ-सन्धि-करणे बोलीणो इत्तिओ कालो ॥
 62. दियहाहिक्खस्स वारे दस ति-दियहम्मि मूलणक्खत्ते ।
 एयारसम्मि चन्दे उत्तरकण्डं समाढत्तं ॥
 63. वरं तेजस्विनो मृत्युर्न मान-परिखण्डनं ।
 मृत्युस्तत्क्षणं दुःखं मान-भङ्गो दिने दिने ॥

Colophon of the 99. Sandhi:

64. इय रिट्ठणेमिच्चरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भु-एव-
 कविराज-धवल-विनिमित्ते श्री ममवसरणकयनं
 नाम निन्त्याणवो सन्धिः ॥

Beginning of the 100. Sandhi:

65. काऊण पोमच्चरियं सुद्धयच्चरियं च गुण-गणघवियं ।
 हरिवंस-मोह-हरणे सग्गसई सुद्धिय-देहं व्व ॥

(1) These passages are taken from Premi, 'Mahākavi Svayambhū aur Tribhuvana Svayambhū', 1942, 392-395, excepting 66, which is taken from the Poona Ms. of the *Riṭṭhanemicariu*.

Colophon of the 100. Sandhi:

66. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उब्बरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-महाकइ-समाणिए समवसरणं णाम सउमो सगो ॥

Colophon of the 102. Sandhi:

67. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भु-उब्बरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-महाकइ-समाणिए कण्ह-महिल-भबगहणमिणं ॥
68. तिहुवणो जइ वि ण होन्तु णन्दणो सिरि-सयम्भुएवस्स ।
कव्वं कुलं कवित्तं तो पच्छा को समुद्धरइ ॥

105. Sandhi, 16 (last) Kaḍavaka, Ghattā and Colophon:

69. इउ जाणिवि जिण-मउ मणि धरहं, जिम जमकिं स पवित्थरहो ।
संसाक महण्णवु अइ-विसम्, सईभुएण हेलइ तरउ (हो) ॥
70. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए सयम्भुएव-कए दारावइदाह-पव्वमिणं ॥ संघि १०५ ॥

106. Sandhi, last Kaḍavaka, Ghattā and Colophon:

71. ते धण्णा सउण्णा के-वि णरा पालिय-संजम फेडिय-दुम्मइ ।
इह भवे जजुकिं स पवित्थरिवि हुन्ति सयम्भुवणाहिवइ ॥
72. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए-सयम्भु विरइए णारायणमरण-पव्वमिणं ॥

107. Sandhi, last Kaḍavaka, 2. line before the Ghattā.

73. जसुकिंति अणुसरइ मणु कहि-मि ण धरइ ॥

107. Sandhi, last Kaḍavaka, Ghattā.

74. सइम्भुएण विट्ठु धणु जिम विलसिज्जइ सन्त ।
नेम मुहामुह-कम्मडा भुज्जिज्जहि णि भन्त ॥

107. Sandhi, Colophon:

75. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उब्बरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए समाणियं सोय-वलहइ ॥

108. Sandhi, last Kaḍavaka, Ghattā and colophon.

76. पिय-माधरिहि विराइय महि विक्खाइय भूसिय णिय जस कति जणि ।
जिण-दिक्खहे कारणे दुक्ख-णिवारणे देउ सयम्भुय वरेवि मणि ।
77. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उब्बरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए हलहर-दिक्खासमं कहियं ॥
78. जरकुमर-लम्भो पण्डवघरवास-मोहपरिचायं ।
मय-अट्ठाहिय-सन्वी समाणियं एत्थ वर-कइणा ॥

109. Sandhi, Colophon.

79. इय रिट्ठणेमि-पुराण-संगे धवलइयासिय-कइ-सयम्भुएव उब्बरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए समाणियं पण्डुयहो भवं । णवाहिय-सयं संघी ॥
80. इह जसकिंति-कएणं पव्व-समुद्धरण-राय-एक्कमणं ।
कइरायस्सुव्वरियं पयडत्थं अक्खियं जइणा ॥
81. ते जीवन्ति य भुवणे सज्जण-गुण-गणहरा य भावत्था ।
पर-कव्व-कुलं वित्तं विहडियं पि जे समुद्धरहि ॥

110. Sandhi, last Kaṣavaka, Ghattā and colophon.

82. सव्यु सुयङ्गु णाणु जिण-अक्खिउ, भव्व-सह रि कि-पि ण रक्खिउ ।
णिय-जसु-कित्ति तिलोएँ पयासिउ जिह सयम्भु-जिणे चिर आहासिउ ॥
83. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए षवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-कइणा समाणियं दहसयं सगं ॥
84. एक्को सयम्भु-विउसो तहो पुत्तो णाम तिहुयण-सयम्भू ।
को वणिणउं समत्थो पिउ-भर-णिव्वहण-एक्कमणो ॥

111. Sandhi, last Kaṣavaka, Ghattā & colophon.

85. तेतीस-सहस-वरिसे असणं गिण्हन्ति माणसे सुच्छं ।
तेत्तिय पक्खस्सासं जसकित्ति-विहूसिय-सरीरे ॥
86. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए षवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए नेमिणिब्बाणं पण्डसुयतिण्णं ॥

112. Sandhi, last Kaṣavaka, and the colophon of the work.

87. इह भारह-पुराणु सुपसिद्धउ नेमिचरिय-हरिवंसाहइउ ॥ १
वीर-जिणसे भवियहो अक्खिउ पच्छइं गोयमसामिण रक्खिउ ॥ २
सोहम्मं पुणु जम्भूसामे विण्हुकुमारें दिग-य-गामे ॥ ३
णन्दिमिस्स-अवरज्जियणाहे गोवद्धणेण सु-भइह (?) बाहे ॥ ४
एम परम्पराइ (इ) अणुलगउ आयरियह मुहाउ आवग्गउ ॥ ५
सुणि संखेव-सुत्तु अवहारिउ विउयं सयम्भे महि-वित्थारिउ ॥ ६
पद्धडिया-छन्द सु-मणोहर भवियण-जण-मण-सवण-सुहइकर ॥ ७
जस-परिसेसि-कविहिं जं सुण्णउ तं तिहुवण-सयम्भु-किउ पुण्णउ ॥ ८
तासु पुत्तं पिउ-भर णिब्बाहिउ पिय-जसु णिय-जसु मुवणे पसाहिउ ॥ ९
गय तिहुयण-सयम्भु सुर-ठाणहो जं उव्वरिउ कि-पि सुणियाणहो ॥ १०
तं जसकित्ति-मुणिहि उद्धरियउ णिण्वि सुत्तु हरिवंसच्छरियउ ॥ ११
णिय-गुरु-सिरि-गुणकित्ति-पसाएं किउ परिपुण्णु मणहो अणुराएं ॥ १२
सरहसेणेवं (?) सेठि-आएसें कुमर-णयरि आविउ स-विसेसें ॥ १३
गोवगिरिहे समीवे विंसाळए पणियारहे जिणवर-वेयाळए ॥ १४
सावय-जणहो पुरउ वक्खाणिउ दिहु मिच्छत्तु मोहु अवमाणिउ ॥ १५
जं अ-मुणन्ते इह मइं साहिउ तं सुयदेवि खमउ अवराहउ ॥ १६
णन्दउ सासणु सम्मइ-गाहहो णन्दउ भवियण कय-उच्छाहहो ॥ १७
णन्दण (उ) णरवइ पय पालन्तहो णन्दउ दय-धम्मु वि अरहन्तहो ॥ १८
कालम्बि (णि) य णिच्च पग्गिक्कउ कासु वि धणु कणु दिन्तु ण थक्कउ ॥ १९
भइव-मासि विणासिय-भवकलि हुउ परिपुण्णु चउइसि णिम्मलि ॥ २०
॥ घत्ता ॥
इय चउविह-सइवहें विहुणिय-विग्गहें णिण्णासिय-भव-जर-मरण ॥ २१
जसकित्ति-पयासणु अल्लिय-सासणु पयउउ सन्ति सयम्भु जिणु ॥ २२
88. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए षवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु रइए समाणियं कइ-कित्ति-हरिवंसं ॥
गुरु-पव्व-वास भयं सुय-णाणाणुक्कं जहा-जायं ।
सयमिक्क-मुइह-अहियं संधीओ परिसमत्ताओ ॥ संधि ११२ ॥
89. इति हरिवंशपुराणं समाप्तं ।

APPENDIX II.

Citations in SC. identified from Svayambhū's Epics

1. Said to be Caumuhassa :

- हउं अज्जुणु तुम्हए उरणु । SC. IV 3a.
 कुरु पञ्चारिउ अज्जुणं ण, ते तुम्हई सो हउं एउ रणु ।
 रत्तहो सीमु जयद्दहो, लइ धरहु सव्व मई एककु खणु ॥ RC. 67 11 Ghattā
२. गअविन्धइ, जसु सिद्धई, परसमाणु जसु अप्पओ ॥
 पहु एक्कहो तडलोककहो, सोज्ज देव परमप्पओ ॥ SC. V 5.
 इय विन्धई जसु सिद्धई परसमाणु जसु अप्पउ ।
 गह-वक्कहो तडलोककहो सो जे देउ परमप्पउ ॥ PC. 3 3 11.
३. कहवि सत्तहिरई, णहरई, यणसिहरोपरि सुपउत्ताई ॥
 वेगो बलग्गहो मअणतुरंगहो णं पइ छुइछुइदु वत्ताई ॥ SC. V 9.
 कहं वि स-रहिरई दिट्ठई णहरई यण-सिहरोवरि सु-पहुत्ताई ।
 वेगं ण बलग्गहो मयण-तुरङ्गहो णं पायई छुइछुइ खत्ताई ॥ PC. 14 7 9.
४. णवफणुणे गिरिसिहरोवरि फुल्लपलासु ॥
 को उद्धु मे. को ण उद्धु जोअइ न हुआसु ॥ SC. VI 24.
 कत्थइ अज्जाणय-संकासउ रेहइ तम्मिख फुल्ल-पलासउ ॥
 णं दावाणलु आउ गवेसउ को मई दइदु ण दइदु पएसउ ॥ PC. 71 1 1-2
 फणुणे फुल्लपलासु जिह, लविलज्जइ गिरिवरे । PC. 80 11 Ghattā b.
५. ध(ह)णुमत्त रणे परिवेदिज्जइ णिसियरहि ॥
 णं गअणं बालदिवायर जलहरहि ॥ SC. VI 42.
 हणुवन्तु रणे परिवेदिज्जइ णिसियरे हि ।
 णं गयणयले बाल-दिवायर जलहरहि ॥ PC. 65 1.
६. भाइविओअए जिह जिह करइ विहीसणु सोओ
 तिह तिह दुक्खेण रुअइ सह विवइ बाणर-लोओ ॥ SC. VI 71.
 भाइ-विओए जिह जिह करइ विहीसणु सोउ ।
 तिह तिह दुक्खेण खवइ स-हरि-वल-बाणर-लोउ ॥ PC. 71 1.
- भुरवरत्तासअर, रावण दट्टु जासु जग कंप्पइ ॥
 अणुकाहि मग्गइ चुक्कइ पवणो एसिहि जंपइ ॥ SC. VI 74.
 भुरवर-डामर, रावणु दइदु जासु जगु कम्पइ ।
 'अणु कहि मट्ट, चुक्कइ' एव णाई सिहि जम्पइ ॥ PC. 77 13 13.
- वाआला फल्सा विन्वणा गुणेहि विसुक्का पाणहरा ॥
 जिह दुज्जणु सज्जणउवरि, तिह पसह ण लहन्ति सरा ॥ SC. VI 50.
 दुम्मुह सलोह वणुज्जला, विन्धण-सीला पाणहरा ।
 गुण-सुक्का घम्म-विवज्जिय. तो वि मोक्ख पावन्ति सरा ॥ RC. 64 11 Ghattā

9. ताव पडुपडहपडिपहअपहपङ्गणे ।
 णाई सुरदुन्दुही दिण्ण गयणङ्गणे ॥
 रसिअ सअसंख गाअन्ति वरमङ्गलं ।
 तिवलि ढढन्त घुम्मन्तवरमद्दलम् ॥ SC. VIII 4.
 ताम पडु पडह पडिपहय पहु-पङ्गणे,
 णाई सुर-दुन्दुही दिण्ण गयणङ्गणे ॥
 रसिय सय सङ्ख जायं महा-गोन्दलं,
 टिविल-टण्टन्त-घुम्मन्त-वर-मन्दलं ॥ PC. 24 2 1-2.
10. वारणहोमज्झ उम्मगिम करेवि ॥
 सीहकिसोर ठिउ, वणे पइसरेवि ॥ SC. VIII 6.
 वारन्तहो मज्झु, उम्मगिम करेवि ।
 रिसि-सीह-किसोर(व), थिय वणे पइसरेवि ॥ PC. 33 8 9.
11. तिहुअणगुरु तं गअ गुरु मेल्लवि झीणकसाअउ ।
 गउ संततविरहं तउ, पुरिम ताणु संपाअउ ॥ SC. VIII 17.
 तिहुअण-गुरु, तं गयउरु, मेल्लेवि खीण-कसाअउ ॥
 गय-सन्तउ, विहरन्तउ, पुरिमतालु संपाअउ ॥ PC. 8 1.
12. धणधण्णुसमिद्धहो, पुहविसिद्धहो जणमणणअणाणन्दणहो ॥
 रणवासहो एत्तहि, रामाणन्तेहि किउ उम्माह पट्टणहो ॥ SC. VIII 21.
 धण-धण्ण-समिद्धहो पुहव-पसिद्धहो जण-मण-णयणाणन्दणहो ।
 वण-वासहो जन्तेहि रामाणन्तेहि किउ उम्माहउ पट्टणहो ॥ PC. 31 1 1.
13. खरदूसण लिलेवि । रणेवि ते त्तिण जाइआ ॥
 णं खअकाले इह । रावणहो पडवी धाइआ ॥ SC. VIII 25.
 खर-दूसण गिलेवि चन्दणहिहे तित्ति ण जाइय ।
 णं खय-काल-छुह रावणहो पडवी धाइय ॥ PC. 41 1.
14. अक्खइ गउतमसामि । तिहुअणे लद्धपमंसहो ॥
 मुण सेणिअ उप्पत्ति । रक्खसवाणरवंसहो ॥ SC. VIII 27.
 अक्खइ गोतम-सामि, तिहुअण-लद्ध-पमंसहो ।
 सुणि सेणिथ उप्पत्ति, रक्खस-वाणर-वंसहो ॥ PC. 5 1.

APPENDIX III
Parallel Passages
of the
Paumacariu (I-XX), Ravisēṇa's *Padmacarita*
and Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya*
(pp. 1-32)

APPENDIX III

Parallel Passages of the *Paumacariu* (I-XX), Raviṣeṇa's
Padmacarita and Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya*.

PC.	RP. ¹ (and/or VP.)
1 (a) कदमाग-मुह-कुहर-विनिगाव, रामकहा-गह दह कमागव ॥ 1 2 1. (b) दह रामकह-सरि सोहन्ती, मणहर-देवहिं मिट्ट बहन्ती ॥ यच्छह इन्दुवृह-जावरियं, पुणु चम्मेण गुणालहरियं ॥ पुणु पद्वै संसारारायं, किसिहरेण अणुसरवारं ॥ पुणु रविसेजावरिय-पसारं बुद्धियं अवगाहिय कहराय ॥ 1 2 6-9.	1 वर्धमान-विनेन्द्रोक्तः सोऽवमयौगणेहरम् । इन्द्रभूतिं परिप्राप्तः पुनर्यं वारिणी-अवम् ॥ प्रमर्षं कस्तः कीर्तिं ततोऽनुतरकास्मिन् ॥ लिखितं तस्य संप्राप्य रवेर्भक्तोऽयमुन्नतः ॥ 1 41-42.
2 जहिं काविस-वयणहिं वाधिमहिं, गजान्ति ताहिं नं कह-मुहाहिं ॥ 1 4 6.	2 तथा काकाभृगान्नैः । संदिग्ध-कुसुमैर्युक्तः पृथुभिर्दोषिनीवनेः ॥ 2 16.
3 जहिं दक्का-मण्डव परियकण्ठि, पुणु पन्थिय रस-सल्लिहहिं पियन्ति ॥ 1 4 8.	3 कलसाद-पयःपान-मुलसंसुप्त-मार्गगाः । वनदेवी-प्रपाकारा द्राक्षणां यत्र मण्डपाः ॥ 2 18.
4 जहिं तं पदणु रावणिहु, × × × नं विहिमियं गव-जोव्वणं सिरे सेहव जाहवठ ॥ 1 4 9.	4 तत्रास्ति सर्वतः कान्तं नाम्ना राजपट्टं पुरम् । कुसुमानोद-सुमगं भुवनसैव वीवनम् ॥ 2 33.
5 बुम्मह व गपहिं मय-मिम्मलेहिं । उडुह व तुरकहिं चळलेहिं ॥ etc. 1 5 4-8.	5 (a) हसद्भिरिव शृङ्गानां पद्मनाभां कदम्बकैः । etc. 2 21b-22. (b) नमसीव कदा वा(?)न-वर्णितादर- पादपैः ॥ etc. 2 104-106a
6 जहिं जोसप्पिमि-काळें गपें, कप्पयल्लच्छणा ॥ चठवह रयण-विसेस जिह, कुक्कयर उप्पण्णा ॥ 1 11 9.	6 अथ कालान्तरोत्तरया हानिं यातेष्वनुकमात्- कल्पपादप-शब्देषु शुणु कोलकरी स्थितिम् ॥ 3 74.
7 चन्द्हों रोहिणि व । 1 13 4a.	7 रोहिणीव कलावतः । 1 3 91.
8 1 13 5-9.	8 3 100-110.
(a) जाहरण-रिद्धि पर मार-मेत्त । 1 13 5b.	(a) अस्ति तोत्यल-वामानि केवलं भारमात्रकम् । 3 100b.

1. The passages in the right hand column are taken from RP. unless in-
dicated otherwise.

- (b) तहें गिय-कावणु जें गिण्य-सोडु,
मळु केवळ पर कुळुम-रलोडु ॥ 1 13 6.
- (c) पासेय-कुलिङ्गावलि जें चारु,
पर गरुड मोरिय-हारु मारु ॥ 1 13 7.
- (d) कोवण जि सहायें एक-विलाळ,
आठन्वर पर कन्दोह-भाळ ॥ 1 13 8.
- (e) कमकासायें ममत्तपेण, अलिखकपें मन्दें ।
मुहलीहयड कम-मुवळु कि जेडर-सहें ॥
1 13 9.
- 9 1 14 4-8.
- (a) का-वि × × गायड बायड ॥ 1 14 4.
- (b) का-वि देड तळोलु सहस्यें । 1 14 5a.
- (c) सण्बाहरणु का-वि सहुँ बस्यें । 1 14 5b.
- (d) पाडड का-वि चमरु । 1 14 6a.
- (e) उक्कय-सगा का-वि परिवरसह ॥ 1 14 7a.
- (f) का-वि जप्ककहमें पसाहड ॥ 1 14 8a.
- (b) निर्गुणः कौकुमः पद्मो
कावण्यस्य कलङ्कजम् । 3 106b.
- (c) मण्डनं खेत(?)विन्दवः ।
कुचयोः हार-भारस्तु वृषद परिकल्पितः ॥
3 108.
- (d) मण्डनं मुण्डमाकाया(1) यस्यावधुरभूद् वरम्
असितोत्पल-दामानि केवलं भारमात्रकम् 3 100
- (e) भूषणं भ्रमरा एव निखिनाः कमलाक्षया ।
पादयोरैन्द्रनीळे च नूपुरे निष्प्रयोजने ॥ 3 110
- 9 3 114-120.
- (a) काचित् × × उपगायन्ति वीणया । 3 114
- (b) ताम्बूलदायिनी काचित् । 3 116a.
- (c) जानेत्री वाससां काचिद्
भूषणानां ततः परा । 3 118b.
- (d) चामरप्राहिणी काचित् । 3 118a.
- (e) मण्डलाप्रकरा काचित्
सततं पालनोद्यता । 3 116 b.
- (f) काचिद् गन्धानुलेपने । 3 119b.
- 10 वर-पळुजें पसुसियपें सुविणावलि विट्टी ।
1 14 9a.
- 10 (a) शयनीये खे मुता साऽत्यन्त-कोमळे ।
3 121b.
- (b) अत्राक्षीत् × × सप्रान् । 3 123b.
- 11 दम कुसु, तड होसड तिहुजण-तिलड पुसु ।
1 16 1b.
- 11 अगाव 'त्वमि संभूतकैलोक्यस्य गुरुः शुभे'
3 153b.
- 12 (a) जिण-सूत समुट्टिड । 1 16 8a.
- (b) उडड × × विवायर । 1 16 9b.
- 12 उदितस्त्वं दिवाकरः । 3 202b.
- 13 बोहन्नु भव-जण-कमळ-सण्डु । 1 16 8b
- 13 प्रबोधं वास्यतीदानीं भग्नसरस्वकुमुदती ।
3 203b.
- VP. जिनिन्दभाणू बोहिन्तो भविष-कमलाहूँ
2 36b.
- 14 केवळ-किरणायरु । 1 16 9a
- 14 VP. केवल-किरण-दिवायर । 2 43b
- 15 मोहन्धार-विणासयर । 1 16 9a.
- 15 अज्ञान-तमसावृते । 3 202a.
- VP. मोहन्धार-तिसिरे । 2 43a.
- 16 लडु सक्रेय-गवरि किय जक्के
परियक्षिय ति-बार सहसर्के ॥ 2 2 5.
- 16 (a) ततः साकेतनगरं चनदेन विनिर्मितम् ।
3 169a.
- (b) पुरं प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य त्रिः शक्रः । 3 172a.
- 17 जगायें माया-बाळु धवेप्पियु । 2 2 7b.
- 17 मायाबालम् । 3 173a.
- VP. मायाबाळं ठविय पासे । 3 76a.

- 18 जहें बडाबिड सिद्धजन-गाहड । 2 3 1b. 18 तं अहमारोप्य । 3 175a.
- 19 पण्डु-सिकोवरि सुरवर-सारड,
कडु सिंहासनें ठबिड भडारड ॥ 2 3 8. 19 पाण्डुकम्बलसंज्ञायां शिलायां सिंहविष्टरे ।
ततो जिनः सुरेशेन स्थापितः ॥ 3 177.
VP. ठबिकण पण्डुकम्बल-सिलाए सींहासने ।
2 15a.
- 20 गृहभारम्भ-भेरी अण्फालिब । 2 4 1a. 20 ततः समाहि(!ह)ता मेर्यः । 3 178a.
- 21 2 4 1-8. 21. 3 166-168; 178-181.
VP. 3 87-91.
- 22 बहु-मल्लक-कलसेंहिं जिणवर । 22 महीध्रमिब तं नाबं कुम्भैर्जलधरैरिब ।
भं जव-पाउस-काकें,
मेहंहिं अहिसिपु महीहर ॥ 2 5 9. अभिषिष्य । 3 187.
- 23 गेण्हेंबि बज-सूह सहसकखें । 23 कणयोः कुण्डले कृते ।
कण-जुजलु जग-गाहहों बिज्जह,
कुण्डक-जुजलु क्षति जाहज्जह ॥ 2 6 2-3. तत्क्षणं सुरनावेन वज्रसूची-विभिन्नयोः ॥
3 188.
- 24 सिद्धजन-तिलकयहों तिलक धवत्तें,
मणें आसहिड दससयणेसें ॥ 2 6 5. 24 (a) तिलकेन ध्रुवोर्मयं × × विभूषितं ।
तिलकत्वं त्रिलोकस्य निप्रतः ॥ 3 200.
(b) त्रैलोक्य-मण्डनस्यास्य
कृतोऽयन्मण्डनं परम् । 3 196.
- 25 क्वालोयभें क्वाससहें,
तित्ति न जन्ति पुरन्दर-जेसहें ॥ 2 7 2. 25 रूपं पश्यन् जिनस्यासौ सहस्रनयनोऽपि हव ।
तुमिरिन्द्रो न संप्राप ॥ 3 174.
VP. पुलक्यः तो य न सिप्पह
अच्छीण सहस्रमेतेण । 3 77b.
- 26 वामकरबुद्धिड जिहोरेंबि,
बाहहों तेणु जमिड संघोरेंबि ॥ 2 7 4. 26 कराङ्गले ततो न्यस्तमचूर्तं वज्रपाणिना ।
3 221.
VP. अहङ्गय-अमय-केहण-बलेण । 3 107a.
- 27 जणणिएं जं जि विट्ठु अहिसिसड,
रिसडु भणेंबि पुणु रिसडु जें कुसड ॥ 2 7 8. 27 सुरेन्द्र-पूजया श्रातः प्रधानत्वं जिनो यतः ।
ततः तस्य भागिण्यां निन्यदुः पितरौ वृत्तं ॥
3 219.
- 28 काकें गलम्तएं गाडु,
णिच-वेह-रिदि परिवडुह । 2 7 9a. 28 कनीयसैव काकेन परा वृद्धिमवाप सः ॥
3 224a.
VP. (a) अणुदियहं परिवडुह । 3 107a.
(b) पत्तो सरीरविदि काकेण अप्पेण । 3 108a.
- 29 जमर-कुमारेंहिं सहुं कीकम्तहों । 2 8 1a. 29 कुमारकैर्युजो वयसैरिन्द्रजोदितेः (ःतैः) ।
चकारासौ कीडा ॥ 3 222.
VP. सुरदारवपरिकिणो × × कीलन्तो । 3 107.
- 30 देवदेव जुज जुक्का-मारें । 2 8 2b. 30 जुषा-संतापितान् । 3 287b.
- 31 ते कप्पवर सज्ज डण्डण्णा । 2 8 1a. 31 नाब याताः समस्तासे
प्रक्षयं कल्पपादपाः । 3 287a.
- 32 बिदिगल्लु संसाह असारड । 2 10 2a. 32 एवं जिगस्तु संसारम् । 3 266a.

- 33 अणुहो अणु करह निजस्तनु,
सं सि हूड बहरावहो कारणु ॥ 2 10 3b.
- 34 बाह देव जे सई डम्मोहिउ । 2 10 4b.
- 35 सिबिया-जाधें सुरवर-सारउ,
× × × चडिउ अदारउ ॥
देवैहिं अणु देवि उचहउ ॥ 2 11 1-2.
- 36 'जमह परम-सिदान' अणुते । 2 11 4a.
- 37 चासीवर-पडलोचें बसियउ ।
गेव्हेंसि जण-मण-जयजाणन्दे,
बिउउ बीर-समुहें सुरिन्दे ॥ 2 11 5b-6.
- 38 सेज समाणु सजेहें कह्या,
रायहें चउ सहास पवह्या ॥ 2 11 7.
- 39 जडु बरिडु बिउ काळसाए । 2 11 8b.
- 40 पवणुदुचउ अडाउ,रिसहें रेहसि बिसाळउ,
सिहिहें बळन्तहो गहो, धूमाडळ-जालामाळउ ॥
2 11 9.
- 41 अचलु । 212 1a.
- 42 हाळण-दुष्पाए लह्या । 2 12 2b.
- 43 केण-बि महिबलें वसिउ अण्ड । 2 12 6b.
- 44 को-बि फळहें तोडेपिणु भवसह । 2 12 8a.
- 45 'जाहु' भणेवि । 2 12 8b.
- 46 व्हवी बाणी समुद्रिय जम्बरे । 2 13 1b.
- 47 तहिं जवसरें जमि-बिजमि पराह ।
2 13 6b.
- 48 पुच्छिय बरजिबरेण, बिजिण बि × × × ।
यिय कजें कबरेण, उवकाय-करवाळ-विहल्या ॥
2 14 9.
- 49 (a) 2 16 2-5a.
(b) डोयहें । 2 16 5a.
- 33 (a) अज कबित् परावीनो
लोके मृतत्वमागतः । 3 265a.
(b) इमं तस्य समुत्पन्ना
बुद्धिर्वैराग्यकारणम् । 3 269a.
- 34 (a) साधु नाथावबुद्धं ते । 3 269a.
(b) तस्य प्रबुद्धस्य स्वयमेव । 3 272a.
- 35 सुरनाथार्पितस्कन्धा × × ×
आरुह्य विविकां नाथः ॥ 3 278.
- 36 नमः सिद्धेभ्य इत्युक्त्वा । 3 282a.
VP. सिदान नमुकारं काळण । 3 186a.
- 37 रजपडे केशान् प्रतिपद्य दुराधिपः
विक्षेप × × क्षीरकूपारवारिणि ॥ 3 284.
VP. बजाउओ × × केसे मणिपडळयम्मि केतुणं
× × क्षीरसमुद्रम्मि पक्खिवइ ॥ 3 137.
- 38 सहस्राणि च चत्वारि द्युपाणां खामिमफितः ।
× × × × × प्रतिपत्तानि नमतां ॥ 3 286.
VP. चउहि सहस्तेहि समं पत्ता जइणं
परमदिक्कं । 3 186b.
- 39 वर्षार्धमात्रं स कायोत्थंगेण निष्कलः ।
3 287a.
- 40 वातोद्भूता जटास्तस्य रेजुराजुलमूर्त्यः ।
धूमास्त्रः इव सञ्जानवद्विषा(श्च)कस्य कर्मणः ॥
3 288.
- 41 निष्कलः । 3 287a.
- 42 दुःखानिलसमाहृताः । 3 290a.
- 43 केचिद्विपत्तिता भूमा । 3 290a.
- 44 गताः केचित् कलाशनं । 3 291a.
- 45 (a) उरुं 'ब्रजामः' । 3 302a.
(b) ब्रजामः । 3 301a.
- 46 त्रिचैर्मर्त्यगते वाचो × × × सुधासुजाम् ।
3 294b.
VP. अम्बरतलम्मि बुद्धं । 3 142b.
- 47 VP. ताव य संपत्ता जमि-बिजमि । 3 143a.
- 48 VP. अह भणइ नागराया भो भो तुम्हेत्य
किं निमित्तेण अचिलट्टिगहियहत्वा × × ठिया
3 147.
- 49 (a) 4 8-9.
(b) डौकितवान् । 4 8b.

- 50 गङ्गा इतिवन्तः संपन्नः । 2 16 6b. 50 हासिन्पुरं × × × समागतः । 4 6a.
VP. वनपुरनगरं कमेन संपन्नः । 4 2a.
- 51 सप्तकाशुद-उज्ज्वल-वपुः । 3 1 1b. 51 VP. सप्तकाशुद-उज्ज्वलः । 4 16b.
- 52 नीलवत् सन्ध्या गङ्गा सङ्गच्छते । 3 6 2b. 52 कैलाससिन्धुः । 2 115a.
VP. हिमालयसिन्धुः सङ्गच्छते । 2 38b.
- 53 केन वि पञ्चाशुज्यव कङ्का ।
etc. 3 12 2-4. 53 अणुप्रतानि संग्रामाः केचित् । etc.
2 196-197.
- 54 उज्ज्वलः सहासः वङ्गाणां ।
कङ्का वङ्ग-पञ्चासत् सङ्गच्छते ।
× × ×
चण्डरासी कङ्का गङ्गाणां,
मङ्गारः कोचित् हयवराहं ॥
कोटीतः तिष्ठति वर-पञ्चवर्गः,
वर्षासः सहासः गङ्गाणां ॥
वर्षासः सहासः मङ्गारः,
कङ्काणां कोचित् पञ्चवर्गः हलाहः ॥
नव गङ्गासु रयणः सप्त सप्त ।
3 13 2-7a. 54 अक्षया निधयस्तस्य नव × × ×
× × ×
अत्र सुरमिन्दोरीया इत्येतिहासोक्तिः ।
चतुर्भिरपिकासीतिहासः वर-पञ्चवर्गः ॥
कोटीतः इत्येतिहासः वङ्गाणां × × ×
हासिनासः सहासः पार्ष्णिनां × × ×
सावन्त्येव सहासः देशानां × × ×
चतुर्वर्गः च रजानि × × × ॥
पुरेन्द्रोणां सहासः नवतिः चतुर्भिरपिकाः ।
4 62-66a.
- 55 उज्ज्वलः सहासः महागङ्गा । 4 2 3a. VP. (a) मत्तवारणाजं चण्डरासी च सप्तसहासः ।
तावद्वा परितः रङ्गा × × × ॥ 4 59.
- 56 किं वरिष्ठः वराहः, मङ्ग-संघातः,
विष्टि-मुष्टः वरि मङ्गहो । 4 8 8b. (b) पुता व पञ्चसया । 4 62b.
- 57 वेष्टितः × × ×, वेष्टी-जालेति
नहिनिष्ठित-वङ्गीयति । 4 12 9a. 55 आकराणां सहासः नवतिर्नवसंयुताः 4 62.
- 58 (a) कङ्कासं परिष्टितः रिसङ्गाहः ।
4 13 1a. 56 (a) किं वराहेन लोकेन निहतेनामुनाययोः ।
4 70b.
- (b) मङ्गः वि निष्ठितः पञ्च । 4 14 9b. (b) इष्टिमुष्टे प्रवर्त्यताम् । 4 71b.
- 59 उज्ज्वलः मङ्ग-सङ्ग-जाले ।
विमलेनपुष्ट-वर्गः उज्ज्वलः,
वरणीयः सुकव-संयुजः ॥ 5 1 2b-3. VP. किं वरेण लोकेन । 4 43a.
- 60 वसतिं सहासतिं सङ्गच्छते । 5 2 9b. 57 वास्मीक-विष्टोपाति(?)रत्युष्टैः समहोरीः
× × × वङ्गीभिः वेष्टितः × × × ॥ 4 76.
- 61 विष्टः उज्ज्वलः सुरसङ्गः,
वङ्गवत्-वर्गः मङ्ग-मङ्गारः ॥
× × × वरजः करेप्यिष्टः,
चण्डवः संयुजः विष्टेप्यिष्टः ॥ 5 3 1-2. 58 कैलाससिन्धुः आपः निर्वृतिः नाभिनन्दनः ।
4 180b.
62. पुष्टः उज्ज्वलः अणु सङ्गः केवलः । 5 3 3b. 59 अयेक्ष्वाकुलोमेष्टे तेजसीतेषु राजः ।
× × समुरपको वरणीयः मङ्गारः ॥ 5 59.
63. मङ्गः वि पारिष्टितः । 5 3 4a. 60 सहासः वङ्गानेन सङ्गः । 5 69a.
- 61 वङ्गोपवासयुक्तः सङ्गः नाभयः पार्ष्णिः ।
मङ्गवत्-वर्गः × × × चतुर्वर्गसहासः ॥
5 70-71a.
- 62 सङ्गः मङ्गः केवलः । 5 71.
- 63 मङ्गः च पारिष्टितः । 5 72b.

- 64 गजहर गज कण वर-साहुँ ॥ 5 3 5a.
- 65 (a) वेन्नेधि माणत्तम्भु मिनिम्भो,
मच्छद माणु वि गळिड गनिम्भो
(b) सो वि गमिप समसरणु पद्दुड,
मिणु वणवेपिणु गुरड मिधिदुड ॥ 5 7 8-9.
- 66 विहि-मि × × वहरई परिहरियई ॥ 5 7 10b.
- 67 मीम-मुमीमैई ॥ 5 7 11a.
- 68 (a) पुण्ण-अवन्तर-जेई ॥ 5 7 11b.
- (b) तुई महु जण-अवन्तरे जम्भु ॥ 5 8 1b.
- 69 कायुक्किमाणु ॥ 5 8 3a.
- 70 कद्द रक्कसिय विज्ज सहुँ हारे ॥ 5 8 3b.
- 71 पुण्णहसार ॥ 5 8 4b.
- 72 सीस परस-जोवण-विधिण्णी,
कङ्काणपरि तुज्जु मई दिण्णी ॥ 5 8 5.
- 73 जण्णु-वि पृच्छ-बार कजोवण,
कद्द पाषाककड्क वणवाहण ॥ 5 8 6.
- 74 विमककिप्पि-विमकामक-मन्तिई परिमिड ॥
5 8 8.
- 75 कङ्काडरिई पद्दुड ॥ 5 8 9a.
- 76 वहरें कालें × × ×,
अजिपजिण्हो गड वण्णहसिण्ण ॥ 5 9 1.
- 77 (a) कद्द होसन्ति अवन्तें कालें ।
तुन्हें जेहा ॥ 5 9 3b-4a.
- (b) कद्द तिल्लवर देव जद्दकम्मा ॥ 5 9 4b.
- 78 मागहभासणें कद्द भडारड ॥ 5 9 5b.
- 79 वई जेहड कणकण्ड-पहाणड,
अरह-अराहिड प्पु जि राणड ॥
वई मिणु दस होसन्ति जरेसर,
जव वळपुव जव जि जारावण,
× × × जव जि दसाणण ॥ 5 9 7-9.
- 80 वस-उत्तरेण सण्ण, अरहु जेम मिक्कन्तड ॥
5 9 11.
- 81 सद्धि सहास हूव वर-पुसहुँ ॥ 5 10 4a.
- 64 नवति: × गणेशा: × साधूनां × कण्ड ॥ 5 73.
- 65 प्रभामण्डलमेवासी दृष्ट्वा दूरे जिनोद्भव ॥
सर्वं गर्वं परित्यज्य प्रणमाम × × ॥ 5 94.
- VP देख्वा तमतिमिरहरं जिणस्स भामण्डलं
दिश्वं । मात्तुण नियमगम्भं × × ॥
तत्थेव संनिमिद्धो नचासजे समोच्चरणे ॥ 5 79b-80.
- 66 मुक्कवरो ॥ 5 95a.
- 67 मीम-मुमीमौ ॥ 5 149a.
- 68 जन्मान्तरमुत्तप्रीत्या ॥ 5 162a.
- 69 विमानं कामयं नाम ॥ 5 167a.
- 70 (a) राक्षसीं विद्यां ॥ 5 167a.
- (b) ददावसौ हारम् ॥ 5 161a.
- 71 अत्यन्तदुष्प्रवेशः ॥ 5 155b.
- 72 त्रिशद्वयोजन-मानाद्यः सर्वतः × × ×
कञ्चेति नगरी ॥ 5 158.
- 73 वज्ज्योजनीगतं × × × अलङ्कारोदयामिष्यम् ॥
5 168a.-164.
- VP. पायालङ्कारपुरं × × × से ।
दिशं छज्जोयणमवगाढं ॥ 5 182.
- 74 विमलामलकान्त्याद्याः × × । वैदितोसौ ॥
5 169a; 170a
- 75 प्रविष्टो नगरीं लङ्काम् ॥ 5 177a.
- 76 बन्दनायान्यदा यातोऽजितं तोयदवाहनः ॥
5 184a.
- 77 अवद्विधजिनेश्वराः × × भविष्यन्त्यपरे कति ।
कति वा समतिक्रान्ताः ॥ 5 186-187a.
- 78 आषाऽर्धमागवी तस्य भाषमाणस्य ॥ 5 190a.
- 79 (a) एकस्त्वत्सदृशोऽतीतश्चकचिह्नभिन्नः पतिः ।
अवानेको × जनिष्यन्ति दशापरे ॥ 5 221.
- (b) बासुदेवा भविष्यन्ति नव शार्धं प्रतीश्वरैः ।
बलदेवाश्च तावन्तः ॥ 5 225.
- 80 (a) प्रायजत् सः ॥ 5 239b
- (b) दशाधिकं कर्तं तेन शार्कं केचरभोगिनां
× × × निष्क्रान्तं ॥ 5 240.
- 81 पुत्राणां मित्रतां शक्तिमुत्तमां
आताः बहिसहस्राणां ॥ 5 248.

- 82 दृक्-दिवसे $\times \times \times$,
बन्धनहृत्तिर्गव कङ्कासहो ॥ 5 10 5.
- 83 भरह-किर्णै । 5 10 6a.
- 84 करहूँ किम्पि विण-भवनहो रक्कणु ।
5 10 7b.
- 85 दृक्करयणु $\times \times$ भमाविड । 5 10 9a.
- 86 सयक वि डारहो पुनु पवत्तिव । 5 11 2b.
- 87 कहवि कहवि । 5 11 3a.
- 88 दुम्भन दीण-वयण $\times \times \times$
लकेय-जयवि संपत्ता । 5 11 4.
- 89 डहुम्भि न पाज गरिन्वहो । 5 11 5b.
- 90 वण-वह्विर्ह विजु-विपुलियहूँ,
सुविणय $\times \times \times \times$ ॥
लकपुपुव-सरङ्ग-पुर-वावहूँ । 5 12 8.
- 91 तं निमुणेवि राड मुण्डगड पडिड । 5 13 4.
- 92 किं लोद किं सन्धावारै । 5 13 7.
- 93 निवत्तिव तासु विट्ठि $\times \times \times$,
जहिं सुड महुयल कमकडमन्तरे ॥ 5 14 8.
- 94 विह पुमगाड, रस-कम्पडु अण्डगड ।
तिह कामाडरसङ्गु, कामिणि-वयणासत्तड ॥
5 14 9.
- 95 सण्ड कण्ड पर-भाजणड । 6 3 2b.
- 96 6 4 5-9a. (Names of Islands)
- 97 माहव-भासहो पडम-विमें,
सहिं सिरिकण्टे विणु पयाणड । 6 5 9b.
- 82 ते कराविदो याताः कैलासं बन्धनादिभिः ।
5 249a.
- 83 VP. कारिवाह भरहेण । 5 171a.
- 84 VP. रक्कणयं किम्पि उवाचं लहुं पुणह ।
5 171b.
- 85 दम्बरजेन परिसेपं प्रवहारे । 5 250b.
- 86 भस्मसाह भावमावाताः क्षुतास्ते । 5 252b.
- 87 कवमपि । 5 253a.
- 88 (a) दुःखितौ । 5 254b.
(b) दीनवदनौ । 5 278b.
VP. साण्यपुरिं समणुपत्तो । 5 175b.
- 89 नावं प्राणास्साक्षीर क्षणाह । 5 255a.
- 90 केनोर्मात्रपनुः कप्रविपुलपुहुरसंविभाः ।
5 270a.
- VP. इन्दधनु-केण-सुविणय-विपुलया-
कुसुम-पुण्य-सारिष्ण । 5 185.
- 91 VP. राया तं विव सोऊण $\times \times$
मुण्डवसवेम्भलो पडिओ । 5 192.
- 92 VP. किं मज्झ वडुमईए । 5 199a.
- 93 (a) राजीव-सम्पुटेऽपवद्
द्विरेफं व निवीक्षितम् । 5 305b.
(b) वृत्ति मधुकरः प्राप्तः । 5 307b.
VP. पेच्छह भमरे पडम-मज्जे । 5 218b.
- 94 (a) मकरन्दरासकः । 5 307a.
(b) यथाऽयमत्र धरा(सि)कः प्राप्तो सुसु मधुव्रतः ।
प्राप्त्यामो वयमप्येवं सक्तः क्षी-मुक्त-पङ्कजे ॥ 5 308.
VP. जह पडमगन्धल्लो मट्टो विव महुवरो
कविचाणो ।
तह सुवर-वयण-कमके, भासतो येव मट्टो ई ॥
5 219.
- 95 सभाव एव कन्धानां यत्परागार-हेववम् ।
6 44a.
VP. होही पर-सोवरया $\times \times$ वर-कया । 6 20a.
- 96 6 67-69a.
VP. 6 31-33.
- 97 चैत्रस्य दिक्ते प्रथमे $\times \times$ वयौ $\times \times$
असौ द्वीपं वानर-जाश्रितम् ॥ 6 86.
VP. चेतस्य पडमदिवसे सिरिकण्टो मिगणो ।
6 36a.

- 98 इहु येन समाधु केहु करेंधि । 6 7 1a. 98 (a) ततस्तेर्महती रन्तुं प्रीतिरस्य समुत्थिता ।
6 111a.
(b) तैरसौ सार्क रन्तुं प्रव्रजते वृषः । 6 114a.
Vp. कीलणहेउं नरिन्देण । 6 49b.
- 99 अबरोहि मि बरावेंधि सहें धरेधि । 6 7 1b. 99 प्राहयित्वा च तान् । 6 121a.
VP. चेतूण ताण । 6 49a.
- 100 गढ किङ्कु-महीहर-गिरि-सिंहक,
चवद्ध-जोयण-पमाणु जणह ।
किङ्क सहसा सवु सुवण्णमढ,
जामेण किङ्कपुर अण्णमढ ॥ 6 7 2-3. 100 (a) किङ्कुमारोहत् । 6 123.
(b) पुरं तत्र × × ख्यातं किङ्कपुराख्यया ॥
6 123a.
- 101 अहिं चन्दकन्तमणि-चन्दिपुड,
ससि मणेंधि ज-दिअहें जें चन्दिपुड । 6 7 4. (c) प्रमाणं योजनान्यस्य चतुर्दशसमन्ततः
6 124a.
VP. किङ्किन्चि पम्बजोवरि सुवण्णपायारं ।
चोहसजोयण-विउळं किङ्किन्चिपुरं कम् तेण 6 49.
102. 6 7 6-7. 101 (a) शशाङ्क-सदृशकारैर्मणिभिः × × × ×
रजनीष्वपि कुर्वाणा सन्देहं रजनीकरे ॥ 6 129.
(b) चन्द्रकान्तमणिच्छायाकल्पितोदारचन्द्रिका ।
6 130a.
- 103 अबरोज्ज्वल विहसन्ति च चरहें । 6 7 7b. 102. 5 126-128.
103 इसन्त्य इव शेषाणां भवनानां सुकृपताम् ।
6 128b.
- 104 एक-दिवसें देवागमसु,
जियवि जन्तु जन्वीसरदीवहों ।
कन्दणहतिरुं सो वि गढ ॥ 6 7 9. 104 (a) कदाचिदथ × × मन्त्रतं बन्दनां (३१)
मन्त्रा द्वीपं नन्वीश्वरभुतिम् ।
पाकसासनमैक्षिष्ट सत्रा देवैः ॥ 6 137-138b.
(b) अकरोद् गमने मतिम् । 6 142a.
- 105 स-पसाहणु सपरिबाह सचढ,
मणुसुत्तर महिहक जाम गढ ॥
चकिङ्कलिङ्क जाम गमणु जलहों ।
6 8 1-2a. 105 (a) केचरैश्च समं सर्वैः । 6 142b.
(b) सहजिनः मानुषोत्तरशैलेन
निवारितगतिः कृतः । 6 143.
- 106 महें अण्ण-मवन्तरें काहें किङ्क,
जें सुर गण महु जि जिमाणु बिङ्क ॥
वरि धोर वीर-सढ हउं करमि,
जन्वीसरकसु जें पहरमि ॥
गढ पम मणेंधि जिय-पट्टणहों,
संताणु समप्येंधि जण्णजहों ॥
जीसङ्कु जाज जिजिसन्तरेंज,
जिह बज्जकण्डु कज्जन्वरेण ॥
तिह इन्दइडहु तिह इन्दमहु,
तिह मेह स-जन्दक पवणगहु ॥
तिह रविपडु × × ॥
जवमढ जामें जमरपडु,
106. (a) अतिक्रान्तांस्ततो दृष्ट्वा × ×
शीर्वाणनिवहान् × × परिदेवमथो चक्रे ।
6 144-145a.
(b) मनोरथाः कथं ते कर्ममर्ममा
अशुभैः पूर्वसंचितैः ॥ 6 148.
(c) तस्मात् करोमि कर्माणि तानि धैर्यव्रजन्मनि ।
यादुं नन्वीश्वरं द्वीपं यतिर्मै न विहन्वते ॥
इति निश्चित्य मनसा न्यस्य राज्यमरं द्रुते ।
अभूत् महामुनिर्धोरस्यस्यसर्वपरिग्रहः ॥
बज्रच्छतः ॥ 6 151-151a.
(d) इन्द्रायुधप्रभोज्येवं × × ।
तत इन्द्रमतो जातो मेरुस्तस्याच्च मन्दरः ।

- बासुपुत्र-सेयस-जिनिम्बहो ।
अन्तरे विहि मि परिद्विषड ॥ 6 8 3-9.
- 107 तहो पन्नो केण वि कइ लिहिब ।
दीहरकङ्क ॥ 6 9 1b-2a.
- 108 पत्थन्तरे कुचिड गराहिबइ,
'त मारहु लिहिया जेण कइ' ॥ 6 9 4
- 109 कुल-देवयई । 6 9 8b.
- 110 मउरें चिन्ने धए छसें लिहाविय । 6 9 9b.
- 111 बिणिगि वि सेठिउ वसें करेवि छिड ।
6 10 1b.
- 112 उप्पणु कइउड तासु सुउ । × × ×
पडिबलहो वि णयणाणन्दु पुणु,
पुणु खयरानन्दु विसालगुणु ॥
पुणु गिरिणन्दु । 6 10 2-4a
- 113 एक्कहिं दिणे उववणु णीसरिड । 6 10 6.
- 114 महएवि ताम तहो तक्खणेण,
अणसिहरहिं फाणिय मक्खणेण ॥ 6 10 7.
- 115 तेण-वि नारायहिं विडु कइ । 6 10 8a.
- 116 उवहिक्कमाव देउ उप्पणउ । 6 10 9a.
- समीरणतिः तस्मात्तस्मादपि रविप्रभः ॥
ततोऽमरप्रभो जातः । 6 161a-163a.
(e) श्रेयसो देवदेवस्य बासुपुत्रस्य चान्तरे ।
अमरप्रभसंज्ञेन ॥ 6 216.
VP. सेयस-भभवओ जिनिन्तरे तह य
बासुपुत्रस्स अमरपहेण ॥ 6 90.
107. VP. तेहि तत्थ आलिहिए
× × × पवन्नमे दीहणूळे । 6 70.
- 108 केन विवाहे मम मित्रिताः । कपवः × × ॥
× × × करोम्यस्य वधं स्वयम् ॥ 6 173.
VP. कुमारो रुद्धो जेणेए धरणीपिडुम्मि
लिहिया बाणर-अहमा ॥ 6 74a.
तस्स फुडं निगहं काई ॥ 6 72.
- 109 VP. देवभूया । 6 75.
- 110 मौलिकोटिपु ।
अजेषु गुह्यश्रेषु तोरणानां च मूर्धसु ।
शिरस्सु चातपत्राणामेतानाञ्च प्रयच्छत ॥
6 190b-191.
VP. छोसु तोरणेषु य अएसु पासाय-सिहरे
मउवेसु ।
कारुण रयणवडिए ठावेह पवन्नमे सिवधं ॥ 6 80.
- 111 श्रेष्विदयं विजित्वा(त्या?)ऽसौ × × ×
आस्थापयद् वशे राजा । 6 195.
- 112 (a) तस्य सुतो जातः कपिकेयुः । 6 199a.
(b) सुतः प्रतिबालस्यापि गगनानन्दसंज्ञितः ।
तस्यापि खेचरानन्दस्तस्यापि गिरिनन्दनः ॥ 6 206.
- 113 अन्यदाऽथ × × निष्क्रान्तो रन्तुमुथानं ।
6 228.
- 114 देव्यास्तस्य पयोधरौ × × कपिना
नक्षकोटिभिः विपाटितौ ॥ 6 237-238a.
VP. पवंगमो × × नहेहि फाडेइ थणकलसे ।
6 102.
- 115 निहतो बाणमाकृष्य तडित्केशेन बानरः ।
6 239b.
VP. राया वि डु तडिकेसो बाणेण पवंगमं हणइ ।
6 103.
- 116 महोदयिकुमारोऽभूत् । 6 243b.
VP. समुप्पणो उवहिक्कमारो । 6 109.

- 117 बुकार-बोर-बगवर-सरहँ । 6 11 5b. 117 कृन्मीषणनिःखनैः । 6 246b.
VP. (a) महाघोरे । 6 107b.
(b) बुकारवं करेन्ता । 6 108b.
- 118 अलें थलें आयासैं ग माहयहँ 6 11 6b. 118 VP. जलथलायासे । 6 107b.
- 119 अण्णहँ उम्मुलिय-तरवरहँ,
अण्णहँ संचालिय-महिहरहँ ॥ 6 11 7. 119 उत्तिप्प पवतान् केचित्
केचिदुन्मूत्य पादपान् । 6 247a.
VP. के एत्थ सिलाहत्था अवरे
गिरि-विबिह-रुक्ख-दत्था य ॥ 6 108a.
- 120 तिह पहर पाउ जिह जिहउ कइ । 6 12 1b. 120 निहत्य वानरं पाप तवाद्य शरणं कृतः ।
6 249b.
- 121 चिन्ते वि । 6 12 4a. 121 व्यचिन्तयत् । 6 251a.
- 122 के तुम्हहँ । 6 12 5a. 122 के यूयं । 6 253a.
- 123 महएवि-कजें कइ वाहयउ । 6 12 7b. 123 अपराधः स्वजायायां हतो योऽसौ द्वंगमः ।
6 255b.
- 124 रिसि-पञ्चणमोकारहँ बलेंग,
सुरवर उप्पण्णु तेण कलेंग ॥ 6 12 8. 124 साधुप्रसादेन संप्राप्तो देवतास्मिन् 6 256a.
VP. साहु-पमावेण उदहिकुमार। अहं जाआ ।
6 110b.
- 125 णिउ वि कुकेसु × × × तहँ,
णिबसइ महरिसि × × × जहँ 6 13 2. 125 तेन × × असौ गुर्वन्तिकमुपाहतः । 6 260.
- 126 पुणु पुच्छिउ महरिसि 'अम्मु कहे' ।
6 13 7 a. 126 पप्रच्छतुर्मुनिं धर्मम् । 6 273a
VP. साहुं पुच्छन्ति जिणधम्मं । 6 112b
- 127 जाओ सि आसि कासीबिसएँ । 6 15 2b. 127 अभूत् × × विषये काशीनामनि । 6 318
VP. बाणारसीएँ एक्को जाओ । 6 135a
- 128 भजेंवि कावित्थ-सग-गमणु,
पत्तो सि णवर जोइस-भवणु ॥
तत्थहँ वि चवेप्पिणु सुइमइ,
हूओ सि एत्थ रुक्काहिवाइ ॥
बाणुकिउ हिण्हेंवि भव-गाहणें,
उप्पण्णु पवङ्गसु पमय-वणें ॥
पइ इउ समाहि-मरणेण मुउ,
पुणु गन्धिपणु उवहिकुमारु हुउ ॥ 6 15 5-7 128 कापिष्ठगमनं × × अस्य × × मस्यमुपाग-
तम् । ततोसौ × × ज्योतिःसुरोऽभवत् ।
ततः प्रच्युत्य जातस्त्वं विद्युत्केशो नभश्चरः ॥
व्याधोऽपि सुचिरं भ्रान्त्वा भवद्वममहावने ।
लङ्कायां प्रमदोद्याने शास्त्रामृगगतिं गतः ॥
ततोऽसौ निहतः कथर्थं त्वया बाणेन चापलात् ।
प्राप्य पद्म-नभस्कारं जातोऽयं सागरामरः ॥
6 325-328
VP. जोइसवासित्तणं पत्ते ।
तओ चुओ समाणो इहतिकेसो तुमं समुप्पओ ।
बाहो वि परिमसित्ता संसारे बाणरो जाओ ॥
6 142b-143
- 129 रजें सुकेसु थवेंवि । 6 15 9b. 129 सुकेश-संज्ञके पुत्रे संक्रमय्य निजं पदम् ।
6 334a
- 130 अङ्गहँ मोउन्ति वळन्ति हत्थ । 7 2 8b. 130 चके देहस्य बलनं स्फुटत्सन्धिकृतस्वनम् ।
6 367a
- 131 (a) पुर उजोवन्तिथ दीवि जेम, पच्छइ
अग्घारु करन्ति तेम ॥ 7 3 8 131 ततोऽसौ चन्द्रलेखेव व्यतीयाय नभश्चरान् ।
पर्वता इव ते प्राप्ताः श्यामतां शोकवाहिनः ॥
6 424
(b) ससि-जोण्हएँ बिणु णं महिरिन्द । 7 4 3b.

- 132 गणिचारिणं वाक, गिव किक्किन्धेहो पासु 132 अभाषयदिमां बालां ततोऽन्वं व्योमचारिणम् ।
किह । सरि-सलिक-रहल्लपे ककहंसहो कक- धात्री सदःसरस्यञ्जं हंसीमुत्कलिका बभा ॥ 6 415
हसि जिह ॥ 7 3 10
- 133 भजन्ति स्वप्न विहङ्गन्ति मङ्ग । 7 9 4a. 133 मधस्य सम्ममादाय भमजासे परः कपिः ।
6 441a
- 134 कङ्काहिउ पसु सुकेसु ताम । 7 5 6b. 134 सुकेशो राक्षसाधिपः × × आवातः ।
6 450a.
- VP. सुकेसिराया समणुपत्तो । 6 18 3b
- 135 किपे पाराडट्टपे बल-ससुहे । 7 6 1b. 135 तेनेकेन विना सैन्यमिच्छेतश्च तद्वगतम् ।
6 454a
- 136 जे विजयसीहु हउ भुय विसालु, 136 निहतश्च तव भ्राता येन पापेन वैरिणा
सो णिउ कियन्त-वन्तन्तरालु ॥ 7 9 7 प्रापितोऽसौ महानिद्रा ॥ 6 498
- 137 धण-पडलई णिपुवि । 7 10 2a. 137 हङ्गा शरदि तोयदम् । 6 503a.
- 138 सहसारकुमारहो देवि रज्जु । 7 10 3a. 138 सहस्रारं सुतं राज्ये स्थापयित्वा । 6 505a.
- 139 किक्किन्धाहिवो वि । 139 गतो मेरु किक्किन्धो वन्दितुं जिनम् । 6 508
- गउ वन्धणहसिपे मेरु सो-वि ॥ 7 10 4b.
- 140 जोवह व पईहिय-छोयणेहिं, 140 (a) निर्धरैर्हसतीवायमदृहासेन भासुरः ।
हसह व कमलायर-भाणणेहिं ॥ 6 513b.
- गावह व भमर-महुभरि-सरेहिं, (b) अभ्युत्थानं करोतीव नमनं च नमस्ततः ।
णहाह व णिम्मल-जल-णिज्जरेहिं ॥ 6 515b.
- बीसमह व कलिय-कसाहरेहिं,
पणवह व फुल्ल-फल-गुरुभरेहिं ॥
7 10 1-8
- 141 महु महिहरो वि किक्किन्धु डुसु । 141 पर्वतोऽपि स किक्किन्धः प्रख्यातः × ×
7 11 1a. पूर्व तु मधुरित्यासीत् ॥ 6 522
- 142 पडुट्ट कळ । 7 14 8b. 142 प्रविष्टास्ते ततो लङ्काम् । 6 565a.
- 143 छम्बीस वि सहसई पेक्खणयहुं । 143 षड्विंशति सहस्राणि च योषिताम् । 7 25b
8 1 6a.
- 144 भट्टायाळ-सहस-वरजुवहई । 8 1 8b. 144 चत्वारिंशत्सहस्राष्टभिः सहस्राणि च योषितां
7 24b.
- 145 तं मालि सुमालि करे धरह । 8 2 9b. 145 अथ मालिनमित्यूचे सुमाली । 7 41a.
- 146 मोक्कल-केसु णारि । 8 3 1b. 146 वनिताः × × मुक्ककेदयः । 7 47b.
- 147 विडु णिडाले मालि णारापुं । 8 9 1b. 147 मालिनो आकदेसेऽथ × शरं × निचखान ।
7 85
- 148 रुहिरायम्बिर । 8 9 3a. 148 रक्षाहणितदेहम् । 7 86a.
- 149 वाम-पाणि वणे देवि अलन्तिपे, 149 संस्तम्भ्य वेदनां क्रोधान्मालिनाऽप्यमरोतमः
मिण्णु णिडाले सुराहिउ सत्तिपे ॥ 8 9 4 कलाटस्य तटे शक्या हतः ॥ 7 86
- 150 तं णिसुणेवि गउ जोहउ जोवेहिं, 150 तद् वधार्थं गतं शकं अनुमार्गेण गत्वरं ।
ससहसुरउ परिट्टिउ तवेहिं ॥ 8 10 6. उवाच प्रणतः सोमः ॥ 7 91
- 151 महु जादेसु देहि परमेसर । 8 10 7a. 151 स्वयं मे यच्छ शासनम् । 7 92b.
- 152 इन्दीवरश्चि पङ्कज-वयणि । 9 2 2b. 152 नीलोत्पलेक्षणां पद्मवक्त्राम् । 7 150a.

- 153 कसु केरी $\times \times \times$ तुहुँ । 9 2 3a. 153 कस्याऽसि दुहिता बाढे । 7 159a.
- 154 बोमबिन्दु गिबइ । 154 व्योमबिन्दोरई सुता । कैकसीति भवत्सेवा
हउँ तासु भूय $\times \times \times$ कहकसि णामे $\times \times$ ॥
गुरु-वचणेहिं आणिय एउ वणु ।
तउ दिण्णी ॥ 9 4b-6
- 155 अट्ठगणमिस्सई जाणएँण, 155 ततोऽष्टाग्नमिस्सज्जः $\times \times$ रत्नभवाः
बुद्धइ रयणासव-राणएँण ॥ 9 3 2 $\times \times \times$ व्यङ्ग्योत । 7 185
VP. अट्ठग्नमिस्सज्जरो $\times \times$ नेमिस्सिओ ॥ 7 80
- 156 होसन्ति पुत्त तउ तिण्णि । 9 3 3a. 156 उत्पत्स्यन्ते त्रयः पुत्राः । 7 186a.
VP. हंदिन्ति तिण्णि पुत्ता । 7 81a.
- 157 जो परिपालिअइ पण्णएँहिं । 9 4 3a. 157 नागेन्द्रकूतरक्षेण । 7 219a.
VP. नागसहस्सेणं चिय ओ सो रक्खिअइ ।
7 95.
- 158 दहसुहु दहसिरु जणेण किउ । 9 4 9b. 158 यानोऽसौ तद्दृशाननसंज्ञताम् । 7 222b.
VP. कयं दहसुहो नामं । 7 96.
- 159 आणन्दे कहि मि ण माहयई । 9 5 2b. 159 VP. न मायइ नियेसु अग्नेसु । 7 154.
- 160 परिचिम्मितउ णउ सामणु णरु । 9 5 5a. 160 महानेप नरः कोऽपि भवितेति व्यचिन्तयत् ।
7 218b.
VP. चिन्तेइ तो मणेणं होहिइ एसो महापुरिसो ।
7 94.
- 161 णई जन्तउ पेक्खेँचि वइसवणु,
पुणु पुच्छिय जणणि 'एहु कवणु' । 9 5 8b. 161 (a) वैश्रवणं वीक्ष्यांचके । 7 233b.
(b) $\times \times$ पप्रच्छेति स मातरम् । 7 234.
(c) अम्भ कोऽयम् ॥ 7 235a.
- 162 (a) ते णिसुणेँचि $\times \times$ वज्जरिउ । 162 ततः साऽकथयतस्य मातृस्वकीय एष ते ।
 $\times \times$ । 9 6 1 7 236a.
- (b) इहु आइ तुहारउ वइसवणु । 9 6 3b. 163 कुलकमायाताम् । 7 238a
- 163 कमाणय । 9 6 4b. 164 लक्ष्मीं कदा तु त्वं प्राप्स्यसि ॥ 7 241a.
- 164 कहयई माणेसहुँ राय-सिय । 9 6 5b. 165 (a) प्राप्तं $\times \times$ सीमं नाम महावनम् ।
7 257a.
- 165 गव बिणिगि बि सीसणु भीम-वणु । 9 7 1b. (b) सुमीषणम् । 7 259b.
- 166 अहिं णीसापत्तेँहिं अययरेँहिं,
ओल्लन्ति डाल सहुँ तरुवेँहिं । 9 7 3a. 166 सुताजगरनिःश्वासप्रेक्षितोदारपाक्षपैः ।
7 258a.
- 167 जा अट्ठक्खेँहिं वसिदि गय । 9 7 6a. 167 विद्याबाष्टाक्षरी । 7 264a.
- 168 सम्म-कामण-रुय । 9 7 6b. 168 सर्वकामाक्षदा । 7 264b.
VP. सम्मकामा । 7 107b.
- 169 पुणु काहय सोळइ-अक्करिय,
जय (?) कोळि-सहास-द्वक्षोरिय ॥ 169 ततो अपिनुमारब्धाः सुचिताः षोडशाक्षरम् ।
मञ्ज-कोटि-सहस्राणि यस्यावृत्तिर्दशोदिताः 7 266
VP. अविकण समाढता विजा वि हु सोलसक्खर
निबडा ।
दह-काळि-सहस्साई जीसे मन्ताण परिवारो ॥
7 108.

- 170 बच्छरयलें पड्ड सुकोमलें,
कण्ठावयंसणीलुप्यलेण ॥ 9 8 5
- 171 ऐडु जर.... कट्टमड । 9 8 7
- 172 मन्सहों वजारिड मण्डियहों । 9 8 8b.
- 173 कं झायहों कवणु देड धुणहों । 9 9 4b.
- 174 डवसगु धोर पारम्भबड । 9 9 6a.
- 175 बडुल्लेहि । 9 9 6a.
- 176 आसीविस-विसहर मजयैरहिं, सहूल-सीह-
कुजर बरेंहि ॥
गव-भूय-पिसाएहिं रक्कसैहिं, गिरि-ववण
हुमासण-पाडसैहिं ॥ 9 9 7-8
- 177 सबलु वि डन्धु-जणु कलुणड कम्बन्तु ।
9 10 2.
- 178 मेच्छहिं पिड्डिजन्ताहं । 9 10 8a.
- 179 सिर-कमलहं ताह मि केराहं,
रावणहों गम्पि दरिसावियहं । 9 11 7-8a.
- 180 सिर अगगएँ बसिड $\times \times \times \times$ भाहहिं ।
9 11 3a-4
- 181 तें झाणहों चलिब मगामणड । 9 11 5a.
- 182 विजहूं सहासु डप्पणु । 9 11 9a.
- 183 PC. 9 12 1-8. RP. 7 324-
332 and VP. 7 135 142 enumerate
the Vidyās several names are
common.
184. Similarly cf. PC. 9 13 1,
RP 7 333 and VP. 7 144 and
PC. 9 13 3, RP. 7 334 VP. and
VP. 7 145.
- 185 गामेण सयंपडु जयर किड । 9 13 6a
- 186 तं रिदि सुणेवि वसाणणहों,
जायहूं कइ-जाडहाण-बलहं । 9 13 96 a.
- 187 साहेप्पिणु चम्बहासु,
गड अहिमुडु मेर महीहरासु । 01 16
- 188 एत्तिएँ जावह बडसरडु ताम । 10 1 7a.
- 170 विशाके इदये चकुरवत्तसिन् ताळणम् ।
7 279b.
- 171 काष्ठमया इमे । 7 278a.
- 172 यत्तः $\times \times$ अनाहुम इति श्वातः । 7 267.
VP. यत्तसो आणाहिजो नामं । 7 109.
- 173 आराधयत वा देवं कतरम् । 7 282b
VP. कयरं देवं विचिन्तेह । 7 115b.
- 174 VP. चोहवसगं कुणइ तेसिं । 7 116b.
- 175 नानारूपधराः । 7 286b.
VP. विविहेहिं रुवेहिं । 7 117b.
- 176 RP. 7 287-289 mention सर्प,
केशरिन्, इन्ध, हस्तिन्, मरुत्, वाक्, स,
मुद्ग, and VP. 7 118-120 me-
ntion वेगाल, वाणमन्तर, गह, भूया
विसहर, सीह.
- 177 अन्तःपुरं च कुर्वाणं विस्लार्यं मनस्विदम् ।
7 293a.
VP. अन्तेडरं विलावं कुणमाणं बन्धव
च । 7 123a.
- 178 ताळमाना च चाण्डालैः । 7 295a.
- 179 पुरो दशाननस्यापि मूर्धा आत्रोर्निपातितः
7 308b.
- 180 तयोरपि पुरो मूर्धा दशग्रीवस्य पातितः ।
7 309a
- 181 येन तौ...प्राप्तावीषद् ध्यान-विकम्पनम् ।
- 182 VP. सहस्त्रं विजाणं $\times \times$ सिद्धं । 7 180
- 185 स्वयंप्रभमिति ख्यातं नगरं च निवेक्षितम् ।
7 337a.
- 186 तं रत्नभद्रं बुन्धा विद्यालक्षितवस्तुसम् ।
सर्वतो रक्षसां संघाः प्राप्ताः ॥ 7 347.
- 187 संसाध्य चन्द्रहासं शैकराजं गतो आता,
बन्धितुं जिन्नुप्राप्तवान् ॥ 4 36.
- 188 क्षणमात्रं ततोऽत्रैव स्थानं कुर्वन्तु सज्जनाः ।
8 38b.

- 189 दीसह सुणासु $\times \times \times$ 189 नेत्र-कान्ति-नदी-सेतु-बन्ध-सज्जिम-नासिकाम्
 न गयण-अऊहों किउ सेउ-बन्धु ॥ 8 62b.
 10 3 7
- 190 दहगीब-कुमारहों ऊहों वि चित्तु । 10 4 1a. 190 cf. अभिप्राय-कोविदः । 8 78a.
- 191 तं बहुबह $\times \times \times$ विसह सयंपहु पट्टणु । 191 समं तथा ततो यातः स्वयंप्रभुपुरं कृती । 8 81a.
 10 4 9a. VP. पत्तो सयंपहुपुरं तीर्णं समं दहमुहो । 8 22a.
- 192 अऊहरधद नामें गिरि विसालु । 192 नाम्ना मेघरवं गिरिम् । 8 90a.
 10 5 2a. VP. मेहवरं पव्वयं पत्तो । 8 29b.
- 193 कुमारिहिं छह सहास । 10 5 3a. 193 षट् सहस्राणि कन्यानाम् । 8 95b.
- 194 वयणासव-गन्धणु $\times \times \times$ 194 ता युगपद् दह्ना कन्या रजश्वःसूतम् । 8 99a.
 सहससि विट् परमेसरीहिं ॥ 10 5 5a-5a.
- 195 तउ अहहैं कारणे दुळु मरणु । 10 6 6a. 195 अस्मत् प्रयोजनाज्ञाय प्रातोऽस्यत्यन्त-संशयम् 8 122a.
- 196 किर काहैं सियालीहैं चाह्पहिं 10 6 7a 196 cf. VP. गरुडस्स किं य कीरइ बहुएसु
 वि वायसेसु मिलिएसु । 8 45a.
- 197 बदा विसहर-पासेहिं । 10 6 8a. 197 नागपाशैः $\times \times \times$ बद्ध्वा । 8 135b.
 VP. अह बन्धइ नागपासेहिं । 8 51b
- 198 नामेहें वि पुअें वि । 10 7 1 a. 198 मोचितास्ते ततस्ताभिः पूजां च परि-
 लम्बिताः । 8 136a.
- 199 पेंसहे वि कुम्भपुरें कुम्भयणु । 10 7 4a. 199 (a) अथ कुम्भपुरे । 8 142a.
 (b) भास्करश्रवणः । 8 143a.
 VP. तत्पेव कुम्भनयरे । 8 57a.
- 200 वयणालङ्कार-दूतः । 10 7 6 a. 200 दूतो वाक्यालङ्कारसंज्ञितः । 8 165a.
 VP. वयणालङ्कारवृत्तं । 8 67a.
- 201 पट्टु गम्पि । 201 प्रविवेश ततो दूतः $\times \times \times$ ।
 तेहि मि किउ अञ्जुत्थाणु किं पि । 10 7 7 उपचारं च संप्राप्तः कृतकं लोकमार्गतः । 8 164
- 202 पोसउ गिबारि इउ कुम्भयणु । 202 तेऽयुक्तं $\times \times$ प्रमत्तचेतसं पौत्रं गिबारमित्तु-
 10 7 8 a. मात्मनः । 8 168b.
- 203 पयहों पासिउ पायाल-छह्, 203 अलङ्कारोदयं $\times \times \times$ तदेव विवरं भूयः
 पइवेसउ पुणु-वि करेवि सङ्ग ॥ 10 8 3 प्रवेष्टुमभिवाञ्छसि ॥ 8 176
 VP. पुणरवि धरिणीविवरं $\times \times$ किं पवि-
 सिउं महसि ॥ 8 75b.
- 204 कहों तणउ वणउ कहों तणउ इन्दु । 204 कोऽसौ वैश्रवणो नाम को वेन्द्रः परिभा-
 10 8 7 a. ष्यते । 8 181a.
 VP. को वेसमणो नाम को वा वि हु
 मण्णइ इन्दो । 8 77a.
- 205 पौ पडु करेपिणु बलि-विहाणु । 205 गिरिस्तावत् पातयामि रुषे बलिम् । 8 183b
 10 8 9 a.

- 206 विणिवाएण वृण्ण वण । 206 अकीर्तिरुद्धवत्पुत्री लोके ध्रुवपथे कृते ।
परिममह् अयसु परमण्डलैर्हि ॥ 8 189b.
10 8 10 a 11a. VP. वृण्ण मारिएण-वि सुइराण असो न
निष्पवह ।
- 207 नीसारिड वृड । 10 9 1a. 207 वृतः × × क्षिप्रं निष्कासितो । 8 192b.
VP. वृओ × × निच्छूओ । 8 84b.
- 208 गिरि-गुअक्खे । 10 9 8a. 208 गुणाख्यस्य × × × पर्वतस्य । 8 201a.
VP. गुअ(अ)-वरपण्वयं । 8 88b.
- 209 सर-मण्डड किड तहि वससिरेण । 209 ततः मार्गदर्शननः मण्डपं च वनं चके ।
10 11 1b. 8 235b.
VP. दहसुओ गयणे सरमण्डवं कुणह ।
8 117b.
- 210 वणु पाविड × × ×, 210 दशाखत्याच्छिनवापं चके नैतं रथप्युतम् ।
वहसुद-रहु किड सय-खण्ड-खण्डु । VP. वावं दुहा विणकं रहो य संचुणिओ ।
10 11 6. 8 118b.
- 211 इड वणड मिण्डिवालेण उरसे । 211 हृदये × × मिण्डिमालेन × × वषाण
कैरुसेयत्तम् । 8 239.
10 11 8a. VP. मिण्डिमालेण वण्डत्थलम्मि पवओ वणओ ।
8 120.
- 212 णिड णिय-सामन्तेर्हि बहसवणु । 212 मूलैः × × × नीतो वनदः । 8 241b.
10 11 9a. VP. भिक्खेहि रणे वेसमणो गेण्डिऊण हवसुतो ।
8 122.
- 218 वण-विन्दई । 11 1b. 218 सुमहान्तः पयोमुचः । 8 274b.
VP. मेहा इव । 8 136b.
- 214 *जिणालाई । 11 1b. 214 जिनालयाः । 8 276b.
VP. जिनालया । 8 138b.
- 215 पुच्छिड पुणु सुमालि दहणीवै । 11 1 1b. 215 अथासावन्यदाऽपृच्छत् सुमालिनम् ।
8 272a.
VP. पुच्छइ दसाणणो × × य सुमालि ।
8 135b.
- 216 (a) कहइ सुमालि दसाणणहो । 11 19a. 216 सुमाली तमयाऽगदत् । × × अयूणि × × ×
(b) जिणमवणई × × × विराजन्ते जिणालयाः कारिता हरिणेण ॥
पयई हरिसेणहो केराई । 11 1 9b. 8 275-277a.
VP. मणइ सुमाली दसाणणं । तेण इमे
× × जिनालया करिया ॥ 8 137
- 217 पयई तेण वि मिम्मियई 217 तेनामी कारिताः । 8 399a
× × × *कुन्दुणलई । 11 2 9a. VP. तेण इमे × × कारिया ववल्लुत्ता ।
8 209a.

- 218 गढ सुणन्तु हरिसेन-कहाण्ड,
सम्मेय-हरिहिं मुकु पयाण्ड । 11 3 1.
- 218 (a) हरिसेनस्य चरितं श्रुत्वा
× × × प्रस्थितः पुनः । 8 401.
(b) सम्मेदभूषरस्यान्ते × × ×
चकार शिविरम् । 8 405
VP. (c) हरिसेन-कहं सोऊण
× × × परियओ सहसा । 8 211.
(b) अवङ्णो × × ×
सम्मेय-पव्वय नियम्बं । 8 212a.
- 219 इन्दु वि चरेंवि ण सक्खियड
अन्धासणें एयहें वारणहें । 11 3 9a.
- 219 (a) इन्द्रेणाप्युज्जितो धर्तुमसमर्थेन वारणः ।
8 412b.
(b) मन्ये पुरन्दः स्यापि दुर्ग्रहोऽयम् । 8 413a.
- 220 सम्पत्तिय-सुन्दर । 11 4 2a.
- 220 VP. सुपड्डिय-सव्वत्तं । 8 215b.
- 221 (a) सत्त समुत्तङ्गड णव दीहर ।
11 4 3a.
- 221 (a) इस्तानां सप्तकं तुष्टं दशकं परिणाहतः ।
8 418a.
VP. सत्तुस्सेहं नव-हत्थं आययं । 8 215a.
(b) मधुपिङ्गललोचनः । 8 418b.
VP. महुपिङ्गललोचणं । 8 215b.
(c) वृत्तं 'महाकुम्भम् । 8 420a.
(d) गलदगण्डं । 8 421a.
- 222 (a) विज्जुल-विलसिय-करणें,
तावेहिं पण्डलें चडिड । 11 6 5-6.
(b) अण्फालिड । 11 6 6b.
- 222 (a) विद्युद्विलसितेन × × कर(र)णेन
ततो × × उत्पत्य × × ×
आरुक्षन् मतङ्गजम् । 8 339.
VP. विज्जुलविलसिएण × × चडिओ ।
8 176a.
(c) आस्फालनैः । 8 343a.
VP. अण्फालणेहिं । 8 177b.
- 223 मेहिड कुसुम-वासु सुर-विन्दें 11 7 6b.
- 223 सकुसुमा मुक्ताः साधुवादाः × × सुरैः ।
8 431a.
- 224 लिजगविहूसणु णामु पगासिड 11 8 1a.
- 224 त्रिलोकमण्डनाभिल्यां प्रापायं दशवक्तः ।
8 432a.
VP. भुवणालङ्कारनामधेयं । 8 225.
- 225 थिडमहसा-करि-कह-अणुराड्ड,
तहिं अवसरें भड्ड एकु पराड्ड 11 8 2
- 225 स्थिते दशमुखे दन्तिकयया × × × सहसा
× × प्राप्तः पुरुषः । 8 436b-437a.
VP. गयकहासतो ताव य समगओ खेयरो ॥
8 226b-227a.
- 226 पहर-विहुर । 11 8 3a.
- 226 संप्रहारव्रणः × × दर्शयज्ज(ज)जरां तनुं ।
8 438
VP. पहरणज्जयितणू । 8 227b.
VP. गओ सिगघं । 8 236b.
- 227 निविलें × × × पराड्ड । 11 9 1b.
- 228 विदंसिड असिपलवणु । 11 9
- 228 VP. विदंसिया य नरया । 8 237a.

- 229 एम मर्गेवि नीसरिड ससाहणु 11 10 6b. 229 VP. निगओ जमो × ×
रहगयतुरजसहिओ । 8 238.
- 230 ठे गिसुणेंवि × × ×
किर गिमाह सण्णेंवि पुरन्दह,
अगाए ताम मन्ति थिड 11 13 1-2a. 230 इति श्रुत्वा सुराधीशः संप्रामात्र कृतोद्यतिः
निरुद्धो मन्त्रिवर्गेण । 8 487.
- 231 सुरसंगीयणयर जमरायहों । 11 13 6b. 231 VP. एयं जमस्स वयणं सुणिऊण रणारम्भं
कुब्बन्तो × × मन्तीहि निवारिओ । 8 252.
- 232 दहमुहो वि जमडरि उप्पुवरहों
किक्किन्धडरि देवि सुरयरहों । 11 13 8. 232 नगरं सूर्यरजसे ददौ किक्किन्धसंज्ञकं
तथर्क्षरजसे किक्कुपुरम् । 8 497b-498a.
- 233 गड लङ्कहें सवईमुहड
णहें लग्ग विमाणें मणोहरड । 11 13 9. 233 VP. अह रावणो-वि पतो आइच्चरयस्स देह
किक्किन्धी । रिक्खरयस्स वि दिजं रिक्खपुरं ।
8 255.
- 234 मीसणं । 11 14 1a. 234 आरुह्य पुष्पकं बहविमानम् । 8 502b.
त्रिकूटशिखरं × × × प्रस्थितः । 8 503.
- 235 किं तमालतरु-पन्तिड । 11 14 3a. 235 VP. पुष्पविमाणारुद्धो उप्पइओ दहमुहो गयणं,
वण्डइ लङ्काभिमुहो । 8 256b-257a.
- 236 (a) इन्दणील । 11 14 3b. 236 °मीषणम् । 8 509a.
- (b) मरगय° । 11 14 4b. 236 तमालवनसंकाशम् । 8 508b.
- (c) वूरकन्ति-मणि° । 11 14 5b. 236 नाना-रत्न-कर-आतम् । 8 509b.
- 237 °जल-कल्लोलड । 11 14 6b. 237 °ऊर्मिसंहतिम् । 8 508b.
- 238 परिभमन्ति × × × जलयर । 11 14 7b. 238 महाप्राहसमाकूलम् । 8 508a.
- 239 जणु नीसरिड सण्डु परिजोसैं । 11 14 9a. 239 सर्वे पीराः समागत्य × × × आनर्तुः ।
8 521.
- 240 240 जय नन्द चिरंजीव वर्धस्वो देहि संततम् ।
इति मन्त्रलवाक्यानि प्रयुज्जानाः । 8 505.
- 241 °अरघपत्त° । 11 14 10. 241 गृहीतार्घम् । 8 519.
- 242 (a) लङ्काहिवड पड्डु पुरें । 11 14 11a. 242 (a) प्रविवेश निजामीतो लङ्काम् ।
8 518b.
- (b) जिह सुरवड् । 11 14 11b. 242 VP. लङ्कापुरी पबिद्धो दहवयणो । 8 201b.
(b) त्रिदशेश इव । 8 518b.
- 243 243 VP. इन्द-सम-विभवो । 8 201b.
- 243 ता मेरुहें मर्गेवि, जिणवरु णवेंवि,
तहिं जें पवीवड भावड् । 12 1 9b. 243 VP. जम्बुदीवं पयाहिणं काउं नमिऊण
जिणहराई × × × पुणो एइ । 9 3.
- 244 गड एक्क-दिवसैं सुर-सुन्दरिहें ॥
जा भवहरणेण तण्णयरिहें ॥ 244 कन्यां तन्ना तनूदरी गतस्ते नयितुं यावद्
निप्रभित्तावद् × × चन्द्रनखां जहे ॥ 9 24-25.

- ता ××× चन्दणहि हरिय खर-दूसणैहि ॥ VP. जावणिय दहवयणो विवरोक्खो ×××
12 3 2-3. तणुकु कारणत्थं ताव खरदूसणेणं ××× हरिया
चन्दणही । 9 11-12.
- 245 जिह कण्ण तेव पर-भायणिय । 245 कन्या नाम ×× देया परस्सायेव निश्चयात् ।
12 4 4. 9 32.
VP. अजस्स होइ ××× कणा । 9 15.
- 246 चउदह सहास विजाहरहुं । 12 4 5. 246 VP. विजाहराण ××× चोइस सहस्सा ।
9 16.
- 247 धौं निवसन्तिवहौं ×××
सुउ डप्पण्णु विराहिउ । 12 4 9. 247 असूत च सुतं ××× विपिनवासया ।
×× विराधिताभिख्यां प्राप्तः । 9 42-44.
VP. सा दारयं पस्या नामेण विराहियकुमारं ।
9 21.
- 248 पत्थन्तरे जम-ज्रावणेण ××× रावणेण ॥ 248 (a) यमस्य परिमर्दकः ।
पट्टविउ महामइ दूउ रहिं (b) दशास्येन ततो दूतः
××× वालि जहिं ॥ 12 5 1-2. प्रेषितोऽसौ महामतिः । 9 51a.
VP. अह रावणेण तइया
वालि-नरिन्दस्स पेसिओ दूओ । 9 24.
- 249 ××× पुणु सूरउ,
जमु मज्जेवि तहौं पइसारु कउ । 12 5 12. 249 यमारति समुदास्य ×××
अर्कत्ताः स्थापितः । 9 54.
VP. रिक्खरयाइक्खरया ××× निय-रजे
ठविया मए ×× जिणिक्कण जमं । 9 27.
- 250 भाउ ××× नमहि तुहुं । 12 5 14a. 250 एहि प्रणामं मे कुह । 9 56.
VP. (a) लहुं एहि । 9 26.
(b) कुणह पणामं । 9 28.
- 251 वल्लेवि थिउ अण्णमणु । 12 6 1. 251 विमुखं ज्ञात्वा । 9 58.
- 252 सीहविलम्बिएण । 12 6 6. 252 नाम्ना व्याघ्रविलम्बीति । 9 64.
VP. वग्घविलम्बी । 9 31.
- 253 ओरें वालि देउ किं पई न सुउ ××× ॥ 253 चतुःसमुद्रपर्यन्तं जम्बूद्वीपं क्षणेन यः ।
जो निविसडेण पिहिवि कमइ, त्रिः परीत्य ××× पुनरागमत् ॥ 9 6.
घत्तारि वि सायर परिममइ ॥ 12 6 8. VP. (a) रे दूय किं न-याणसि वालिं । 9 32.
(b) चउसागरपेरन्तं जम्बुद्वीपं पयाहिणं काउं ।
9 3.
- 254 पणवेप्पिणु तिळोक्काहिचइ,
सामण्हौं अण्णहौं नउ नवइ 12 11 2. 254 अन्यं न प्रणमामीति जिनपादाब्जयुग्मतः ।
9 84.
VP. मोत्तण जिणवरिन्दं
न पइइ चल्णेसु अजस्स । 9 29.
- 255 गुरु गयणचन्दु णामेण जहिं । 12 11 6. 255 गगनचन्द्रस्य गुरोः । 9 90.
VP. मुणियणचन्दस्स । 9 46.
- 256 अत्तावण-सिलहं । 12 11 9b. 256 VP. आयावन्तं सिलावहे । 9 61.

- 257 सिरिप्पह भइणि तहों,
सुग्गीवें दिण्ण वसाणणहों । 12 12 1
- 258 विजाहरु जामें जलणसिहु ।
तहों पीय सुतार-जाम जेरेंण,
मग्गिज्जह वससयगह-वैरेंण ॥
गुरु-वयणें तासु ज पट्टविय,
सुग्गीवहों जवर परिट्टविय ॥
परिणेवि कण्ण णिय णियय-गुरु,
वससयगहहें वि विरहगिग गुरु ॥
पज्जलह ॥ 12 12 4b-8a.
- 259 विजाहर-कुमारि रयणावलि
णिञ्जालोयपुरवरे ।
परिणेंवि वलह जाम ता थम्भिउ
पुप्फविमाणु अम्भरे ॥ 13 1 1.
- 260 जं कल्लण-सेलें पवण-गमणु । 13 1 5.
- 261 नीसइउ हूयउ किक्किणीउ । 13 1 6.
- 262 मारिचें बुलह देव देव,
स-भुजङ्गमु चन्दण-रुक्खु जेम ॥
कम्बिय-धिर-योर-पलम्ब-वाहु,
अच्छह कह्लासहों उवर साहु ॥
मेरु व अकम्पु ॥ 13 2 5-7a.
- 257 दशग्रीवाय सुग्रीवो वित्तीर्य श्रीप्रभाम् ।
9 100.
- VP. सुग्गीवो वि हु कञ्जं सिरिप्पमं
देइ रक्खसिन्दस्स । 9 50.
- 258 (a) हुताशनधिसस्यासीन् सुता × × × ।
सुतारेति गता ख्यातिं × × तां
साहसगतिर्नात्रा × × दूतैरयाचत ॥
10 2-6.
- (b) ततो मुनिगिरं ज्ञात्वा × × ×
सुग्रीवाय सुता दत्ता × × × ।
कृत्वा पाणिपृथ्वा तां सुग्रीवः पुण्यसंचयः ।
इयाय ॥ 10 10-11.
- (c) चक्राङ्गस्य शरीरजः × × ×
कामाग्निदग्धः ॥ 10 13-14.
- VP. (a) जलणसिह-खेयर-सुया
× × × तारा नामेण ।
साहसगई × × अहिलसइ परिणेंउ ॥ 10 2-3.
- (b) सुग्गीवस्स वरतण्ण दत्ता ।
परिणेकण सुतारा सुग्गीवो ॥ 10 8-9.
- 259 (a) विशाधरकुमार्यः । 9 101.
- (b) निञ्जालोकेऽय नगरे
× × रम्भावलीं सुतां ।
उपयम्य पुरीं यातो निजां
× × नभसा × × × ।
सहसा पुष्पकं सम्भमार ॥ 9 102-104
- VP. निञ्जालोए नयरे × ×
रयणावलि ति दुहिया × × × ।
सीए विवाहहेउं पुप्फविमाणद्वियस्स गयणयले
वच्चन्तस्स निरुदं जाणं ॥ 9 52-53.
- 260 मेरोरिव तदं प्राप्य सुमहद् बायुमण्डलम् ।
9 104.
- 261 शब्दभमे षण्टादिजन्ननि । 9 105.
- 262 (a) मारीचस्त आचक्षौ × × × ।
'क्षुण्ण देवैष कैलाशो स्थितः प्रतिमया मुनिः ॥
9 107.
- (b) आशकारिकराकारप्रलम्बितभुजद्वयं ।
पञ्चगभ्यामिवाग्निं महाचन्दनपादपम् ॥ 9 127.
- (c) मुनिश्चलम् । 9 128
- VP. (a) साहिउं पयत्तो मारीई । 9 55.
- (b) पलम्बभुयजुयलं । 9 62a.
- (c) मेहं पिय निच्चलं । 9 62b.

- 263 ओसारि विमाणु दबसि देव,
कुहइ ण जाव । 13 2 9. 263 निवर्तयाम्यतो देशाद् विमानं निर्विलम्बितम् ।
× × × यावन्नायाति खण्डशः ॥ 9 110.
- 264 तं माम-वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु । 13 2 10. 264 श्रुत्वा मारीच-वचनम् । 9 111.
- 265 किं थम्भिड विमाणु । 13 3 9. 265 विमानं स्तम्भ्यते मम । 9 131.
- 266 उम्भूलैवि कइलासु जे सायरे विवमि । 13 3 10b. 266 कैलासनगमुन्मृत्यु क्षिपाम्यब्धौ । 9 133.
- VP. एषं चिय पव्वयं × × × उम्भुलि-
ऊण सयलं वत्तामि लहुं सलिलनाहे । 9 66.
- 267 तलु मिन्देवि पइहु । 13 4 1b. 267 प्रविष्टो धरणीं भित्वा । 9 135.
- VP. भूमी मेत्तुं पविट्ठो । 9 67.
- 268 आसण-कम्पु जाड पायालयले
वरणिन्दरावहो । 13 6 1b. 268 चलितं नागराजस्य विष्टरं धरणश्रुतेः । 9 191.
- 269 रेइइ फणालि मणि-विष्कुरन्ति ॥ 13 6 9. 269 स्फुरत्कणामणि° । 9 192.
- 270 दइसुहु कुम्मागारु किड । 13 6 10b. 270 बभूव संकुचद्गात्रो कूर्माकारो दशाननः । 9 151.
- 271 घोराताड मेळिओ । 13 7 1b. 271 रवं च सर्वयत्नेन कृत्वा रावितवान् जगत् । 9 152.
- VP. रवो कओ जेण तत्थ अइघोरो । 9 78.
- 272 मत्तार-भिक्ख महु देहि । 13 7 9. 272 भर्तृभक्षं मे प्रयच्छ । 9 157.
- 273 अण्डइ अत्तावण-सिलहिं वालि 13 8 6. 273 आतापन-शिलापीठ-मस्तकस्थम् । 9 128.
- 274 परिअञ्जैवि वन्दिउ दससिरेण,
पुणु किय गरहण गगार-गिरेण । 13 8 7. 274 प्रणम्य त्रिःप्रदक्षिणं । नितान्तं खं च
निन्दित्वा सूतकारमुच्चराननः ॥ 9 172.
- 275 जं तिहुवण-णाहु मुणप्पिणु,
अण्णहो णमिड ण सिरकमलु । 275 जिनेन्द्र-चरणीं मुक्त्वा करोमि न नमस्कृतिं ।
अन्यस्येति स्वयोक्तं यत् सामर्थ्यस्यास्य तत्कलम् । 9 160.
- तं सम्मत्त-महुहुमहो,
लहु देव पई परम-फलु ॥ 13 8 10. VP. मोत्तण जिणवरिन्दं अन्नस्स न पणमिओ
तुमं जं से तस्सेय फलमउलं । 9 8.
- 276 कय पुज जिणिन्दहो । 13 9 2. 276 चके जिनवराचनम् । 9 174.
- VP. रएइ पूयं । 9 87b.
- 277 ससि अमोहविजय । 13 10 4. 277 अमोघवेजयानाम शक्तिम् । 9 209.
- VP. सत्ती अमोहविजया । 9 101.
- 278 अत्थवणहो दुक्कु पयहु ताम । 13 12 5. 278 ततो × × × जगामास्तं दिवाकरः । 10 52
- VP. कमेण अत्थं चिय दिणयरो समल्लीणो 10 27.
279. 14 3 3-10. 279 ददर्श नमोदां फेनपटलेः सस्मितामिव शुद्ध-
स्फटिकसंकाशसलिलां द्विपभूषितां ॥
तरंगभ्रूलिलासाढ्यामावर्तोत्तमनाभिक्रां
विस्फुरच्छफरीनेत्रां पुलिनोरुक्लत्रिकां ॥
नानापुष्पसमाकीर्णा विमलोदकवाससम् ।
10 60-62a.
- VP. 10 30-32.

- 280 मोहुप्पाह । 14 3 12b. 280 महाप्रीतिमुपागतः । 10 62.
- 281 जलु जन्तिहँ गिरुह जम्मलु । 14 4 8. 281 यंत्रसंवाहनामैः × × × जले यंत्रप्रयोगेण
क्षणेन विभूते सति । 10 68-69.
VP. विविह-जलजन्त-विरह्य-निरुद्धलं ।
10 36.
- 282 माहेसरपुर-परमेसर । 14 4 9a. 282 माहिष्मतीपुरेशः । 10 65.
- 283 कहि मि × × × धवलित जलु etc. 283 काचिचंदनलेपेन चकार धवलं जलम् ।
14 6 2-8. अन्या कुंकुमपंकेन वृत्तचामीकरप्रभम् ॥
धौतताम्बूलरागणामधराणां सुयोषिताम् ।
चक्षुषां व्यञ्जनानां च लक्ष्मीरभवदुत्तमा ॥
10 81-82.
- 284 पडणह कोमल-कुवलध-बापं । 14 7 1. 284 VP. पेत्तुं इन्दीवरं हणह अवा । 10 39.
- 285 विट्टहँ गहरहँ धण-सिहरोवरि सुपहुत्तहँ । 285 कुचौ नखपदाङ्कितौ । 10 71.
14 7 9a. VP. उरे नहक्कयं दट्टण । 10 40.
- 286 तिहु भणें सहसकिरणु पर धणणड । 286 प्रथितो भुवि × × × सहस्ररश्मिरैवैष सत्यं
सुवह-सहासु जासु ॥ 14 8 2-3. परमसुन्दरः ॥ सहस्रं यस्य दाराणाम् ॥
10 65-66.
- 287 रावणो वि जल-कील करेप्पिणु,
सुन्दर सिचय-वेह विरप्पिणु ॥
उप्परि जिणवर-पडिम चडावेंवि,
विविह-विताण-णिबहु वन्धावेंवि ॥
× × × × × × × × × ×
णाणाविहँ विलेवण-मेण्हँ,
दीव-धूव-वलि-पुक्क-णिबेण्हँ ॥
पुज करेंवि किर गायह जावेंहि ॥
14 9 1-5a.
- 287 (a) रावणोऽपि युद्धं ज्ञात्वा । 10 85.
(b) सिकता-रश्मितात्तुङ्ग-पीठबन्ध° । 10 87.
(c) प्रतिमार्हतः । 10 86.
(d) स्थापयित्वा । 10 89.
(e) °वितानके । 10 88.
(f) धूपैर्मनोऽर्पैर्बहुभक्तिभिः ।
विधाय महतीं पूजाम् ॥ 10 89-90.
VP. (a) वरवाल्या पुल्ले । 10 47.
(b) कण्यपीठे ठावे पडिमाओ
जिणवरिन्दाणं । 10 46.
(c) धरिय-विद्याण° । 10 47.
(d) काळण महापूर्यं संयुणह × × ×
तस्स संयुणन्तस्स तओ ॥ 10 47-48.
- 288 वडमुहु पडिम लेवि विहडप्फहु । 288 दशाननः क्षिप्रं गृहीत्वा प्रतियातनाम् ।
14 9 8. 10 92.
- 289 नुरिड गबेसहों । 14 9 9a. 289 विज्ञायतामरम् । 10 92.
VP. गबेसेह । 10 49.
- 290 'लेहु' भणेप्पिणु । 14 13 9a. 290 आज्ञापयत् × × । त्वरितं गृह्यतामेवः ।
10 99.
- 291 सलिलहों नीसरिड । 15 1 6. 291 निर्जगाम जलाशयात् । 10 102.
- 292 चिड समुवाणणु । 15 1 9b. 292 VP. अहिमुहं । 10 59.
- 293 मन्मीसिड । 15 2 2 293 दत्त्वाऽभयम् । 10 102.

- 294 चविड परोप्परु सुर-यवरु ॥
 'अहों अहों अणीइ रक्खेहिं किय,
 एहु ऐं बहु अण्णु वि गयणें थिय । ॥
 × × × × × × × × ×
 तं गिसुणेंवि गिसियर ऊजियई,
 थिय महियलें ॥ 15 3 3-6.
- 295 पडिहारें अविस्सड रावणहों,
 परमेसर × × ×' । 15 4 1
- 296 तिजगविहूसणें आरुहिड । 15 4 6
- 297 माहेसर-पुरवइ विरहु किड,
 गिबिसडें मत्त-नाहन्नें थिड ॥ 15 5 1.
- 298 सण्णाहु सुख्ये कप्परिड । 15 5 3
- 299 कहिं धणु सिक्खियड ॥
 जज्जाहि ताम अम्मासु करें,
 पच्छले जुज्जेज्जाहि पुणु समरें ॥ 15 5 5-6
- 300 णरवइ गिडालें कोत्तेण हड । 15 5 8.
- 301 ताम दसासेण आयासेण,
 डप्पएवि पडु धरियड । 15 5 9b.
- 302 गिड गिय-गिलयहों × × × गियलियड ।
 15 6 1.
- 303 णं अहयएँ रवि गड अत्थवणु । 15 6 2
- 304 जङ्गचारण-रिसिहें × × × सयकरहों
 × × × गय वत्त । 15 6 6-7
- 305 गुरु वन्दिद्य विण्णई आसणई । 15 7 1.
- 306 सुएँ सहसकिरणु । 15 7 2
- 307 पणवेप्पिणु सुवइ रावणेण । 15 7 4.
- 294 (a) विचेररंवे वाचः सुराणाम् × × × ।
 अहो महानयं वीरैरन्यायः कर्तुमीप्सितः ।
 10 108-109.
- (b) बहुवक्ष नमश्चराः । 10 110.
- (c) इति श्रुत्वा × × × त्रपायुकाः
 भुवं याताः खेचराः । 10 111.
- 295 प्रतीहारेण चाख्यातमिति कैलासकम्पिने ।
 'देव × × × । 10 120.
- VP. पडिहारेणक्खाए । 10 6.
- 296 आरुख त्रिजगद्भूषणनामानं मत्तवारणम् ।
 10 122.
- VP. आरुडो × × × भुवणालङ्कारमत्तगयं ।
 10 61.
- 297 सहसकिरणं चक्रे विरथं × × × ततः
 सहसकिरणः समारुख द्विपोत्तमम् ।
 10 123-124.
- VP. विरहो सहस्सकिरणो कञ्जो खण्डेण
 संगामे । × × × आरुडो गयवरं ॥ 10 63.
- 298 मुक्ता बाणा निर्भिय कक्कटम् । 10 125.
- VP. मुखइ सुनिसियबाणे
 दहमुह-सज्जहणमेयकरे । 10 64.
- 299 कुतस्तव उपदेशोऽयमायातः × × × ।
 तावद्धनुर्वेदमवीक्ष कुरु च श्रमं ततो मया
 समं युद्धं करिष्यसि ॥ 10 127-128.
- VP. सिक्खाहि ताव रावण धणुवेयं
 × ताहे मए समणं जुज्जसु । 10 65.
- 300 विभेद × × × तं कुन्तेनालिकपट्टके 10 129.
- 301 तावदुत्पत्य × × × तमष्टापदकम्पनः ।
 × × × गृहीतवान् । 10 131.
- 302 नीतः खनिलयं वद्धा । 10 132.
- VP. वन्धिऊण नीओ निययावासं । 10 68.
- 303 इव नी(मी)तिमुपागतः सहस्ररश्मिरैदस्तम् ।
 10 133.
- 304 शतबाहुरथ श्रुत्वा × × × जङ्गचारण-
 लब्धीषाः । 10 139.
- 305 प्रणामं च चक्रे । वरासनोपविष्टे यतौ ॥
 10 142-143.
- VP. कयणामो × × दिण्णासण° । 10 72.
- 306 सहसकिरणं ततो मुख । 10 147.
- VP. मुखसु इमं सुयं मे । 10 76.
- 307 उवाच कैकसीपुत्रः प्रणतः । 10 148.

- 308 गिय-गन्धु गिय-भाणें धवेंवि 15 8 2. 308 VP. ठविकण गियवरजे पुतं । 10 83.
 309 चमरें जमरें विणु वर सूळाडहु 15 9 4. 309 अडुरेन्द्रेण यद्दंतं झलरलं महागुणम् ।
 12 12.
 VP. एमस्स सूळरयणं दिणं अडुरेण । 12 6.
 310 थिड गवर गम्पि कइळास-धरें 15 9 5. 310 विरेण × × प्रापाद्यापदभूधरम् । 12 72.
 VP. अड्ढावयपम्बयं पत्तो । 12 36.
 311 वन्देपिणु जिणवर-भवणाई । 15 9 8. 311 नमस्कृतजिनालयः । 12 78.
 312 गलकुम्बरहों दुल्लङ्ग-गयर-परमेसरहों । 312 नलकूबरः × × पुरे दुल्लङ्गसंज्ञके 12 79.
 15 10 2. VP. नलकुम्बरो त्ति नामं दुल्लङ्गपुरे परिवसह ।
 12 38.
 313 वरुवन्तई जन्तई । 15 10 6. 313 उदारय णि । 12 92.
 314 मई होन्तिँ । 15 12 1. 314 मयि सत्याम् । 12 104.
 315 तहिं तुमुल्लें गुज्जेँ × × ×,
 जिह सइसकिरणु रणें रावणें ॥ 315 ततो महति संप्राप्ते × × विभीषणेन कैनेन
 तत्सङ्गणें, गलकुम्बरु धरिड विहीसणें ॥ × × × नलकूबरः गृहीतः × × × ।
 15 15 6-7. सइसकिरणे कर्म दशवक्रेण यत्कृतं ।
 विभीषणेन × × तत्कृतं नलकूबरे ॥
 12 142-144.
 VP. गहिओ विहीसणें नलकुम्बरपत्तियो समरे ।
 12 68
 316 वाणर-विन्धु × × × महिन्दहों गन्धु । 316 सुतुमहेन्द्रस्य कपिकेतोः । 12 205
 17 8 9 VP. कइओ महिन्दुओ । 12 96
 317 मई ताव जियन्तें । 17 5 10. 317 सत्येव मयि देवेन्द्र । 12 225
 318 सिरिमालि पहरिसिड । 17 6 8. 318 श्रीमाली × × × दुष्टः । 12 231
 VP. सिरिमालीण सहसिड । 12 108
 319 वइमुह-पिसिणु × × × । 319 कलकेन ततो भित्वा जयन्तो विरभीकृतः ।
 सुसुमूरिड महारहो कणय-पहरणेण 17 7 1 श्रीमालिना ॥ 12 234
 VP. सिरिमालीण × × × कणएण
 विरहो कथो जयन्तो । 12 103
 320 मुच्छा-विहलङ्गलु उट्टिड । 17 7 3. 320 मूर्च्छायाश्च परित्यागादुत्थिते । 12 235
 VP. मुच्छावस-वेम्मलो जाओ । 12 103
 321 मीसण-मिण्डिवाल-पहरण-धरु,
 जाउहाण-रहु किड सय-सङ्कर । 17 7 4 321 आहस्य मिण्डिमालेन जयन्तेन ततः कृतः
 श्रीमालिर्विरथो रोषात् प्रहरणेन । 12 236
 322 सुरवइ-गन्धेण × × × गय भासैवि ॥ 322 सुरराजस्य सुतुना स्तनान्तरे हतो गाढं
 जाहउ वण्ठयल्लें, पडिड रसायल्लें ॥ गदया पतितो भुवि । 12 240
 17 7 9-10 VP. जयन्तेण × × × पइओ यणन्त-
 रोवरि सिरिमालि गयप्पहारें । 12 104
 323 सन्दण सन्दणेण संचूरइ,
 गयवर गयवरेण सुसुमूरइ । 323 इन्यते वाजिना वाजी वारणेन मतग्नजः ।
 तुरड तुरङ्गमेण विणिवायइ,
 णवर णवर-धायं वायइ ॥ 17 9 4-5. तत्रस्थेन च तत्रस्थो रथेन ध्वस्यते रथः ॥
 12 264

- 356 णड विसहडै तह्यड दिवसु । 18 6 2. 356 अतिवाहमितुं नाहं प्रभवामि दिनत्रयम् ।
15 125
- 357 जइ अज्ज ण लक्खिड पियहें वयणु,
तो कल्लएँ महु णित्तुळड मरणु ॥ 18 6 3. 357 VP. जइ तं महिन्दतणयं अज्ज ।
न पेच्छामि × × × तो विगयजीविओ
हं होहामि न एत्थ संदेहो ॥ 15 54.
- 358 तं णिसुणें व बुधइ पहसिएण,
× × × वयणें पहसिएण । 18 6 4 358 एवमुक्तस्तोऽवोचदाशु प्रहसितो हसन् ।
15 128.
- 359 थिय जाल-गवक्खएँ दिट्ठ वाल । 18 6 7 359 वातायनस्थितौ मुक्ताजालतिरोधानावप्लनां
तामपश्यताम् । 15 139.
- 360 पृथन्तरें × × × चवइ वसन्तमाल । 18 7 1 360 अत्रान्तरे × × × वसन्ततिलकाभिधा ।
अभावत ॥ 15 147.
VP. एयन्तरम्मि सहिया वसन्ततिलयत्ति
नामओ भणइ । 15 65.
- 361 सहलड तड माणुस-जम्मु माएँ
भत्तारु पहजणु लड्डु जाएँ ॥ 18 7 2 361 अहो परमघन्यन्वं सुरूपे भर्तृदारिके ।
पित्रा वायुकुमाराय यद् दत्तासि । 15 148.
VP. धत्तासि तुमं बाळे जा दिन्ना पवणवेगस्स ।
15 65.
- 362 सिरु विहुणेंवि भणइ वि मीस्केस । 362 मिश्रकेशीति × × × अवदन् × × × धृत-
धम्मिल्लपल्लवम् । विद्युत्प्रभं परिलज्ज वायो-
रूक्कासि यद् गुणान् ॥ 15 155.
VP. विज्जुप्पभं पमोत्तुं पवणजयं
पसंससि × × × परममूढे । 15 68-
- 363 (a) जं अन्तरु गोपय-सायराहुं 18 7 5 363 भेदो वायोर्विद्युत्प्रभस्य च × × ×
(b) तं विज्जुप्पह-पवणजयाहुं 18 7 8 गोष्पदस्याम्बुधेख यः । 15 160.
- 364 जाएँहिं जालावेंहिं कुबिड णरु । 364 (a) इत्युक्ते क्रोधानलविहीपितः ।
थिड × × × डक्खय-खग-करु ॥ 15 163.
'रिड रक्खड विहि-मि लेमि सिरहें ॥ 15 164.
18 7 9. (c) छुनाम्यतोऽनयोः × × × मूर्धान-
मुभयोरपि । विद्युत्प्रभोऽधुना रक्षां करोतु ॥
15 166.
VP. सोऊण वयणमेयं पवणगई रोसपस-
रियामरिसो आयड्डुट असिवरे । 15 71.
(b) सिराइ छिन्दामि दोह विज्जणीणं
× × × करेड विज्जुपहो डहइ । 15 73.
- 365 करि-सिर-रयणुजलिय । 18 8 2. 365 मत्तेभकुम्भदारणचारिणः । 15 173
VP. गयकुम्भदा[र]णसमर्थः । 15 75.
- 366 णिध-जावासहों । 18 8 3. 366 वसतिमाऽमनः । 15 177.
VP. निययावासं । 15 77.
- 367 गय रयणि तासु । 18 8 4. 367 आगता क्षयं विभावरी । 15 185.
VP. रयणी बोलीणा । 15 80.

- 368 रवि उमाड । 18 8 4. 368 उदियाय च तिग्मांशुः । 15 181.
VP. दिवसयरो उदियो । 15 83.
- 369 दम्माहड लाइउ जन्तएण । 18 8 6. 369 तेन नितान्तं दुःखिताऽभवत् । 15 193.
VP. सोऊण गमणं तिस्र बाला भिन्देइ
15 85.
- 370 कर-वरण धरेप्पिणु राणएहिं । 18 8 8. 370 श्वसुरेण धृतः पाणौ जनके च । 15 215.
- 371 परिचिन्तियउ । 18 8 9a. 371 दध्यौ । 15 216.
- 372 एक-वार करयलें धरेंविं
पुणु × × × परिहरेंविं । 18 8 9b. 372 समुह्य शातयाम्येनां दुःखेनासङ्गजन्मना ।
15 217.
- 373 दूउ विसजियउ । 18 9 9. 373 दूतः प्रेषितः । 16 35.
- 374 वरुणहों णन्दणेहिं । 374 (a) राजीवपौण्डरीकाद्याः × × ×
वरुणनन्दनाः । 16 43.
× × राजीव-पुण्डरीएहिं × × खरदूसण
× × धरिय णवर ॥ 18 10 1-2. (b) गृहीतः खरदूषणः । 16 51.
VP. (a) राईवपुण्डरीया पुत्ता । 16 19.
(b) वरुणसुएहिं गहिओ खरदूसणो । 16 24.
- 375 सालयहुँ म होसइ कहि-मि घाउ । 375 खरदूषणभद्रस्य × × × मा भून्मरणसंप्राप्तिः
18 10 4. 16 53.
- 376 ओसरु दुट्ट-दोरें । 18 10 8. 376 अवसर्पाशु × × × दुरीक्षणे । 16 87.
- 377 अछिउअ अछन्तें जीउ महु,
जन्तें जाएसइ पई जि सहुँ ॥ 18 10 9. 377 (a) तिष्ठताऽपि त्वया × × × जीवितास्मि ।
जीविष्याम्यधुना स्वास्मिन् कथं दूरंगते त्वयि ॥
16 91-92.
(b) मरणं भवेत् । 16 95.
VP. जीयं मरणं वि तुमे आयत्तं मज्झ ।
16 43.
- 378 माणस-सरवरें आवासु सुकु,
अथवणहों ताम पयहुँ डुकु ॥ 18 11 2. 378 संप्राप्तो मानसं सरः । आवासयत्ते तस्य ॥
16 98.
VP. उवट्ठिओ माणससरम्मि × × ×
रइओ तत्थ णिवेसो । ताव चिय अत्थणिं
कमेण सरो समत्तीणो । 16 44-45
- 379 चक्की वि दिट्ठ विणु चक्कएण,
वाहिजमाण मयरइएण ॥ 18 11 4. 379 (a) एकाकिनीमेकामाकुलं चक्रवाकिकं
वियोगानलसंतप्ताम् । 16 107.
(b) ददर्श । 16 113.
VP. तत्थेक्का चक्काई दिट्ठा
× × विरहविगतवियत्ती । 16 51.
- 380 पक्काहणन्ति × × पक्कन्दन्ति घन्ति ॥ 380 (a) धुन्वानां पक्षती वेगात् । 16 109.
18 11 5. (b) नानाचेष्टितकारिणीम् । 16 107.
VP. विहुणइ पक्खावल्लि
उद्धाइ चलइ वेवइ । 16 52.
- 381 जाउ तहों कलुण-माउ,
मई सरिसु अणुण को वि पाउ 18 11 6. 381 (a) कृपादतः । 16 113.
(b) पापचेतसः । 16 122.

- 382 उष्यंवि गह्वरे वे वि गय । 18 11 9. 382 पुरः प्रहसितं कृत्वा वायुर्गमनमुद्ययौ ।
16 148.
VP. दोणि वि गयणहणेन वचन्ता । 16 63.
- 383 पत्त अज्जणहें भवणु
पच्छणु होवि थिउ कहि-मि पवणु ॥
गड पदसिउ अन्भन्तरे पइट्टु,
××× आगमणु सिट्टु ॥ 18 12 1-2. 383 (a) प्राप्तधाजनसुन्दर्या गृहे प्रप्रीवकोदरे ।
वायुरस्थात्प्रविष्टस्तु तस्याः प्रहसितोऽन्तिकं ।
16 151.
(b) अकथयत्तस्यै पवनजयमागतम् । 16 154.
VP. पदसिओ ××× अन्भिन्तरं पविट्टो ।
16 64.
- 384 एवहु पुणु जह । 18 12 5. 384 अपुण्याम् । 16 156.
- 385 पछुहें चडिउ करे लेवि देवि । 18 12 8. 385 गृहीत्वा दयितः पाणौ शयने समुपाविकात् ।
16 171.
- 386 तं मरुसेजहि मिगणयणि । 19 16. 386 देवि मा काषांरुद्वेगं त्वम् । 16 229.
VP. मा उव्वेयस्स देहि अत्ताणं । 16 84.
- 387 कर मडलिकरेप्पिणु विण्णवह,
रयसलहें गन्धु जह संभवह ।
तो उत्तरु काहें देमि जणहों ॥ 19 1 2-3. 387 कृत्वा करयुगाम्भोजं जगादाजनसुन्दरी
××× ऋतुमती ××× ततस्त्वद्विरहे
गर्भो ममावाच्यो भविष्यति ॥ 16 231-232.
VP. अज्जं चिय उदुसमओ ××× गन्धो कयाह
उयारम्म हांही वमणिज्जयरो । 16 86.
- 388 कङ्कणु ××× समल्लुवेंवि । 19 1 4. 388 बलयं दत्त्वा । 16 238
- 389 एउ काहें कम्मु पई आयरिउ । 19 1 7. 389 तव केनेनं कृतं कर्म । 17 4
- 390 अभाउउर संजायउ वे वि गिरुत्तरउ ।
19 2 4. 390 मीला निरुत्तरीभूताम् । 17 16
- 391 हक्कारेंवि पभणिउ कूर-भहु ।
'एयउ ××× माहेन्दपुरहों कूरन्तरेण ।
परिधिववि आउ सहुँ रहवरेंण ॥
19 2 5-7. 391 कूरतामानं कूरमाहूय किङ्करं ×××
इत्युच्चे । ××× नात्वेमां महेन्द्रपुरगोचरं यानेन
सहितां सख्या निक्षिप्येहि । 17 12-18.
- 392 गउ वे वि चडावेंवि । 19 2 9. 392 सख्या समं समारोप्य यानम् । 17 18.
VP. समयं सहियाएँ अज्जणा
××× जाणम्मि समारुढा । 17 8.
- 393 अज्जण ××× ओआरिया । 19 2 10. 393 अवतार्येताम् । 17 21.
- 394 रवि अत्यन्तओ, अज्जणाएँ केरउ
दुक्खु वि असहन्तओ । 19 3 1. 394 ततोऽज्जनां समालोक्य दुःखभारादिवोत्तमां
××× रविस्तमुपागमत् । 17 22.
VP. ताव य अत्थंगओ सूरु । 17 9.
- 395 सा दुक्खु दुक्खु परियलिय गिसि 19 3 5. 395 निशा निःये कृच्छ्रेणासौ । 17 29.
- 396 पट्टण हट्ट-सोह करहों । 19 3 8. 396 पुरस्य क्रियतां शोभा । 17 36.
- 397 ण ××× सिरें वजेण हउ । 19 4 5. 397 वज्रेणेवाहते श्रुती । 17 39.
- 398 दुस्सील दुट्ट ××× विणु सेवें
णयरहों णीसरउ । 19 4 6. 398 निर्वास्यतां पुरादस्सादरं सा पापकारिणी ।
17 39.
VP. (a) धावेह पावकम्मा बाला ×× एसा ।
17 20.
(b) धावेह लहुं पुरवराओ । 17 24.

- 399 पमणह् बाणन्तु मन्ति सुचवि । 19 4 7. 399 सतो नाम्ना महोत्साहः साधन्तोऽस्यासि-
वह्मभः जगाद । 17 40.
VP. नामेण महच्छाहो सामन्तो भणह् । 17 21.
- 400 वणु गरिप पद्दुड । 19 5 8. 400 समं सख्या × × प्राविशद् वनम् । 17 65.
- 401 भाहाबिड । 19 5 8. 401 सा चक्रं परिदेवनम् । 17 66
VP. करेड् परिदेवणं बाला ॥ 17 30.
- 402 विहि मि कलुणु कन्दन्तिरहिं 19 5 10. 402 अत्यन्तधीनमेतस्यां रुदन्याम् । 17 79.
- 403 हरिणेहिं वि दोबड मेळियड । 19 5 10. 403 मृगीभिरपि निर्मुकाः सुस्थूला बाष्पबिन्दवः ।
17 79.
दर्भानुपात्तान् विजृह्वहरिण्यः ।
Raghuvams'a 14 37.
- 404 पलियङ्क-गुह । 19 6 6. 404 पर्यङ्कगुहाख्याम् । 17 213.
VP. पलियङ्कगुहा° । 17 75.
- 405 नामेण भडारड अमियगह् । 19 6 7. 405 अमिनगत्याख्यः । 17 139.
VP. अमियगह् । 17 47.
- 406 जिण-पडिम सवत्तिहें मण्डरेण,
परिचित्त पत्त तं पद्दु दुहु । 19 7 4-5 406 (a) सपठ्यै कुदया तया चक्रे बाह्याव-
काशसौ जिनेन्द्रप्रतियातना ॥ 17 168.
(b) तेनातिदुःखं समागमत् । 17 198.
VP. (a) °सवतीए × × रुहाए
सिद्धपडिमा ठविया घरबाहिरुहेसे । 17 62.
(b) तं एस-महादुक्खं अणुहूयं । 17 70.
- 407 एवहिं पावेसहि सयक-सुहु । 19 7 5. 407 अल्पैरेव च तेऽहोमः । प्रियसप्तो भविष्यति ।
17 210.
- 408 कीलाल-सित्त-केसर-पसर । 19 7 8. 408 °कीलालशोणकेसरसङ्घय° । 17 224.
VP. केसरारुणिओ । 17 77.
- 409 °गुज-सरिस-णवणु । 19 7 9 409 गुजाक्षः । 7 235.
- 410 उप्पएँधि आयासैं वसन्तमाल । 19 7 11 410 उत्पल्य त्वरिता व्योम्नि सङ्घवस्थाः ।
17 240.
411. 19 8 1-6 411. 17 255-257.
- 412 रक्खहों सहिय । 19 8 6. 412 कुरुत त्राणमस्थाः । 17 257.
VP. रक्खसु । 17 81.
- 413 गन्धव्वाहिवह् × × × पर-उच्चार-मह् । 19 8 7 413 गन्धर्वः × × × कारुण्याश्लेषसीयिवान् ।
17 242.
- 414 मणिचूड रयणचूडहें दह् । 414 मणिचूलाख्यं रत्नचूला निजाज्ञना 17 243.
- 415 गीड गीड × × × मणोहर । 19 9 1 415 गीतं केनाप्येतन्मनोहरम् । 17 284.
VP गाइउं पवतो × × × मणहर । 17 85.
- 416 को वि सुहि वसह् वणें । 19 9 2 416 (a) कोऽप्यनुकम्पकः । 17 285.
(b) महारण्येऽपि × × सुहृदो जनः 17 287.
- 417 कहों बीणड कहों कुलठत्तियड,
कसु केरड एवहु दुहु,
वणें अण्डहों जेण । 19 9 10. 417 इयं का दुहिता कस्य वा शुभा ।
पत्नी वा कस्य कस्माद् वा
महारण्यमिदं भिता । 17 328.
- 418 माहवमासहों बहुलट्टमिणें । 19 9 5. 418 चैत्रस्य बहुलाष्टमी । 17 364.
VP. बहुलट्टमी य चेतस्स । 7 107

- 419 नक्खसैं सवणें । 19 9 6. 419 नक्षत्रं भ्रवणः । 17 364
VP. समणो चिय नक्खत्तं । 17 107
- 420 रयणिहें पच्छिम-पहरहें
विणें ××× डप्पणु सुउ । 19 9 5-6. 420 अर्धयामावशेषायां रजन्यामद्य
बालकः प्रजातः । 17 361
VP. रयणीए अज्जपच्छिमे
जामे वरदारयं पसूया । 17 101
- 421 अज्जणसुन्दरि णामेण हूम ×××
महिन्दु नेण जणिय । 19 10 2-3. 421 सुता महेन्द्रराजस्य नामतः प्रयिताज्जना ।
17 335
VP. महिन्दनिवधूया नामेण अज्जणा ।
17 97
- 422 पवणजयहों वरिणि । 19 10 4. 422 पत्नी पवनवेगस्य । 17 336
VP. महिला पवणजयभइस्स 17 97
- 423 पभणह् वाहम्मभ-भरिब-जयणु । 19 10 5. 423 पतद्वाष्पनयनस्तमवादयत् । 17 347
- 424 पडिसूर हणूरुह-राडळड । 19 10 7. 424 प्रतिसूर्योऽहं द्वीपे हनूरुहामिधे । 17 346
- 425 णे णहु पढीवड कड्डु णिहि । 19 11 6. 425 प्रदर्श्य रत्नसंपूर्णं निधानं हरता । 17 389
- 426 णिय-पुर पइसरेंवि णरवरेंण,
जम्मोच्छड किड पडिदिणयरेंण ॥ 19 11 7. 426 (a) प्रतिसूर्यो निजं स्थानम् । 17 399
(b) स विवेश पुरम् । 17 400
(c) तत्र जन्मात्सवस्तस्य ×××
विद्याधरैः कृतः । 17 401
VP. पवेसिओ हणुरुहं नयरं । 17 118
(d) जम्मूमवो तस्स महन्तो
कओ खेयरेहिं । 17 119
- 427 सिरिसइलु सिक्कायलु चुण्णु णिड ।
19 11 8. 427 शैलं चाचूर्णयत्ततः श्रीशैल इति । 17 402
VP. सेलो आचुणिओ ××× तेणं चिय
सिरिसेलो नामं ××× कयं । 17 120
- 428 हणुरुह-दीवें पवडियड,
हणुवन्नु णामु तें तासु किड । 19 11 8 428 (a) पुरे हनूरुहे यस्माज्जातः संस्कारमाप्तवान्
हनुमामिति तेनागात् प्रसिद्धिम् । 17 403
(b) नामास्य चक्रे । 17 402
VP. (c) हणुरुहनयरम्मि जहा सक्कारो पाविओ
××× हणुओति तेणं नामं 17 121
(c) हणुरुहपुरे जेणं संवड्ढिओ
××× हणुओ ति तेणं नामं । 18 51
- 429 खर-वूसण मेह्णवेण्णिणु,
वरुणहों रावणहों वि सन्धि करेण्णिणु ।
19 12 1 429 (a) प्रविष्टश्च पुरम् । 18 6
(b) गृहमेतत्तया शून्यम् । 18 13
VP. पविसरइ निययनयरं । 18 5
- 430 णिय-जयह पइसइ ।
णीसुण्णु ताम णिय-वरिणि-वह । 19 12 2 430 समं मित्रेण । 18 15
- 431 बयसैंहिं परियरिड । 431 भूतरवामिख्यं वनं प्राप्य । 18 48
VP. भूयरवं नाम वणं संपतो । 18 20
- 432 काणणु पइसरइ पिसायरड । 19 13 2 432 गजेन्द्र त्वं ×× क्षमस्व च पराभवम् 18 51
VP. तं खमसु मज्झ गयवर । 18 22
- 433 तं सयलु लमेणहि कुम्मि महु ।
19 14 4. 433 सुकृतज्ञोऽसौ स्वामिवात्सल्यदक्षिणः
न शुभोवाप्तिकम् । 18 53.

- 434 सामिय-सम्माण ण वीमरइ ।
××× पासु ण सुअइ ॥ 19 14 8-9
- 435 हा पुत्त पुत्त कहिं गयई तुहु । 19 15 3
- 436 पव्हाएँ बीरिय । 19 15 8.
- 437 उभय-सेडि-विणिवासियहुँ । 19 15 10.
- 438 विबीरिय माडलें । 19 16 10.
- 439 गिय-विमाणें आरुडु । 19 17 1.
- 440 (a) भूअरवाइइ हुकाई । 19 17 4.
(b) सो कालमेहु वणें दिहु गड । 19 17 5.
- 441 गणियारिउ डोहय वसिकियउ । 19 17 8.
- 442 मउणु लएवि परिट्टियउ ×××
कट्टमउ किण्ण निम्मविउ णरु । 19 17 11.
- 443 गहें निज्जन्तु पडिउ सिलहें
सिरिसइलु णाउँ हणुवन्तु जिह ।
19 18 7-8.
- 444 पडिदिणयर-पवणहुँ । 20 1 4.
- 445 वच्छ वच्छ परिपालहि मेहणि ।
अम्हेहि रावण-आण करेवी ॥ 20 1 6-7.
- 446 च्छलण णवेपियु पअणइ पावणि,
किं ××× अणुणु जुज्झहों,
मई हणुवन्ते हुन्तएण । 20 1 9-10.
- 447 अजु वि पुत्त ण वेविसउ आहउ । 20 2 1
- 448 बालु सीडु किं करि ण विहाइइ । 20 2 4.
- 434 रावणस्यापि सन्धियेन रणे कृतः । 18 68
VP. कारेइ सन्धिसमयं
×× दुयणं सुयइ । 18 3
- 435 हा वत्स ××× कासि गतः । 18 69
- 436 सान्त्वयन्वनितां ××× प्रह्लादः । 18 71.
VP. संठाविरुण महिले पहाओ । 18 31.
- 437 द्विश्रेणिवासिनः । 18 73.
VP. उभयसेडि वत्थम्वा । 18 32.
- 438 प्रतिस्वयः समाश्वास्य । 18 85.
VP. पडिमुज्जओ आसासेऊण अज्जणा । 18 36.
- 439 समास(इह)ञ्च खगयानम् । 19 86.
- 440 (a) भूतरवाटव्यां दहसे ते महाद्विपम् ।
8 88.
(b) कालमेघाख्यपवनद्विपः । 18 89.
VP. भूयारणं वर्णं समणुपत्ता
पच्छन्ति तस्य हत्थि । 18 37.
- 441 करिणीभिरयावृत्य द्विपं
××× वशीकृत्य । 18 98.
VP. काऊण वसे हत्थि । 18 41.
- 442 पुस्तकर्मसमाकारं वाच्यमतया स्थितम् ।
18 10.
VP. कयमोर्ण । 18 48.
- 443 (a) विमाने स्थाप्यमानः सन्
पतितः शैलगङ्गरे । 18 118.
(b) श्रीशैल इति ×× स्तुतः । 18 122.
(c) हनूमानिति तेनास्य
द्वितीयं नाम निर्मितम् । 18 124.
VP. (a) विमाकडो निज्जन्तो
महियके पडिओ । 18 47.
(b) सिरिसेलो नामं से कयं । 18 49.
(c) हणुओ सि तेण नामं । 18 51.
- 444 पवनवेगस्य प्रतिस्वयस्य । 19 4.
VP. पडिसूरपवणाणं । 19 3.
- 445 राज्यं हनूहृद्दीपे वत्स त्वं पालय ×××
तस्य कर्तव्यं ग्रीत्यावाभ्यां यथोचितम् । 19 7-8.
VP. अम्हेहि सामिकज्जं ×× कायव्वं । 19 7.
- 446 हनूमान् ××× विनयेनेदमब्रवीत् ।
मयि स्थिते न युक्तं वा गन्तुमायोधनम् । 19 10.
VP. हणुमन्तो अणइ विणयनमिअञ्जो
सन्तेण मए तुज्झं न य जुत्तं रणमुहे गन्तुं । 19 9.
- 447 अविज्ञातरणास्वादो वत्स त्वम् । 19 11.
VP. मउाण तुमं अज्ज-वि वयणं न पच्छाहि ।
19 10.
- 448 VP. बालो वि हु पवमुहो
यत्तागइन्दे खयं नेइ । 19 11.

- 449 सामीरणि बालिष्ठिड । 20 3 2. 449 परिष्वज्य हनूमन्म । 19 24.
 450 ताव दसान्णु वरुणहो पुनैर्हि,
 वेदिड चन्दु जेम जीमुतैर्हि ॥ 20 6 7. 450 ततोऽसौ युगपत पुत्रः वरुणस्य समावृतः ।
 आदित्य इव गर्जद्भिः प्रावृषेण्यबलाहकैः । 19 47.
 VP. दहवणो वरुणस्स सुपहि वेदिओ
 मेहेहि व दिवसयरो पाउसकाळे । 19 24
 451 हुन्वाएं रवि मेहेहुं मेह्वाविबड । 20 7 9 451 मशारयसमीरेण घनसङ्गा इव । 19 53.
 452 संवेडेंवि विज्जा-लङ्गलें । 20 8 1-2 452 कश्चिक्काङ्गलपाशेन विद्यारचितमूर्तिना
 आकर्षत् । 19 55.
 453 ताम पधाहड वरुण । 20 8 2 453 तं दृष्ट्वा × × अभ्याजगाम वरुणः । 19 57.
 454 तहि अवमरें पवणअव-सारें × × ×
 × × × गिय-लङ्गलें वेडेंवि भरिय कुमार । 454 तावत् पुत्रशतं तस्य बद्धं पवनसूतना ।
 20 9 8-9 19 60.
 VP. गिण्डइ वरुणस्स नन्दणा इणुओ । 19 28.
 455 गिय-गन्ध-बन्धणेण स-वरुणहो,
 पहरणु हुत्थें ज लरगह वरुणहो,
 रावणेण × × × भरिड रणङ्गलें । 455 श्रुत्वा पुत्रशतं बद्धं वरुणः शोकविह्वलः ।
 विद्यास्मरणनिर्मुक्तो बभूव श्लथविक्रमः × ×
 रावणः × × इमं क्षिप्रं जग्राह रणकोविदः । 19 62.
 20 10 1-2 VP. रावणो वि बन्धइ वरुण । 19 28.
 456 कोक्कावेप्पिणु वरुणु दसासैं । 26 11 3 456 आनाय्य वरुणोऽवाचि रावणेन । 19 89.
 457 मरणु गहणु जड सव्वहो वीरहो । 457 द्वयमेव रणे वीरैः प्राप्यते × × × ।
 जवर पलावणेण लज्जिज्जह । 20 11 4-5 458 मरणं मरणं वाऽपि कान्तैश्च पलायितुम् । 19 91.
 458 तासु मिडइ जो सो जि अयाणड । 458 तवात्र लोके मूढो जनो तिष्ठति वैरभावे ।
 20 11 8 19 93.
 459 तुहुं महु राणड । 459 स्वामी त्वमस्माकम् । 19 97.
 460 महु सुय णामें सव्ववह,
 करि ताएँ सभाणड पाणिभाहणु । 20 11 9 460 गृहाण तन्मे सुतां × × ×
 सत्यवतीति नाम्ना । 19 99.
 VP. हणुयस्स वेइ कक्कं सच्चमई नाम नामेणं ।
 19 32.
 461 विज्जह पडमराय सुग्गीवें,
 खरेंण अणङ्गकुसुम × × ×,
 णळ-णीलेंहि वीय सिरिमालिणि,
 णट्ट सहास पुम परिणेप्पिणु । 461 (a) सुग्रीवसंज्ञस्य × × × तनूजा
 × × × पद्मगा । 19 108-119.
 (b) विवाहः × × × विनिर्मितः । 19 126.
 (c) ददौ समीरप्रभवाय कन्यां अनङ्गपुष्येति
 × × × गतां प्रसिद्धिम् । 19 102-103.
 (d) अननः × × × हरिमालिनी
 × × × ददौ × × × हनूमते । 19 105.
 (e) इति क्रमेणाम्य बभूव याषितां
 परं सहस्राद् गणनम् । 19 106.
 VP. (a) हणुयस्स × × × दिजा
 कक्का अणङ्गकुसुमात्त नामेणं । नळेण दिजा
 कक्का हरिमालिणि त्त नामेणं । 19 34-36.
 (b) दुहियं × × सुग्गीवो नामेण पडमराणं
 1 37.
 (c) हणुएण वरतण्ण सा परिणीया । 19 41
 (d) एवँ सहस्समेगं आयं
 हणुयस्स पवरमहिलाणं । 19 42.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

INTRODUCTION

p.	l.	Correct
4	28	-vimaddiṇa for -vammiyahim
6	41	Orthography
8	4	emphasizes
8	39	Mūla
13	40	अट्ठ
13	44	पयट्ठइ
16	44	Kirti
17	31	jivantahim
19	30	omit this line.
19	54	-Jasakitti
27	45	also
28	33	metre
29	17	Apabhramśa
42	8	Sirimunisuvvaya
48	32	composing for coming
50	2	Ghātaka for Bhātaka
51	26	portions
51	27	are somewhat
51	42	omit 'quotations from which are found in SC'
53	36	कृक्
56	5	karavim
58	47	Loss of ya-
58	50	vowel
60	26	bhiccattana-
60	27	from Surinda-
60	35	—iya-
61	50	Foot-note figure 1 should be placed on 'form in -a or -ā' and foot-note (1) on p. 62 should be on p. 61.
62	18	omit the foot-note figure from -aim ¹ .
63	32	the one-moraic -ēy.
63	32	the one-moraic -ēy.
64	53	foot-note (3) is misplaced here.
65	7	Tagare for Tagore
68	46	(-vīm)
69	40	put superscript 1 on 'suggestion'.
73	30	Introduction, p.
76	52	Gandhodaka°, °vaśād, °sañjñām
78	10	Scansion.
79	20	vakrah

p.	1.	<i>Correct</i>
85	26	Mahuaravanda
85	43	u u —
86	47	Duvahaya
90	1-2	Transpose first and second lines.
91	40	6 + 4 + u u.
94	18	predicated
94	40	for <i>Pādhaḍi</i>
94	41	Āpalisaṁghiyah
95	8	manner. On
95	13	eighth
95	39	u — u
96	18	4 + 4 + 4 + u — (or u u) u
96	19	1., 3. Gaṇa.
97	23	u u u, — u instead of u — u/u,uuu
98	14	(— u —)
98	15	u — —, u — uu, — — u, uu — u
99	34	+ 4 + 4 + 4 + u —)
101	48	unbecom-
106	48	fright
107	1	laughed
110	41	Kanaka
110	47	Bhānukarṇa
112	12	Mandodari
112	13	Candranakhī's
112	35	Sugriva
116	33	destroyed
„	„	he could jump.

TEXT

p.	l.	Correct
३	13	तिष्ण मि (A.'s reading)
४	6	कल्लोला-णिट्ठय
५	f. n. 42	ऽ के
१०	9	जम्बूदीउ
"	15	कुलयर उपपणा
११	13	कन्दप्पहो
१३	3	—महागिरि ण्वणवीढु
१६	16	ण्विउ ⁸
१७	17	जे ²⁷ वुत्तउ
१८	6	णिमुणेवि
२०	9	—भुक्खहि (P.'s reading)
"	16	'आमेल्ले'वि
"	17	drop the inverted coma
२१	6	बोल्ड ²⁵
"	7	अम्हेहि ²⁶
२३	17	भडारउ जं जे
२४	2	संपाइउ ²⁸ ॥१
"	11	जम्बीरि—
"	20	—जणियहे ²⁹ उपपरि ³⁰
"	f. n. 2	मेल्लिवि
२५	f. n. 3-3	P चउतीसाइसय०
३२	2	—वाहणहिं चडेप्पिणु ³¹
३३	2	सट्ठिहि (A.'s reading)
३८	19	पइट (P.'s reading)
३९	4	पर थिय उरं तोय-तुसार धवल
"	2	आवीलवि कच्छउ
४०	9	गिरि-भेरु-सरिमु
४५	2	रहणउर चक्कवाल-णयरं
४८	f. n. 11-8	P दिट्ठिहे
४९	7	अणुहुत्तउ (A.'s reading)
५०	22	रिसि-सङ्ख
५३	11	उव्वेल्ले'वि (based on A.'s reading)
"	f. n. 12	add 'S उच्चेल्लिवि'
५४	4	उप्पज्जे'वि
"	9	छेय-काले
५५	16	णरं'ण
५६	7	करं'वि
५७	f. n. 29	P S A
५८	14	अज्जुवि
५९	7	पाउ (A' reading)
६०	End	add. [१३]. १. कपिगरीरेण, मुनिना वा.
६२	14	वेयमइ-अण-

p.	1.	Correct
६३	19	—सामिसालु
६४	9	वण्णराहुँ
७३	21	मुण्डेहिँ
७५	10.14	drop this foot-note
७६	10	भणँवि
७८	5	वोमविन्दु
"	14	णिसुणेँवि
८०	19	°कामण्ण
८७	21	सोयवेँवि for सो चवेवि
९१	6	युणँवि
"	20	सीमुप्परि
९३	19	चउदह—
"	22	अमिवरु
९४	1	विरेल्लिय—
"	13	—घाणं
९५	2	दुवारह
"	19	एक्केण
९८	22	—पावालोलिउ (P.'s reading)
१००	15	ममग्गड
"	22	तम्वारु for तं वारु
१०२	9	तुहुँ
"	18	पट
१०४	2	खयहोँ
१०५	25	यियई
"	11.16	PS बाहुवली°
१०८	3	तणण सावेँण ²
"	4	पहावेँण
"	f. n. 12	°लुचियाहं
११४	16	drop the query
११५	last	विलसति
११६	8	उल्लक्कहोँ
"	10	उप्परि करयल—
"	11	कडउल्ला—केसरु
"	12	कामिणि भिसिणि
"	14	मल्लि—
"	21	फलिह—कप्पूरेँहिँ
"	"	सुरहि—मिगमय—
"	24	रिञ्छोलिहिँ
११७	20	तल्लिच्छउ ¹¹
११८	8	रयणेँहिँ
"	24	केयइ—हात्थेँहिँ
११९	14	—मइ ⁸
१२०	9	पडुक्कउ'
"	"	भुवेँण पकडिउ
१२४	20	गय-मय-णइ-मइलिय—

p.	l.	Correct
१२५	17	मज्झे
१२६	12	एनिउ 'दाहेण
१२८	2	घट्टे
१३०	14	पच्चत्तर
"	20	मच्चु वि मारवन्तु'
१३१	2	विहि
"	21	—मरु णरिन्द
"	last	भो इन्द्र
१३२	22	वलहं
१३४	5	भिच्चहु
"	8	णाहि
१३६	f. n. fourth line	लीलोद्धूतं
१३७	15	मुर-वगलामुहं
१४०	11	अरे
१४१	8	किं मक्कइ
"	f. n. 1	P. तेण
१४३	2	पडिन्धिरु (S.'s reading)
१४४	5	—वण्ण परत्तउ
१४९	3	तुहं
"	10	नण-वेमु
"	14	परितोमिणं, पहमिणं
"	24	विज्जुप्पह—
१५०	15	कग्गले, घरे वि, पग्गिरे वि,
"	26	विमज्जियउ
"	last but one	addy '४ वृथा'
१५२	17	भल्लणं
१५६	f. n. 8.1	A पहजण
१५७	3	drop the query
१५९	12	पिमायरउ
१६०	22	कन्ने
१६२	17.11	A किं

INDEX VERBORUM

p.	I.	Correct
2	after अडइ,	enter 'अडयणा 13 12 5 कुलटा
3	heading	(D.1 18).'
5	"	Index
6	under आण	"
"	" आणन्तय	opponent
"	after आराद्ध	drop आणवडीवय etc.
		enter 'आराहण 5 16 8 (आराधना) the
		Bhagavati Ārāadhanā'
7	heading	Index
11	under एन्थ	add 'एन्थ 6 15 6'
16	under खुरूप	drop '15 5 3'
"	" खुरूप	add '15 5 3'
20	after चन्दिणय	enter 'चन्दुजय 18 7 8 (D. 3 4) कुमुद'
"		drop the entry चाउल.
22	after जन्तिय	enter 'जन्ती 14 10 2 यन्त्रिता'
23	under जा	drop '14 13 1' under जन्त and
		'enl. जन्तिय 14 4 8'
"		correct जिह..... तिह, यथा..... तथा
27	after णहङ्गण	drop the entry णहमणि
31	" तलय	enter 'तल्लिच्छय 14 8 4 [तल्लिप्प]
		आमक्क (D. 5 3)'
39		for ✓ परीयड्ड read ✓ परियड्ड
42	after पायालय	enter '✓ पाड [पाटय्] pres. 3.s. पाडइ
		5 4 2'
63	after मिरि	enter 'मिरि' 14 13 7 (corrupt for
		मिर°?) शिरम् or शिरा'
64	after मुम्म	enter 'मुर्° 6 6 3 मुग'
66	after अणुनरवाइ	enter 'अणुराह 12 4 9a अनुराभा'
71	after पायाललङ्क	enter 'विमाययव 19 13 2 पिशाचरव (वन)'

सयम्भुएवकिउ
पउमचरिउ
(पढमो विज्जाहरकण्डो)

कइराय-सयम्भुएव-किउ पउमचरिउ



णमहं^१ णव^२-कमल-कोमल-मणहर-वर-वहल-कन्ति-सोहिल्लं ।
उसहस्स पाय-कमलं स-सुरासुर-वन्दियं सिरसां ॥ १ ॥
दीहर-समास-णालं^३ सह-दलं अत्थ-केसरुग्घवियं^४ ।
वुह-महुयर-पीय-रसं सयम्भु-कव्वुप्पलं जयउं ॥ २ ॥

*

1 P. A. begins; दं० । ॐ नमो वीतरागाय; S. begins: दंप० । णमो वीतरागाय नमः. 2 SA नमह. 3 SA नव०. 4 After this Gāthā S. gives the following seven stanzas of a *Jinevra-rudrāstaka* and five laudatory stanzas:

पापान्धकनिर्णाशं मकरध्वजलोभमोहपुरदहनं । तपोभस्मभूषिताङ्गं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ १ ॥
संयमवृषभारूढं तपउग्रमहन्त(?)नीक्षणशूलधरं । संसारकरिबिदारं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ २ ॥
विमलमतिचन्द्ररेषं विरचितसिल(?)शुद्धभाषकपालं । व्रताचलशैलनिलयं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ३ ॥

गुणगणनरखिर(?)मालं दशध्वजोद्भूतविदितखट्वाङ्गं ।

तप(?)कीर्तिगौरिरचितं(?)जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ४ ॥

सप्तभयडाम(?)डमरुक्वाद्यं अनवरतप्रकटसंदोहं । मनबद्धसर्पपरिकरं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ५ ॥

अनवरतसत्यवाचाविकटजटामुकुटकृतशोभं । हुक्कारभयविनाशं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ६ ॥

ईशानशयनरचितं जिनेन्द्ररुद्राष्टकं कलितमे(भा?)वं च ।

यः पठति भावशुद्धस्तस्य भवेज्जगति संसिद्धिः ॥ ७ ॥

चउमुह-मुहम्मि सदो दन्तभट्टं(?)इ) च मणहरो अत्थो ।

विण्णि वि सयम्भुकव्वे किं कीरइ कहियणो सेसो ॥ १ ॥

चउमुहपवस्स सदो सयम्भुपवस्स मणहरा जीहा ।

भद्दासय-गोग्गहणं अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥ २ ॥

जलकीलाए सयम्भू(भुं) चउमुहएवं च गोग्गह-कहाए ।

भट्टं च अत्थवोहे(मच्छवेहे?) अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥ ३ ॥

तावच्चिय सच्छन्दो भमइ अवधंस-मच्च(?)त्त)-मायङ्को ।

जाव ण सयम्भु-चायरण-अङ्कुसो[?तच्छिरे]पडइ ॥ ४ ॥

सच्छन्द(इ)-वियड-दादो छन्द(न्दो)लङ्कार-णहर-दुप्पिच्छो ।

चायरण-केसरद्धो सयम्भुपञ्चाणणो जयउ ॥ ५ ॥

5 P A नालं, S णाल. 6 S ० रुग्घवियं. 7 P जयउं.

[पंहिलउ जयकारेवि^{१०} परम-मुणि मुणि-वयणे^{१०} जाहँ सिद्धन्त-झुणि ॥ १
 झुणि जाहँ^{११} अणिद्विय रत्तिदिणु जिणु हियए^{१२} ण फिट्ठइ एक्कु^{१३} खणु ॥ २
 खणु खणु वि जाहँ^{१४} ण विचलइ मणु मणु मग्गइ जाहँ मोक्खं-गमणु ॥ ३
 गमणु वि जहिँ णउं जम्मणु मरणु ॥ ४
 मरणु वि कह होइ मुणीवरहँ^{१८} मुणिवर जे लग्गा जिणवरहँ ॥ ५
 जिणवर^{१९} जे^{२०} लीय माण^{२१} परहो(?) परु केव^{२२} दुक्कु जे^{२३} परियणहो ॥ ६
 परियणु मणे मण्णिउं जेहिँ तिणु तिण-समउ णाहिँ^{२५} लहु णरय-रिणु ॥ ७
 रिणु केम होइ भव-भय-रहियं भव-रहिय धम्मं-संजम-सहियं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

॥ जे काय-वाय-मणे^{३१} णिच्छिरियं (जे)^{३३} काम-कोह-दुण्णय-तरियं ।
 ते^{३४} एक-मणेण सयं भुएँ ण वन्दिय गुरु^{३५} परमायरियं ॥ ९]

*

[१. पठमो संधि]

तिहुअणलग्गण-व्वम्भु^{३९} गुरु परमेट्ठि^{४०} णवेप्पिणु^{४१} ।
 पुणु आरम्भिय रामकहँ आरिसु जोएप्पिणु ॥ १ ॥

॥

[१]

पणवेप्पिणु आइ-भडाराहो संसार-समुहुत्ताराहो ॥ १
 पणवेप्पिणु अजिय-जिणेसरहो दुज्जय-कन्दप्प-दप्प-हरहो ॥ २

8 This whole Kaḍavaka is missing in P. 9 sA जयकारिवि. 10 s °वयणि, A °वयण. 11 s जाह. 12 sA हियइ. 13 इक्कु. 14 s जाव. 15 A सुक्ख°. 16 s ण. 17 A जम्मण. 18 s मुणीसराह. 19 s मुणिवर. 20 sA जे. 21 s पाण. 22 s किं. 23 s जि, A जे. 24 A मण्णिउं. 25 A नाहि. 26 s णरइ विणु. 27 s रह. 28 s °रहिया. 29 s सम्म°. 30 s °सहिया. 31 s मणि. 32 s णिच्छया, A णिच्छिरया. 33 Metrically redundant. 34 s तरिया. 35 s तं. 36 s गुण. 37 s परमायरिया. 38 After this Kaḍavaka, sA read the following Sanskrit stanza:

भवति किल विनाशो दुर्जनेः संगतानामिति वदति जनोऽयं सर्वमेतदि सिद्ध्या ।

उरगफणिमणीतां किं निमित्तेन राज्ञ भवति विषदोषो (s विषदोषो) निर्विषो वा भुजङ्गः ॥
 39 s वंभु. 40 A परमेट्ठि. 41 P नवेप्पिणु. 42 P s °कहा.

1. 1 P समुह°. 2 A पणविप्पिणु.

१ आर्थे च रामायणम्.

पणवेप्पिणु संभवसामियहों	तइलोक-सिहर-पुर-गामियहों ॥ ३
पणवेप्पिणु अहिणन्दण-जिणहों	कम्मट्ट-दुट्ट-रिउ- ^१ णिज्जिणहों ॥ ४
पणवेवि ^२ सुमइ-तित्थङ्करहों	वय-पञ्च-महादुद्धर-धरहों ॥ ५
पणवेप्पिणु पउमप्पह-जिणहों	सोहिय-भंव-लक्ख-दुक्ख-रिणहों ॥ ६
पणवेप्पिणु सुरवर-सारहों	जिणवरहों ^३ सुपास-भडारहों ॥ ७
पणवेप्पिणु चन्दप्पह-गुरुहों	भवियायण-संडण-कप्पतरुहों ^४ ॥ ८
पणवेप्पिणु पुप्फयन्त-मुणिहें ^५	सुरभवणुच्छलिय-दिब-झुणिहें ^{१०} ॥ ९
पणवेप्पिणु सीयल-पुङ्गमहों ^{११}	कल्लाण-झाण-गाणुग्गमहों ॥ १०
पणवेप्पिणु सेयंसाहिवहों	अच्चन्त ^{१३} -महन्त-पत्त-सिवहों ॥ ११
पणवेप्पिणु वासुपुज्ज-मुणिहें ^{१४}	विप्फुरिय-गाण-चूडामणिहें ^{१५} ॥ १२
पणवेप्पिणु विमल-महारिसिहें ^{१६}	संदरिसिय-परमागम- ^३ दिसिहें ^{१७} ॥ १३
पणवेप्पिणु मङ्गलगाराहों	साणन्तहों ^{१८} धम्म-भडारहों ॥ १४
पणवेप्पिणु सन्ति ^{१९} -कुन्थु ^{२०} -अरहें ^{२१}	^{२२} तिण्णि मि तिहुअणं-परमेसरहें ॥ १५
पणवेवि मल्लि-तित्थङ्करहों	तइलोक-महारिसि-कुलहरहों ^{२४} ॥ १६
पणवेप्पिणु मुणि-सुव्वय-जिणहों	देवासुर-दिण्ण ^{२५} -पयाहिणहों ॥ १७
पणवेप्पिणु णमि-णेमीसरहें ^{२६}	पुणु पास-वीर-तित्थङ्करहें ^{२७} ॥ १८

॥ वत्ता ॥

इय चउवीस वि परम-जिण
पुंणु अप्पाणउ पायडमि

पणवेप्पिणु भावें ।
रामायण-कावे^{२९} ॥ १९

3 P S जिज्जणहो. 4 P S पणवेप्पिणु. 5 P S सोसिय°. 6 A भवदुक्खलक्ख°. 7 P जिणव-
रुहो. 8 P °कप्पतरुहो. 9 P पुप्फयंतमुणिहे, S पुप्फयंतमुणिहो, A पुप्फयंतमुणिहो.
10 S ज्झुणिहे. 11 P S पुंगवहो. 12 A गाणज्जाणारमहो. 13 A अचंत, 14 P °मुणिहो,
S °मुणिहिं, A °फणिहो corrected to सु°. 15 P S A °चूडामणिहो. 16 P °महारि-
रिहे, S °महारिरिहो A °महारिसहो. 17 S °विसिहो A °दिसिहो. 18 S साणत्तहो. 19 P
सत्ति. 20 P S कुंथ. 21 A °अरहं 22 P. marginally 'तीहिमि' पाटे, A तिण्ण वि.
23 P त्तिहुअण°. 24 A °कुलरहो. 25 P °दिब°. 26 P S °णेमीसरहो. 27 P S तित्थं-
करहो. 28 A पुणु आरम्भिय रामकह. 29 A °काविं.

[२]

वद्धमाण-मुह-कुहर-विणिगय
अक्खर-वौस-जलोह-मणोहर
दीह-समास-पवाहावङ्गिय
५ देसीभासा-उभय-तडुज्जल
अर्थ-वहल-कलोलानिद्विय
एह रामकह-सरि सोहन्ती
पच्छइ^{११} इन्दभूइ-आयरिणं^{१३}
पुणु पवहे^{१५} 'संसाराणं'
१० पुणु 'रविसेणायरिय-पसाणं'^{१७}
पउमिणि-जणणि-गम्भ-संभूणं^{१९}
अइ-तणुएण पईहर-गत्ते

रामकहा-णइं एह कमागय ॥ १
सु-अलङ्कार-छन्द-मच्छोहर ॥ २
सकय-पायय-पुलिणालङ्किय ॥ ३
क वि दुक्कर-घण-सह-सिलायल ॥ ४
आसासय-समर्तूह-परिद्विय ॥ ५
गणहर-देवाहिं^{१०} दिट्ठ वहन्ती ॥ ६
पुणु धम्मेण गुणालङ्करिणं^{१४} ॥ ७
कित्तिहरेण अणुत्तरवाणं^{१६} ॥ ८
१८ बुद्धिणं अवगाहिय कइराणं ॥ ९
मारुएण^{१९} व-अणुराणं^{२१} ॥ १०
छिवरं-णासें पविरल-दन्ते^{२३} ॥ ११

॥ घत्ता ॥

॥ निम्मल-पुण्ण-पवित्त-कह-
॥ 'जेण'^{१४} समाणिज्जन्तएण

कित्तिण आढप्पइ ।
थिर कित्ति विहप्पइ ॥ १२

[३]

बुहयण सयम्भु पइ^१ विण्णवइ
वायरणु कयावि^७ ण जाणियउं
णउं पेच्चाहारहो तत्ति किय
॥ ॥ णउ गिसुअउं सत्त विहत्तियउं^{१५}

मइ^२ सरिसउं अण्णु णाहिं^४ कुकइ ॥ १
णउं वित्ति-सुत्तु वक्खाणियउं ॥ २
णउ संधिहे^{११} उप्परि^{१३} बुद्धि थिय^{१५} ॥ ३
छविहउ समास-पउत्तियउं^{१६} ॥ ४

2. 1 A वद्धमाण°. 2 S णए. 3 S एह. 4 A °पास°. 5 P °मनोहर. 6 PS सुय-
लंकार°. 7 A °सहमच्छोह. 8 S °यहावा°. 9 A अथ°. 10 S °देवह, A °देविहिं. 11 S
संजय°. 12 P इन्दभूअ°. 13 S °आयरियं. 14 PS गुणालंकरियं. 15 P एवहिं, S एवहि.
16 S अणुत्तरवायं. 17 S °पसायं. 18 S बुद्धिइ णियइ जणिय कयराणं. 19 S संभूयं. 20 P
मारुएणव°, S मारुययेव, A मारुणव. 21 SA °अणुरायं. 22 A छिविर°. 23 P
P दत्ते, SA दन्ते. 24 P जइ corrected to जण, S जण.

3. 1 SA पइ. 2 PS मइ. 3 A सरिसउं. 4 P ण्णाहिं, S णाहि, A णत्थि. 5 PS
कयाइ. 6 P न. 7 P जाणियउं, A जाणियउं. 8 A नवि. 9 PA वक्खाणियउं. 10 A णउं.
11 PS संधिण. 12 PS उप्परि. 13 P द्विय, S ठिय. 14 S गिसुयउ, A गिसुयउ.
15 P विहत्तियउ. 16 P °पउत्तियउ, S °उत्तियउ.

[२] १ पर्वतात्. २ नदी. ३ निक्षेपः, व्यासः ४ प्रवाहः ५ तट. ६ तीर्थम्. ७ गौतम-
स्वामिना. ८ कविराजेन स्वयम्भुदेवेण संसारविषये अतीव मीरुणा(?). ९ अनुत्तरवादि(?)ना भट्टारकेण.
१० रविसेणाचार्यप्रसादेन. ११ धर्मार्थकाममोक्षपदार्थैः पूर्णम्. १२ लोकमान्यतादिभिः.

[३] १ हे. २ प्रत्याहारस्य. ३ बहुव्रीहि-कर्मधारय° घट.

छँकारय दस लैयार ण सुय^{१७}
 ण बलावल धाउ णिवार्य-गणु
 णउ णिसुणिउं पँश्च-मँहाय-कवु(?)
 णउ बुज्झिउ पिङ्गल-पँथारुं
 षषसाउ तो वि णउ परिहरमि
 सामण्णं भास छुडु सावडुं
 छुडु होन्तु सुहासिय-वयणाइं
 एहु सज्जण-लोयहो^{१८} किउ विणउ
 जइ एमं विरुसइ को वि खलु

वीसोवसग्ग पँच्चय बहुय^{१९} ॥ ५
 णउ लिङ्ग उँणाइ वँकु वयणु ॥ ६
 णउ भरहु गेउ लक्खणु वि सँहु ॥ ७
 णउ भँम्महँ-दण्डि-अलङ्कारुं ॥ ८
 वरि रँडुवँडु कवु करमि ॥ ९
 छुडु आगम-जुत्ति का वि घडउ ॥ १०
 गामिल्ल-भास-परिहरणाइं ॥ ११
 जं अवुहु पदरिसिउ अप्पणउं ॥ १२
 तहो हत्थुत्थलिउ लेउ^{४०} छलु ॥ १३

॥ प्रत्ता ॥

॥

पिसुणें^{४१} किं^{४२} अब्भत्थिएण
 किं छण-चन्दुं मँहागहेण^{४३}

जसु को वि ण रुच्चइ ।
 कम्पन्तु वि मुच्चइ ॥ १४

[४]

अवहत्थेवि^१ खलयणु णिरवसेसु
 जहिँ^२ पक्क-कलमे^३ कमलिणि णिसण्णं
 जहिँ^४ सुय-पन्तिउ सुपरिट्ठियाउं
 जहिँ^५ उच्छु-वणइं^{११} पवणाहयाइं
 जहिँ^६ णन्दणवणइं^{१२} मणोहराइं
 जहिँ^{१३} फाडिम-वयणइं दाडिमाइं

पहिलउ^१ णिरु वण्णमि मगहदेसु ॥ १
 अलहन्त तरणि^२ थेर वं विसण्णं ॥ २
 णं वणसिरि-मरगय-कण्ठियाउं ॥ ३
 कम्पन्ति व पीलण-भय-गयाइं ॥ ४
 णच्चन्ति व चल-पल्लव-कराइं ॥ ५
 णज्जन्ति^{१६} ताइं णं कइ-मुहाइं ॥ ६

१७ स णया. १८ स बहुया. १९ अ निसुणिउं. २० अ महा जि कावु. २१ अ भरहु. २२ प स लक्खणु छंडु. २३ अ सावु, स कवु. २४ अ पँथारु. २५ प भग्गहं. २६ प स अलंकारु, अ अलंकारु. २७ प स रयडावुत्तु. २८ प स सामाण, अ सामण. २९ प म विहडउ, स महिविडउ. ३० प स किंवि. ३१ प स होन्ति. ३२ प सुहासुह. ३३ प स गामेल्लं. ३४ प इहु, स यहु. ३५ प सज्जण लोयहु, स सज्जणलोयहु. ३६ प अ अप्पणउं. ३७ प स जं. ३८ प स एव. ३९ स तहु. ४० स लेवि. ४१ स पिसुणि. ४२ कं. ४३ प इंदु. ४४ प स महग्गहेण.

४. १ प अवहत्थेवि. २ प लइ वणवि, अ निव्यणमि. ३ प स जहि. ४ प स कलमि, अ कलव. ५ प स णिसण्ण, अ णिसण्ण. ६ स तरणि. ७ स वि. ८ प स विसण्णु. ९ प स सुपरिट्ठिआउ. १० प कण्ठिआउ. ११ प उच्छवणइं, स उच्छवणह. १२ स वणह. १३ स जहि. १४ अ फाडिय. १५ प णज्जन्त. १६ स कइ.

४ षट्कारक, षष्ठी विना. ५ लकारिसंज्ञा-परिभाषादि. ६ प्रादि. ७ वाणवस्यादयः प्रत्ययानि. ८ उदन्ता निपाताः. ९ उणादिवृत्तिः. १० वक्रोक्तिः. ११ एक-द्वि-बहु-वचनानि. १२ कुमारसंभव १, मेघदूत २, रघु ३, किरात ४, माघ ५. १३ प्रस्तारः. १४ ...अलङ्कारा. १५ राजश्रेष्ठिना. १६ राहुणा.

[४] १ अवगण्य, दूरीकृत्य. २ ज्ञायन्ते.

जहिं¹⁷ महयर-यन्तिउ सुन्दराउं¹⁸
जहिं दक्खा-मण्डव परियलन्ति

केयइ¹⁹-केसर-रयं²⁰-धूसराउ ॥ ७
पुणु पन्थियं रस-सलिलइं पियन्ति ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तांहिं तं पट्टणु रायगिहु

धण-कणय-समिद्धउ ।

णं पिहिविणं णव-जोवणए²³

सिरे²⁴ सेहरुं आइद्धउं ॥ ९

[५]

चउ-गोउर-चउ-पायार-वन्तु
णच्चइ व मरुद्धुय-धय-करगु
सूलगं-भिण्णं-देवउलं⁶-सिहरु
१० घुम्मइं व गण्हिं¹⁰ मय-भिम्भलेहिं¹¹
ण्हाइ व ससिकन्त-जलोहरेहिं¹³
पक्खलइ व णेउर-णियलण्हिं¹⁴
किलिकिलइं व सबजणुच्छवेण¹⁶
गायइ वालाविणि¹⁷-मुच्छणेहिं¹⁸

हसइ व मुत्ताहल-धवल-दन्तु ॥ १
धरइ व णिवडन्तउ गयण-मग्गु ॥ २
कणइ व पारावर्यं-सद्-गहिरु ॥ ३
उड्डइ व तुरङ्गहिं¹¹ चञ्चलेहिं¹³ ॥ ४
पणवइ व हार-मेहल-भरेहिं¹³ ॥ ५
विप्फुरइ व कुण्डल-जुयलण्हिं¹⁴ ॥ ६
गज्जइ व मुरव-भेरी-रवेण ॥ ७
पुरवइ¹⁹ व धणं-धण-कञ्जणेहिं¹⁸ ॥ ८

१५

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिवडिय-पण्णेहिं²¹ फोफलेहिं²²

छुह-चुण्णासङ्गे ।

जणं²³-चलणग्ग-विमहिणं

महि रङ्गिय रङ्गे ॥ ९

17 PA जहि. 18 S सुंदराउं. 19 S केयइ. 20 S रइ. 21 P पंथिय. 22 PS तहि
पट्टणु णामें रायगिहु. 23 S "जोवणइ. 24 PS सिरे, A मिर. 25 S आइद्धउ.

5. 1 PS चउगोउरुत्ति. 2 A "वत्त. 3 S मरुद्धुयकरगु. 4 S भूलगं 5 PS
भिण्णु. 6 PS देउल. 7 A जुणइं corrected to क. 8 S पाराइय. 9 A
घुम्मइ. 10 S गण्हि, A गयहिं. 11 S तुरंगहि, A तुरयहिं. 12 PS "जलोयरेहिं.
13 PS "हरेहिं. 14 S "जुयलण्हि, A "जुयलण्हि. 15 A किलिकिलइ corrected
to किलिकि. 16 PS "जणोच्छवेण. 17 PS व आलावणि. 18 S "मुच्छवेणेहिं. 19 P
पुरइ corrected to पुरवइ, S फुरवइ. 20 P धम्म, S घम्म. 21 S "पण्णेहें. 22 P
पोफलेहिं, S फोफलिहिं, A फोफलिहिं. 23 S जल. 24 PS "विमहिण्ण,

३ मुकटं वद्धः (?).

[५] १ [नग]रस्य मुखम्. २ केलसम् (?). ३ श्रेष्ठी इव.

[६]

तहिं^१ सेणिउं^२ णामें णय-णिवासु
किं तिणयणु णं^३ णं विसम-चक्खु
किं दिणयरु णं^४ णं दहणं-सीलु
किं कुञ्जरु णं^५ णं णिच्च-मतु
किं सायरु णं^६ णं खार-णीरु
किं फणिवइ णं^७ णं कूर-भाउ
किं महमहु णं^८ णं कुडिल-वक्कु^९
अणुहरइ पुणु विजइ सो जे^{१०} तासु

उवमिज्जइ णरवइ कवणु तासु ॥ १
किं ससहरु णं^{११} णं एकं-पक्खु ॥ २
किं हेरि णं^{१२} णं कम-मुअणं-लीलु ॥ ३
किं गिरि णं^{१३} णं ववसाय-चत्तु ॥ ४
किं वम्महु णं^{१४} णं हय-सरीरु ॥ ५
किं मारुउ णं^{१५} णं चल-सहाउ ॥ ६
किं सुरवइ णं^{१६} णं सहस-अक्खु^{१७} ॥ ७
वामद्धु^{१८} वं दाहिण-अद्धु जासु ॥ ८

॥ वता ॥

१०

ताव सुरासुर-वाहणेहिं
धीर-जिणिन्दहो^{१३} समसरणुं

गयणङ्गणु छाइउं ।
विउलइरि पराइउ ॥ ९

[७]

परमेसरु पच्छिम-जिणवरिन्दु
णाणुज्जलुं चउ-कल्लण-पिण्डु
चउतीसातिसय-विसुद्ध-गत्तु
पण्णारह-कमलायत्त-पाउ
चउसट्ठि-चामरुद्ध-अमाणुं
थिउं विउलं-महीहरं वद्धमाणुं
पायार तिण्णि चउ गोउराइं^{१३}
उन्निभय चउ माणव-थम्भ जामें

चलणगें चालिय-महिहरिन्दु ॥ १
चउ-कम्म-डहणु कल्लि-काल-दण्डु ॥ २
भुवणत्तय-वल्लहु धवल-छत्तु ॥ ३
अल्लल-फुल्ल-मण्डव-सहाउ ॥ ४
चउ-सुरणिक्काय-संथुवमाणुं ॥ ५
समसरणु वि जसुं जोयणं-पमाणुं ॥ ६
वारह गण वारह मन्दिराइं ॥ ७
तुरमाणे^{१६} केण वि णरेण तामें ॥ ८

२०

6. 1 P तहि. 2 PA सेणिउं. 3 P पक्खु, A इक्कं. 4 A न. 5 A डहणं. 6 P S 'मुयण'. 7 P 'नीह. 8 P सक्खु marginally corrected to सक्खु. 9 A सो वि सक्खु marginally corrected to सहसअक्खु. 10 SA जि. 11 PS अ. 12 SA छाउउ. 13 S 'जिणिंदहु, A जिणिन्द'. 14 A समोसरणु, S समवसरणु. 15 S विउलयरि परायउ.

7. 1 A चलणगुञ्जालियं. 2 P णाणुजल. 3 A 'कम्म'. 4 PS 'रुद्धमाणु, A 'रुद्धमाणु. 5 PS transpose this hemistich and the first hemistich of the next line. 6 S 'संयुत्तमाणु. 7 S थिओ. 8 P विउल, S वउल. 9 A वद्धमाणु. 10 SA missing. 11 S जोयणं. 12 A परिपमाणु. 13 P S गोउराइं. 14 PS जाव. 15 P तुरमाणि. 16 PS ताव.

[६] १ नीतिगृहम्. २ सिंहः

[७] मेरुम्. २ पापम्, तस्य यमदण्डः. ३ शीघ्रम्.

॥ घत्ता ॥

चलण णवेप्पिणु विण्णविउ
‘जं झायहि^{१७} जं ‘संभरहि^{२०}

सेणिउं^{१८} महाराओ^{१९} ।
सो जग-गुरु आओ^{२१} ॥ ९

[८]

१ जण-वयणइ^२ कण्णुप्पलिकेरेवि
गउ पयइ^५ सत्त रोमञ्चियङ्गु
देवाविय लहु आणन्द-भेरि
स-कलत्तु स-पुत्तु स-पिण्डवासु
गउ वन्दण-हत्तिए^३ जिणवरासु
१० समसरणु दिट्ठु हरिसिय-मणेण
पहिलए^{१०} कोट्टए^{११} रिसि-संघु दिट्ठु
तइयए^{१२} अज्जिय^{१३}-गणु साणुराउ
पञ्चमै^{१४} विन्तरिउं^{१५} सुहासिणीउं^{१६}
सत्तमै^{२०} भावण गिवाण साव
१५ णवमए^{२३} जोइस णमिउत्तमङ्ग
एयारहमए^{२६} णरवर णिविट्ठु

सिंहासण-सिहरहो ओयरेवि^४ ॥ १
पुणु महियलै^६ णाविउं उत्तमङ्गु ॥ २
थरहरिय वसुन्धरि जग-जणेरि ॥ ३
स-परियणु स-साहणु सैट्ठहासु ॥ ४
आसण्णीहूउं^७ महीहरासु ॥ ५
परिघेढिउ वारह-विह-गणेण ॥ ६
वीयए^८ कप्पङ्गण-जणु णिविट्ठु ॥ ७
चउथए^{१४} जोइस-वर-अच्छराउ ॥ ८
छट्टए^{१८} पुणु भवण^{१९}-णिवासिणीउ ॥ ९
अट्टमै^{२१} विन्तरं^{२२} संसुद्ध-भाव ॥ १०
दहमए^{२३} कप्पामर पुलइयङ्ग ॥ ११
वारहमए^{२६} तिरिय णमन्त दिट्ठु ॥ १२

॥ घत्ता ॥

दिट्ठु भडारउ वीर-जिणु
तिहुवण^{२४}-मत्थए^{३०} सुह-णिलए

सिंहासणं-संठिउ ।
णं मोक्खु परिट्ठिउ ॥ १३

17 A सेणिउं, 18 PS महाराउ, A महाराउ. 19 S झायहिं. 20 S संभारहिं. 21 PSA जाउ.

8. 1 PS जिणं. A जिण corrected to जण. 2 PS वयणइ. 3 PS कण्णु-प्पले. 4 PS उववरेवि. 5 PSA पयइ. 6 P महियले, S महियलि. 7 P नामिय, S णामिय. 8 P वंदणभत्तिण. 9 P आसण्णीहूअ S आसण्णीहूय. 10 S पहिलइ कोट्टइ. 11 PS ‘जण. 12 PS तइअइ. 13 P अज्जिअ. 14 PS चउथइ, A चाउथण. 15 A missing. 16 P वंतरैउ, S वितरेउ. 17 PS सुहासिणिउ. 18 PS छट्टमि. 19 PS भवणि. 20 PS सत्तमि. 21 PS अट्टमि. 22 PS वंतर. 23 S णवमइ, A णववमइ. 24 P नमिउ. 25 S दहमइ, A दहमइ. 26 S एयारहमइ. 27 S वारहमइ, A वारहमइ. 28 PS किह आसण. 29 P तिहुवण. S तिहुयण. 30 S मत्थइ.

४ आराधयामि (?).

[८] १ अवतीर्णः (?). २ दाक्षीजनः. ३ सानन्दः. ४ सर्वाणि (?).

[९]

सिर-सिहरें^१ चडाविय-करयलगु
'जय णाहें^२ सब-देवाहिदेव
जय तिहुवर्ण^३-सामिय तिविह-छत्त^४
जय केवल-णाणुभिभण^५-देह
जय जाइ-जरा-मरणारि-छेय
जय परम परम्पर वीयराय
जय सब-जीव-कारुण-भाव
पणवेप्पिणु जिणु तग्गय-मणेण

मगहाहिउ पुणु वन्दणहें^६ लगु ॥ १
किय-णाग-णरिन्द-सुरिन्द-सेव ॥ २
अट्टविह-परम-गुण-रिद्धि-पत्त ॥ ३
वम्मह-णिम्महण पणट्ट-णेह ॥ ४
वत्तीस-सुरिन्द-कियाहिसेय ॥ ५
सुर-मउड^७-कोडि-मणि-घिट्ट-पाय ॥ ६
अक्खय अणन्त णहयल^८-सहाव^९ ॥ ७
पुणु पुच्छिउ गोत्तम^{१०}-सामि^{११} तेण ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

'परमेसर पर-सासणेहि^{१३}

सुवइ विवरेरी ।

कहें^{१४} जिण-सासणे^{१५} केम थिय^{१६}

कह राहव-केरी ॥ ९

[१०]

जगें^१ लोएहिं^२ ढंकरिवन्तएहिं^३
जई कुम्म^४ धरियउ धरणि-वीदु
जइ रामहो^५ तिहुअणु^६ उवरे^७ माइ
अणु वि खरदूसण^८-समरे^९ देव
किह^{१०} तियमइ^{११}-कारणे^{१२} कविवरेण^{१३}
किह वाणर गिरिवर उवहन्ति
किह रावणु^{१४} दह-मुहु वीस-हत्थु
वरिसद्धु सुअइ^{१५} किह कुम्भयणु

उप्पाइउ भन्तिउ^{१६} भन्तएहिं^{१७} ॥ १
तो कुम्मु पडन्तउ केण गीदु ॥ २
तो रावणु कहिं^{१८} तिय लेवि जाइ ॥ ३
पहु जुज्झइ^{१९} सुज्झइ भिच्चु केव^{२०} ॥ ४
घाइज्झइ वालि^{२१} सहोयरेण ॥ ५
वन्धेवि^{२२} मयरहरु समुत्तरन्ति ॥ ६
अमराहिव-भुव-वन्धण-समत्थु ॥ ७
महिसा-कोडिहि^{२३} मि ण धाई^{२४} अणु ॥ ८

9. 1 PS सिरि सिहरि. 2 P वंदणहि, S वंदणहिं. 3 P नाह. 4 SA तिहुवण.
5 P °छत्त. 6 P °णाणुभिण्ण°. 7 S जय वम्महणिम्महणट्टणेह. 8 PS °मउडि.
9 S णहयलि. 10 PS °सभाव. 11 P गउत्तम, S गउत्तमु. 12 A सामिएण.
13 PS °सासणेहि, A सासणिहिं. 14 P SA कहि. 15 A °सासणि. 16 P
डिआ, S डिआ.

10. 1 PS जग. 2 S भंति. 3 PS भंतिएहिं. 4 PS जय. 5 PS कुम्म.
6 SA तिहुयण. 7 P उवरि, A उयरि. 8 PSA कहि. 9 S जाइ. 10 P खरदूसण.
11 P सेणि, S सरिस. A समरि. 12 P जुज्झइ. 13 PS केम. 14 PS कह.
15 A तीमइ. 16 S कारणि. 17 A कइवरेण. 18 S वाले. 19 SA वंधेवि. 20 P रामण.
21 PS सुयइ. 22 SA कोडिहिं मि. 23 PS चरइ.

[१०] १ द्योक्तियुक्तः. २ आन्तयः. ३ संशययुक्तचित्तः. ४ धृतः, व्याप्तः. ५ रामाव-
तार-विष्णोः. ६ रामः. ७ स्त्रीनिमित्त. ८ सुग्रीवेन. ९ अभिलषणशीलः.

पड० चरि० २

॥ घत्ता ॥

जे^{२४} परिसेसिउ दहवयण पर-णारीहि^{२५} संमणुं ।
 सो^{२७} मन्दोवरि^{२८} जणाणि-सम किह लेइ विहीसणु' ॥ ९

[११]

१ तं निसुणेंवि^१ वुच्चइ गणहरेण सुणें^२ सेणिय किं बहु-वित्थरेण ॥ १
 पहिलउ आयासुं^३ अणन्तुं^४ साउ णिरवेक्खुं^५ णिरञ्जणुं^६ पलय-भाउ ॥ २
 तइलोकु परिट्ठिउं^७ मज्झे^८ तासु चउदह रज्जुयं^९ आयासु जासुं ॥ ३
 तेत्थुं^{१०} वि झलरि-मज्झाणुमाणु थिउ तिरियं-लोउ रज्जुयं^{११} पमाणु ॥ ४
 तहिं^{१२} जम्बूदीउं^{१३} महा-पहाणु वित्थरेणं^{१४} लक्खुं^{१५} जोयण-पमाणु ॥ ५
 ॥ चउ-खेत्त-चउदहं-सरि^{१६} णिवासु छविहं-कुलपव्वय-तडं^{१७} पयासु ॥ ६
 तासु वि अब्भन्तरे^{१८} कणय-सेलु णवणवइ-उवरे^{१९} सहसेकं-मूलु ॥ ७
 तहो^{२०} दाहिण-भाणं^{२१} भरहु थकु छक्खण्डालङ्किउ एक्कं-वकु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तहिं^{२०} ओसप्पि^{२१} णि-काले^{२२} गए^{२३} कप्पयरुच्छण्णा ।
 ॥ चउदहं-रयणविसेस जिहं^{२४} कुलयर-उप्पण्णा ॥ ९

[१२]

पहिलउ पेहु पडिसुइं^१ सुयवन्तउ वीयउ सम्मइं^२ सम्मइवन्तउ ॥ १
 तइयउं^३ खेमङ्करु खेमङ्करु चउथउ खेमन्धरु रणे^४ दुद्धरु ॥ २
 पञ्चमु सीमङ्करु दीहर-करु छट्टउ सीमन्धरु धरणीधरु ॥ ३

24 PSA जं. 25 PS णारीहि. 26 A सणु marginally corrected to समीहणु.
 27 PS सा. 28 A मंदोवरि.

11. 1 S निसुणिवि, A निसुणिवि. 2 PSA सुणि. 3 S आयास. 4 PS अणंत.
 5 निरवेक्खु. 6 S णिरजणु. 7 A परिट्ठिउ. 8 PSA मज्झि. 9 S रज्जु, A रज्जुय. 10 S
 यासु. 11 P तेत्थ, S तित्थ. 12 P तिरिलोय, S तिरियलोय. 13 S रज्जुय. 14 PSA
 तहि. 15 PS जंबूदीव. 16 S पमाणु. 17 P वित्थरिण. 18 S लक्ख. 19 P चउदह.
 20 P सर. 21 A वि superscribed between छविह कुल°. 22 S तलु, A तलु
 with marks of deletion. 23 S अब्भन्तर, A अभन्तरि. 24 PS उअरि. 25 S
 सहसिकु. 26 S तहु. 27 S भाएहिं, A भासें. 28 PA छखंडा°. 29 P एक्कु, A एक्.
 30 PS तहि. 31 PS अवच्छप्पिणि. 32 P काले, S कोलं. A कालि. 33 PS गय.
 34 P रुच्छण्णा, S रुच्छण्णो. 35 P चउदह. 36 PS जिम. 37 PS उप्पण्णो.

12. 1 A पडिसुइ पडिसुइगत्तउ; marginally 'वहु सुयवन्तउ' पाठे. 2 P पडिसुइ.
 3 S सुम्मइ. 4 S सम्मइवन्तउ. 5 P तइअउ. 6 PS रणि.

[११] १ सर्वगतः. २ कर्तुरहितः. ३ परिणामी. ४ ऊर्द्ध. ५ भरतैरावतौ विदेहौ द्वौ
 एवं चतुःक्षेत्रस्थ.

सत्तमु चारु^१-चक्खु चक्खुभउं
सहसा चन्द-दिवायर-दंसणे
'अहो परमेसर कुलयर-सारा
तं णिसुणेवि णराहिउ घोसइ
पुव-विदेहें^{१६} तिलोआणन्दें^{१७}

तासु कालें उप्पज्जइ विम्भउ ॥ ४
सयलु वि जणु आसङ्किउ णिय-मणें^{१०} ॥ ५
कोउहलु^{११} महु एउ भडारा^{१२} ॥ ६
'कम्म^{१३}-भूमि लइ एवहि^{१४} होसइ^{१५} ॥ ७
कहिउ आसि महु परम-जिणिन्दें^{१९} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णव-सञ्चारुण-पल्लवहो
आयइ चन्द-सूर-फलइ^{२३}

तारायण-पुष्फहो^{२१} ।
अवसप्पिणि-रुक्खहो^{२२} ॥ ९

[१३]

पुणु जाउ जसुम्भउ अतुल-थामु
पुणु साहिचन्दुं चन्दाहि जाउ
तहो णाहिहें^१ पच्छिम-कुलयरामु
चन्दहो रोहिणि व मणोहिराम
सा णिरलङ्कार जि चारु-गत्त
तहें णिय-लायणु जें^{१०} दिण्ण-सोहु
पासेय-फुलिङ्गावलि जें^{१३} चारु
लोयण जि सहायें दल-विसाल

पुणु विमलवाहणुच्छलिय-णामु ॥ १
मरुएउ पसेणइ णाहिराउं ॥ २
मरुएवि सइ^३ व पुरन्दरामु ॥ ३
कन्दप्पहो रइ व पसण्ण-णाम ॥ ४
आहरण-रिद्धि पर भार-मेत्तं ॥ ५
मलु केवलु पर कुङ्कुम-रसोहु ॥ ६
पर गरुयउ मोत्तिय-हार^{१४} भारु ॥ ७
आडम्बरु^{१५} पर कन्दोद-माल ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कमलासाए^{१६} भमन्तएण
मुहलीह्वयउं कम-जुयलु

अलि-वलणं^{१७} मन्दें ।
किं णेउर-सहें ॥ ९

२०

7 P चारु°. 8 PS चक्खुभउ. 9 S दिवायरं दसणे. 10 PS °मणि. 11 S कोओहलु, A कोउहलु. 12 A इउ काइ भडारा. 13 A कम्म°. 14 PS एवहि. 15 S घोसइ. 16 S °विदेहि. 17 SA तिलोया°. 18 P महुं. 19 P °जिणेंदें, A जिणिंदे. 20 S नव°. 21 PS °पुष्फहो. 22 P °फलइ. 23 P °रुक्खहे, S रुक्खहें.

13. 1 P °थाउं. 2 S °णाउं. 3 P साहिचंद. 4 P पसेणे. 5 S णाहेराउ. 6 PS णाहिहि. 7 P सइ न्व. 8 P भारमत्त, S भावमित्त. 9 PS जि. 10 P दिण्णु, S missing. 11 P पासेव. 12 A पुडिगा° corrected marginally to पुडिगा°. 13 S जि. 14 PS °हार. 15 S आडंबर. 16 P कमलासाइ. 17 PS अलिउलए, A अलिवलणं, with the Anusvāra of °णं rubbed out. 18 P °हुयउं. 19 P नेउर°.

[१४]

तो ऐत्यन्तरें माणव-वेसैं
ससि-वयणिउं कन्दोद-दलच्छिउं
सम्परिवारउ दुक्कउ तेत्तहें^१
का वि विणोउ किं पि उप्पायइ
का वि देइ तम्बोलुं स-हत्थें^२
पाडइ का वि चमरु कर्म धोवई^३
उक्खयें-खग्ग का वि परिरक्खई^४
का वि जक्खकहमेण पसाहइ

॥

वर-पलङ्कें^५ पसुत्तियँ^६
तीस पक्ख पहु-पङ्गणयें

आइउं देविउं इन्दाएसैं^७ ॥ १
कित्ति-वुद्धि-सिरि-हिरि-दिहि-लच्छिउ ॥ २
सा मरुएवि भडारी जेतहें^८ ॥ ३
पढइ पणच्चइ गायइ वायई ॥ ४
सत्वाहरणुं का वि सहुँ^९ वत्थें^{१०} ॥ ५
का वि समुज्जलु दप्पणु ढोवई ॥ ६
का वि किं पि अक्खाणउ अक्खइ ॥ ७
का वि सरीरु ताहें^{११} संवाहइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

भुविणावलि^{१२} दिट्ठी ।
वसुहार वरिट्ठी ॥ ९

[१५]

दीसइ मयगलु मय-गिल्ल-गण्डु
दीसइ पञ्चमुहुं पईहरच्छि
दीसइ गन्धुकडं-कुसुम-दामु
दीसइ दिणयरु कर-पज्जलन्तु
दीसइ जल-मज्जल-कलसुं वण्णुं
दीसइ जलणिहि गज्जिय-जलोहु
दीसइ विमाणु घण्टालि-मुहलु
दीसइ मणि-णियरु परिप्फुरन्तु

॥

दीसइ वसहुक्खयं-कमल-सण्डु ॥ १
दीसइ णव-कमलारूढ लच्छि ॥ २
दीसइ छण-यन्दुं मणोहिरामु ॥ ३
दीसइ झस-जुयलु परिब्भमन्तु ॥ ४
दीसइ कमलायरु कमल-छण्णु ॥ ५
दीसइ सिंहासणु दिण्ण-सोहु ॥ ६
दीसइ णागालउं सब्बुं धवलु ॥ ७
दीसइ धूमज्जउ धगधगन्तु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय सुविणावलि^{१३} सुन्दरिणें
गम्पिणु णाहि-णराहिवहों

मरुदेविणें^{१४} दीसइ ।
सुविहाणयें^{१५} सीसइ ॥ ९

14. 1 P S इत्यन्तरि. 2 S आउ. 3 S. missing. 4 P इंदोएसि. 5 P S ससिवयणइ, A ससिवयणिउं. 6 S कंदुजललच्छिउ. 7 P तेवहि, S तेत्तहि. 8 P जेतहि, S जेतहि. 9 S रूपइ. 10 P S तंमोलु. 11 S सत्वाहरण, 12 P S सहु. 13 S वत्थे. 14 P कैय, S पय. 15 P विरवइ. 16 A ढोयइ. 17 P उक्खय. 18 P S परिरक्खइ. 19 A अक्खाणउं अक्खइ. 20 S क. 21 P S देविहे. 22 P S पलंक. 23 P पसुत्तियइ, S पसुत्तियइ. 24 A सुइणावलि.

15. 1 P गिल्लु. 2 S वसहुक्खय, A वसहु उक्खय. 3 P पंचमुहुं, A पंचमुह. 4 P S गंधकुडु. 5 P इंदु. 6 P परिभमंतु, A परिभमंतु. 7 S कलस. 8 P corrected to वत्तु. 9 S छत्तु. 10 P नागालउं. 11 A सब्ब. 12 P परिफुरंतु. 13 P S धयधयंतु. 14 A सिविणावलि. 15 P S मरुएविण. 16 A दीसइ. 17 P S सुविहाणइ, A सुविहाणइ.

[१६]

तेण वि विहसेविणु एमं वुत्तु 'तउ होसइ तिहुअणं-तिलउ पुत्तु ॥ १
जसु मेरु-महागिरि-ण्हवणवीडु गह-मण्डउ महिहरं-खम्भ-गीडु ॥ २
जसु मङ्गल कलसं महा-समुद्द मज्जणयं-काले^८ वत्तीस इन्द' ॥ ३
तहो दिवसहो लगेवि अद्दु वरिसु गिवाण पवरिसिय रयण-वरिसु ॥ ४
लहु णाहि-णरिन्दहो^९ तणयं गेहु अवइणुं भडारउ णाण-देहु ॥ ५
थिउ गब्भभिन्तरे^{१०} जिणवरिन्दु णव-णलिणि-पत्ते^{१४} णं सलिल-विन्दु ॥ ६
वसुहार पवरिसिय पुणु वि ताम अणु वि अट्टारह पक्ख जाम ॥ ७
जिण-सूरु समुट्ठिउ तेय-पिण्डु वोहन्तु भव-जण-कमल-सण्डु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

॥

मोहन्धारे^{१६}-विणासयरु केवल-किरणायरु ।
उड्ड भडारउ रिसह-जिण संइ^{१६} भुवण-दिवायरु ॥ ९

* * * *

इय एत्थं पउमचरिए धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
'जिण-जम्मुप्पत्ति' इमं^{१८} पढमं चिय साहियं^{१९} पढं ॥ १० ॥

*

[२. विईओ संधि]

जगं-गुरु पुण्ण-पवित्तु तइलोकहो मङ्गलगारउ ।
सहसा णेवि सुरेहिं^३ मेरुहिं^४ अहिसित्तु भडारउ ॥ १

[१]

उप्पण्णए तिहुअण-परमेसरे अट्टोत्तर-सहास-लक्खण-धरे ॥ १
भावण-भवणेहिं^५ सङ्ग पवजिय णं णव-पाउसें^६ णवं घण गजिय ॥ २
विन्तरं-भवणेहिं^{१०} पडह-सहासइं^{१०} दसं-दिसिवह-णिगयं^{११}-णिगोसइं^{१३} ॥ ३

16. 1 P S विहसेविणु. 2 P S एव. 3 SA तिहुअण°. 4 P ण्हवणपीडु. PSA महीहर. 6 P कलसु. 7 P मज्जणण, S मज्जणइ. 8 S कालि. 9 णारेदहु. 10 S तणइ. 11 A गेहि corrected to गेहु. 12 A अवयणु. 13 P गढभन्तरे, S गढभन्तरे. 14 PSA पत्ति. 15 A मोहंधारे. 16 P णं सइ, S णं सह, A सह. 17 S इत्थ. 18 S missing. 19 A साहियं.

1. 1 S जय. 2 S मंगलगारउ. 3 P S सुरेहि. 4 P A मेरुहि. 5 A भवणिहिं. 6 P पावसे, S पाउस. 7 P ण. 8 P वेंतर°. 9 S भवणेहि. 10 P S सहासइ. 11 S दश°. 12 S णिगय°. 13 P णिवोसइं, S णिगोसइ.

जोइस-भवणन्तरहि¹⁴ अहिड्डिय¹⁵
 कप्पामर-भवणहि¹⁶ जय-घण्टउ
 आसण-कम्पु जाउ अमरिन्दहो¹⁷
 चडिउ तुरन्तु सक्कु अइरावए¹⁸
 मेरु-सिहरि-सण्णिह-कुम्भ-त्थलें¹⁹

सुरवइ दस-सय-णेत्तु²⁰
 विहसिय-कोमल-कमलु²¹

भीसण²²-सीहि²³णिणाय समुट्टिय²⁴ ॥ ४
 सइ²⁵ जि गरुअ-टङ्कार-विसट्टउ ॥ ५
 जाणेवि²⁶ जम्मुप्पत्ति जिणिन्दहो²⁷ ॥ ६
 कण्ण-चमर-उड्डाविय-छप्पए ॥ ७
 मय-सरि-सोत्त-सित्त-गण्ड-त्थलें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

रेहइ आरूढउ गयवरें ।
 कमलायरु णाइ²⁸ महीहरें ॥ ९

[२]

अमर-राउ संचल्लिउ जावैहि¹
 पट्टणु चउ-गोउर-संपुण्णउ
 दीहिय-मढ-विहार-देवउल्लेहि²
 कच्छाराम-सीम-उज्जाणेहि³
 लहु सक्केय-णयरि किय जक्खें
 पीण-पओहराए⁴ ससि-सोमए⁵
 सब-जणहो उवसोवणि देप्पिणु
 णिउ तिहुअण⁶-परमेसरु तेत्तहें⁷

धणए⁸ किउ कञ्चणमउ तावैहि⁹ ॥ १
 सत्तहि¹⁰ पायारेहि¹¹ रवणउ ॥ २
 सर-पोक्खरिणि¹²-तलाएहि¹³ विउल्लेहि¹⁴ ॥ ३
 कञ्चण-तोरणेहि¹⁵ अपमाणेहि¹⁶ ॥ ४
 परियञ्चिय ति-वार सहसक्खें ॥ ५
 इन्द-महाएविए पउलोमए ॥ ६
 अगए¹⁷ माया-वालु थवेप्पिणु ॥ ७
 सप्परिवारु¹⁸ पुरन्दरु¹⁹ जेत्तहें²⁰ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

झत्ति सुरेहि²⁵ विमुक्क
 भत्तिए अच्चण²⁶-जोगु²⁷

चरणोवरि दिट्ठि विसाली²⁸ ।
 णावइ णीलुप्पल-माली ॥ ९

14 SA भवणन्तरहि. 15 PA अहिड्डिअ, S अहिड्डिया. 16 S भीसणि. 17 S सिंह°. 18 S समुट्टिया, A समुट्टिअ. 19 S भवणहें. 20 P सइ. 21 S गरुय. 22 S अमरेंदहो. 23 SA जाणिवि. 24 P जिणंदहो. 25 PS °सिरि°. 26 P °नेत्तु. 27 P विहसिअ°. 28 A °कलु. 29 PA णाइ.

2. 1 P जवेहि, A जाविहि. 2 S धणयं. 3 P तावेहि, S ताविहि. 4 P संपुण्णउं, A संपुण्णउं. 5 PS सत्तहि. 6 P पायारेहि, S पायारेहि. 7 P रवणउं, A रवणउं. 8 PS देवउल्लेहि, A देवउल्लेहि. 9 P पोक्खरिणि, S पोपरिणि. 10 P तलायहि, S तलायहि. 11 PS विउल्लेहि, A विउल्लेहि. 12 S तोरणेहि. 13 P अपमाणहि. 14 A साक्केय°. 15 P परिअञ्चिय. 16 P पउहराए. 17 S °सोमइ. 18 S अगइ. 19 A ठवेप्पिणु. 20 SA तिहुयण. 21 P तेत्तहि. 22 P सप्परिवारु, S सप्परवगु. 23 P पुरंदहो. 24 S जेत्तहि. 25 S सुरेहि. 26 P विसाल. 27 P अच्चण°. 28 A °जोगु corrected to °जोगु. 29 PA °माल.

[१] १ हर्षित.

[२] १ अयोध्यानगरी.

[३]

वाल-कमल-दल-कोमल-वाहउ^१
सुरवङ्गाऽरुण-वाल-दिवायरु
सत्तहिं^२ जोयण-सयहिं^३ तहिंतिउं^४
उप्परि दस-जोयणोहिं^५ दिवायरु
पुणु चऊहिं^६ णक्खत्तहं पन्तिउं^७
असुर-मन्ति^८ तिहिं^९ तिहिं संवच्छरु
अट्टाणवइ सहास कमेप्पिणुं
पण्डु-सिलोवरि सुरवर-सारउ

अक्के^१ चडाविउं तिहुअण-णाहउं^२ ॥ १
संचालिउ तं मेरु-महीहरु ॥ २
सण्णवइहिं^३ तारायण-पन्तिउ ॥ ३
पुणु असीहिं^४ लक्खिज्जइ ससहरु ॥ ४
बुह-मण्डलु वि चऊहिं^५ तहिंतिउं^६ ॥ ५
तिहिं^७ अङ्गारउ तिहिं जि सणिच्छरु ॥ ६
अण्णु वि जोयण-सउ लङ्गेप्पिणु ॥ ७
लहु सिंहासणें^८ ठविउ भडारउ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

१०

णावई^१ सिरेंण लएवि
'एहउ तिहुअण-णाहुं

मन्दरु दरिसावई^२ लोयहों ।
किं होइ ण होइ व जोयहों' ॥ ९'

[४]

णहवणारम्भ-भेरि अप्फालिय
पूरिय धवल सङ्ग किउ कलयलु
केहि^१ मि आढत्तई^२ गयाइ मि^३
केहि मि^४ वाइउं वज्जु मणोहरु
केहि^५ मि उवेलिउं भरहुत्तउं^६
केहि^७ मि उब्भिमाइं धय-चिन्धई^८
केहि^९ मि लइयउ मालइ-मालउ
केहि^{१०} मि वेणु केहिं^{११} वर-वीणउं

पडहाऽमर-किङ्कर-कर-ताडिय ॥ १
'केहि^२ मि घोसिउ चउविहु मङ्गलु ॥ २
सरगय-पयगय-तालगयाइ मि^३ ॥ ३
वारह-तालउ सोलहं-अक्खरु ॥ ४
णव-रस-अट्ट-भाव-संजुत्तउ ॥ ५
केहि मि गुरु-थोत्तई^६ पारद्धई^७ ॥ ६
परिमल-वहलउ भसल-वमालउं^८ ॥ ७
केहि मि 'तिसरियाउ सर-लीणउं' ॥ ८

२०

३. १ A °वाहु. २ S अकि. ३ PS चडाविवि. ४ A तिहुयणणाहु. ५ A अरणें. ६ PS ७ P सयहि, S सय. ८ P S तहिंतिउ, A तहिंतिउ. ९ P पुणु सणवइ, सत्तहि. S सण्णावई. १० P °जोयणहिं, S जोयणिहि. ११ S असीहि. १२ P चउह, S चउदइमि. १३ P पत्तिउ. १४ P चऊहुं, S चऊहु. १५ PS तहंतिउ, A तहिंतिउं. १६ P मत्ति. १७ PS तिहि. १८ P कमेप्पिणु. १९ S सिंहासणि. २० P नावइ. २१ S दरसावइ. २२ S A तिहुयण. २३ ण्णाहुं.

४. १ PS पूरिअ. २ A घोसिउ चउपयारु जिणमंगलु. ३ A केहिं. ४ P A केहिं. ५ P अढत्तइ. ६ PS गयाइं, A गयाइं मि. ७ PS गयाइं, A गयाइं मि. ८ A केहि वि. ९ PS A वायउ. १० PS वज्ज. ११ S वारहि. १२ P सोलहि, S सोलहिं. १३ PS उव्वेलिउ. १४ P भरहुत्तउं. १५ S °चिन्धइ. १६ PS पारद्धइ. १७ A °वमालउं. १८ A वि. १९ PS केहि, A कहिं वि. २० P वेपीरवीणउ, A वरवीणउ. २१ P A °लीणउं.

[३] १ शुक्रः. २ बृहस्पति. ३ मङ्गल. ४ द्वाशीनां पूज्यः.

[४] १ वीणा. २ कृतम्.

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं परियाणिउं जेहिं
तिहुअणं-सामि भणेवि

२८ तं तेहिं सहुं विण्णासिउ ।
णियं-णिय-विण्णाणुं पयासिउ ॥ ९

[५]

५ पहिलउ कलसु लइउं अमरिन्दें^१
तइयउं सरहसेण जमराए^२
पञ्चमु वरुणें समरें^३ समत्थें
सत्तमउं^४ वि^५ कुवेर^६-अहिहाणें
णवमउ संभाविउं धरणिन्दें^७
११ अण्ण कलस उच्चाइयं^८ अण्णेहिं^९
सुरवर-वेळि अछिण्णं^{१०} रएप्पिणु
खीर^{११}-महण्णवें खीरु^{१२} भरेप्पिणु

वीयउं हुअवहेण साणन्दें^५ ॥ १
चउथउं गेरिय-देवें आएं ॥ २
छट्टउ मारुएण सइ^{११} हत्थें ॥ ३
अट्टमु कलसु लइउं ईसाणें ॥ ४
दसमउं कलसु लइज्जइ चन्दें ५
लक्ख-कोडि-अक्खोहणि-गण्णेहिं^{२१} ॥ ६
चत्तारि वि समुह लद्धेप्पिणु ॥ ७
अण्णहो अण्ण समप्पइ लेप्पिणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ णहविउ एम सुरेहिं^{२५}
णं णव-पाउस-कालें

वहु-मङ्गल-कलसेहिं^{२६} जिणवर ।
मेहेहिं^{२७} अहिसित्तु महीहरु^{२८} ॥ ९

[६]

मङ्गल-कलसेहिं^१ सुरवर-सारउ
तो^२ एत्थन्तरें^३ हय-पडिवक्खें
कण्ण-जुअलु जग-णाहहो विज्जइ
२१ सेहरु सीसे^{१०} हारु वच्छत्थलें

जय-जय-सहे^२ णहविउं भडारउ ॥ १
गेण्हेवि^६ वज्ज-सूइ सहसक्खें ॥ २
कुण्डल-जुअलुं ज्झत्ति आइज्जइ ॥ ३
करें^{११} कङ्कणुं कडिसुत्तउ कडियलें^{१३} ॥ ४

२२ P परिआणिउं, A परियाणिउं. २३ P तत्तेहि, S तत्तहि, A तं तहिं. २४ S सहु. २५ S A तिहुयण. २६ P णिअ. २७ S °विणाणु.

५. १ S कियउ, A लयउ. २ S अमरेंदें, A अमरिदें. ३ P वीअउ. ४ A हुयवहेण. ५ PS आणंदें, A साणंदें. ६ P तइअउ. ७ P सरहसेणु. ८ S जमराए. ९ P चउथअउ. १० PS समरं, A समरि. ११ SA सइ. १२ PA सत्तमउं. १३ PS missing. १४ P कुवेरं. १५ PSA लयउ. १६ P संभासिउ. १७ S धरणेंदें. १८ S दसमउ, A दसमउं. १९ P उच्चाइअ. २० S अण्णेहि, A अक्कहिं. २१ A गण्णहिं. २२ PSA अछिण्ण. २३ P कखीर°. २४ S खीर. २५ PS सुरेहि. २६ S कलसहि, A कलसहिं. २७ S मेहेहि. २८ S भडारउ.

६. १ P °कलसहिं, S कलसहि. २ S सइहिं. ३ S णहवि. ४ S भो. ५ P इत्थंतरि, S एत्थंतरि. ६ P गेण्हिवि, S गिण्हिवि, A गेण्हिवि. ७ SA °जुयलु. ८ S °जुयलु, A °जुवलु. ९ P आइज्जइ. १० S सीसे. ११ S करिं. १२ PS कङ्कण. १३ S करिअले.

[६] १ परिधीयते.

तिहुअण-तिलयहो¹⁴ तिलउ थवन्ते¹⁵ मणे¹⁶ आसङ्किउ दससयणेत्ते ॥ ५
 पुणु आढत्त जिणिन्दहो वन्दण¹⁷ 'जय तिहुअण¹⁸-गुरु णयणाणन्दण ॥ ६
 जय देवाहिदेव परमप्पय¹⁹ जय तियसिन्द²⁰-विन्द²¹-वन्दिय-पय ॥ ७
 जय णह-मणि-किरणोह-पसारण तरुण-त्तरणि-कर-णियर-णिवारण ॥ ८
 जय-णमिण्हिं णमियं पणविज्जहि²² अरुहुं वुत्तु पुणुं कहो उवमिज्जहि²³ ॥ ९ '

॥ वत्ता ॥

जग²⁴-गुरु पुणुं²⁵-पवित्तु तिहुअणहो²⁶ मणोरह²⁷-गारा ।
 भवे भवे²⁸ अम्हहुं²⁹ देज्ज³⁰ जिण गुण-सम्पत्ति भडारा' ॥ १०

[७]

णाय-गरामर-णयणाणन्दहो वन्दण-हत्ति करन्तहो इन्दहो ॥ १ ॥
 रूवालोयणे रूवासत्तइ³ तित्ति ण जन्ति पुरन्दर-णेत्तइ⁴ ॥ २
 जहि⁵ णिवडियइ⁶ ताहि⁷ जे⁸ पङ्कुत्तइ⁹ दुवल-ढोरइ¹⁰ पङ्के¹¹ व खुत्तइ¹² ॥ ३
 वामकरङ्कुड¹³ णिहारि¹⁴ वालहो तेत्थुं अमिउ संचारि¹⁵ ॥ ४
 पुणु वि¹⁶ पडिवाउ मयण-वियारउ¹⁷ गम्पि अउज्झह¹⁸ थविउ भडारउ¹⁹ ॥ ५
 सूर²⁰ मेरु-गिरि व परियच्चिउ पुणु दस-मय कर करि²¹ पणच्चिउ ॥ ६ ॥
 सालङ्कार स-दोर²² स-णेउरु सच्छरु संपपरिवारन्तेउरु ॥ ७
 जणणिं जं²³ जि दिट्ठु अहिसित्तउ रिसहु भणेवि²⁴ पुणु रिसहु जे वुत्तउ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

कालं गलन्तए णाहुं णिय-देह-रिद्धि परियहुइ²⁵ ।
 विवरिज्जन्तु कइहि²⁶ वायरणु गन्थु जिह²⁷ वहुइ²⁸ ॥ ९

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14 SA तिहुयणतिलयहु. 15 A हवन्ते. 16 PS मणि. 17 वंदण. 18 SA तिहुयण.
 19 S परमप्पया. 20 PS तियसिंद. 21 S विंदवदिय, A विंदविदिय. 22 PS णमिज,
 A नविय. 23 P पणविज्जहि, S पणमिज्जइ. 24 PS अरुह. 25 S पुण. 26 PSA उवमिज्जहि.
 27 SA जय. 28 P पुणु. 29 PS तुहु अणहो. 30 PS मणोरह. 31 S भवि मवि.
 32 PS अम्हहं. 33 S देज्जि, A दिज्ज.

7. 1 P वंदन. 2 SA रूवासत्तइ. 3 S जाइ. 4 PS जहि. 5 P णिवडिअइ. 6 PS
 ताहि. 7 S जि. 8 A पङ्कुत्तइ. 9 PS ढोरि व 10 A पङ्कि. 11 S पुत्तइ. 12 P वामकरगु-
 ट्ठए, S वामकरगुडण. 13 SA णिहारि. 14 A अमिउं तिथु. 15 SA संचारि. 16 PS
 पडिवारउ. 17 P विधारउ, A वियारउ. 18 S अउज्झहि. 19 A भडारउ. 20 PS सूरि.
 21 PS मेरु जेम पडिअचिउ. 22 A करि. 23 PS सडोर. 24 P सप्परिवार अंतेउरु, S
 सपरिवार अंतेउरु. 25 S missing. 26 S मणि. 27 PS जि. 28 PS गह. 29 S परिय-
 इइ, A आयइइ. 30 S कइहि. 31 P S जिम. 32 S वहुइ.

[७] १ प्रगुप्तानि. २ मुखं उद्देलयित्वा. ३ धर्मवन्तो (?) विचार्य.
 पठ० चरि० ३

[८]

अमर-कुमारेंहि^१ सहुँ कीलन्तहों^२
 एक-दिवसें^३ गय पय कूवारें
 जाहें^४ पसाएं^५ अम्हे^६ धण्णा
 एवहिं^७ को उवाउ जीवेवए^८
 तं णिसुणेंवि वयणु जग-सारउ
 अण्णहुँ^९ असि मसि किसि वाणिज्जउ
 कइहिं दिणेंहि^{१०} परिणाविउं देविउ
 सउ पुत्तहुँ^{११} उप्पण्णु पहाणहँ^{१२}

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पुवहँ^{१३} लक्ख तिसट्ठि
 चिन्ता मणें^{१४} उप्पण्ण

पुवहुँ^{१५} वीस लक्ख लङ्घन्तहों^{१६} ॥ १
 'देवदेव मुअं भुक्खा-मारें'^{१७} ॥ २
 ते कप्पयरुं सव्व उच्छण्णा^{१८} ॥ ३
 भोयणें खाणें^{१९} पाणें परिहेवए^{२०} ॥ ४
 सयल-कलउ दक्खवइ भडारउ ॥ ५
 अण्णहुँ^{२१} विविह-पयारउ विज्जउं ॥ ६
 णन्द-सुणन्दाइउं सिय-सेविउ ॥ ७
 भरह-वाहुवलि-अणुहरमाणहँ^{२२} ॥ ८

॥ घटा ॥

गय रज्जु करन्तहों जावेंहिं^{२३} ।
 सुरवइ-महरायहों तावेंहिं^{२४} ॥ ९

[९]

तिहुअण-जण-मण-णयण-पियारउ
 मणें^{२५} चिन्ताविउ दससयलोयणु
 जेण करइ सुहि-सत्त-हियत्तणु
 जेण सीलु वउ णियमु ण णासइ
 एम वियप्पेवि^{२६} लण-चन्दाणण
 'तिहुअण-गुरुहें जाहि ओलग्गए'^{२७}
 तं आएसु लहेंवि^{२८} गय तेत्तहें^{२९}
 पाउज्जिएहिं^{३०} पेउज्जिउ तक्खणें

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भोयासत्तउं णिएवि^{३१} भडारउ ॥ १
 'करमि किं पि वइरायहों कारण ॥ २
 जेण पवत्तइ तित्थ-पवत्तणु ॥ ३
 जेण अहिंसा-धम्म पयासइ'^{३२} ॥ ४
 पुण्णाउस कोक्किय^{३३} णीलज्जण ॥ ५
 णट्टारम्भ पदरिसहि अग्गए'^{३४} ॥ ६
 थिउ अत्थाणें^{३५} भडारउ जेत्तहें^{३६} ॥ ७
 गेउ वज्जु जं वुत्तउ लक्खणें ॥ ८

8. 1 P कुमारहिं, S कुमारें. 2 S कीलंतहु. 3 P पुवहु, S पुवह, A पुवहं 4 S लंघंतहु. 5 P °दिवसि. 6 PS सुय. 7 S °वारें. 8 S जाह. 9 S पसायं, A पसाइं. 10 A अम्हइं. 11 A कप्पयर. 12 A उच्छण्णा. 13 PS एवहि. 14 P जीवेवउ. 15 A खाणि पाणि. 16 SA अण्णहु. 17 S अण्णहु, A अण्णहं. 18 S वि विजउ 19 S कइहि दिणिहि. 20 A परिणाविउं. 21 S °सुणंदावउ. 22 S पुत्तह, A पुत्तहं. 23 P उप्पण्ण 24 S पहाणह. 25 P °वाहुवल. 26 S °अणुहरमाणह. 27 S पुवह. 28 S जाविहिं, A जावहिं. 29 PS मणि. 30 A तावहि.

9. 1 S तिहुयण°. 2 SP भोगासत्त. 3 A णियवि. 4 S मण, A मणि. 5 S सुवि° 6 S पवत्तइ. 7 S पयासइ. 8 P विअप्पवि. S वियप्पिव. 9 S °अण°. 10 PS कोक्किय. 11 P marginally corrected as णीलज्जस, A नीलज्जाण. 12 SA तिहुयण°. 13 S उलग्गह. 14 S लहिवि. 15 S तेत्तहिं, A तेत्तहो. 16 S थविउ अथाणे. 17 S जेत्तहें. 18 P पाउज्जिएहिं, S पाउज्जिएहिं, A पाउज्जिएहिं.

[८] १ समयेन मरणेन वा. २ ताम्बूलदिभिः.

[९] १ गीत-नृत्य-वादित्र-[त्र]य-कारकैः देवैः. २ प्रयुजितः(?) कृतः. ३ भरताङ्गशास्त्रे यथोक्तम्.

॥ घत्ता ॥

रङ्ग^{१९} पइट्ट तुरन्ति
विन्भम-भाव-विलास

कैर^{२०}-दिट्ठि-भाव-रस-रञ्जिय^{२१} ।
दरिसन्ति^{२२} पाण विसज्जिय^{२३} ॥ ९

[१०]

जं णीलज्जणं पाणैहिं^२ मुक्की^३
'धिद्धिगत्यु' संसारु असारउ
अण्णहो अण्णु करइ भिच्चत्तणु'
लोयन्तियहिं तामं पडिवोहिउ
उवहिहिं^{१३} णव-णव-कोडाकोडिउ^{१३}
णट्ठइ^{१४} दंसण-णाण-चरित्तइ
पञ्च महव्वय पञ्चाणुव्वय
णियम-सील-उववास-सहासइ

जाय जिणहो तां सङ्क गुरुक्की ॥ १
अण्णहो^५ अण्णु होइ कम्मरउ ॥ २
तं जि हूउ वइरायहो^८ कारण ॥ ३
'चारु देव जं सइ^{१०} उम्मोहिउ^{११} ॥ ४
णट्ठउ धम्मं सत्थु परिवाडिउ^{१५} ॥ ५
दाण-ज्ञाण-संजम-सम्मत्तइ ॥ ६
तिण्णि गुणव्वय चउ सिक्खवावय ॥ ७
पइ^{१७} होन्तेण हवन्तु असेसइ^{१७} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताम विमाणारूढ
'पइ^{२०} विणु सुण्णउं मोक्खु'

चउ-दिसु चउं देव-णिकाया^{१०} ।
णं जिण-हक्कारा आया^{२२} ॥ ९

[११]

सिविया-जाणें सुरवर-सारउं
देवैहिं^३ खन्धु देवि उच्चाइउ
ताहिं उववणें थोवन्तरुं थाएँवि
'णमह परम-सिद्धाण' भणन्तें
मुट्ठिउ पञ्च भरेप्पिणु लइयउं
गेण्हेवि^{१४} जण-मण-णयणाणन्दें

जय-जय-सहें चडिउ भडारउ ॥ १
णिविसें^४ तं^५ 'सिद्धत्थु पराइउ ॥ २
भरहहो राय-लच्छि कैरें लाएँवि ॥ ३
किउ पयागें^{१०} णिक्खवणुं तुरन्तें ॥ ४
चामीयर-पडलोवरें^{१८} थवियउ ॥ ५
घित्तउं^{१६} खीर-समुद्धें^{१७} सुरिन्दें ॥ ६

19 S रंजि. 20 S करा. 21 S A 'रंजिया. 22 P दरिसत्तिए, S हरिसत्तिए. 23 S विसज्जिया.

10. 1 P णीलज्जस. 2 P पाणहिं, S पाण. 3 S विसुक्की. 4 A तं. 5 P धिगधिगत्यु, 5 धिगधिगेत्तु. 6 A अण्णहु. 7 PS होउ. 8 S वयरायहु. 9 PS ताव. 10 P सइ, S सह. 11 PA उम्मोहिउं, S उम्मोहिउं. 12 P उवहिउ, S उवहिउ, A उवहिहिं. 13. S कोडिउ कोडिउ. 14, PS धम्म. 15 P परिवाडिउ. 16 S णट्ठइ. 17 PS असेसइ. 18 S missing. 19 PA 'णिकाय. 20 S पइ. 21 P सुण्णउं, A सुण्णउं. 22 PA आय.

11. 1 P सिविया. 2 P 'सारउं. 3 S देविहि, A देविहिं. 4 S णिविसिं. 5 A तें. 6 S सिद्धत्थु परायउ. 7 PS तहि उववणि. 8 P थोवन्तरि, S थोवन्तरे. 9 S करि लाइवि. 10 A पयागि. 11 PA णिक्खवणु. 12 P लइयउ. 13 PS पडलोवरि, A पडलोवरि. 14 PA गेण्हेवि. 15 A घित्तउं. 16 PSA 'समुद्धि.

४ हस्तादिभिः बहुविन्यासैः.

तेण समाणु सणेहें^{१७} लइयां
परिमिउ ससि जिह गह-संघाएं

रायहें^{१९} चउ महास पवइयां ॥ ७
अन्दु वरिसु थिउ काओसाएं^{२१} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पवणुहुयउं जडाउ
सिहिहें^{२४} वलन्तहों णाई^{२५}

रिसहहों रेहन्ति विसालउं ।
धूमाउल-जाला-मालउं ॥ ९

[१२]

जिणु अविउलु अविचलुं वीसत्थउं
जे णिव तेण समउ पवइया
सीउण्हेंहिं^{२८} तिम-भुक्खहें^{२९} खामियं
१० चालण-कण्डुयणइं^{३०} अलहन्ता
घोर-वीर-तव-चरण्हें^{३१} भग्गा
केण वि महियलें^{३२} घत्तिउ अप्पउ
पाण जन्ति जइ एण णिओएं^{३३}
को वि फलइं^{३४} तोडेप्पिणु भक्खइं^{३५}

थिउ छम्मासुं पलम्बियं-हत्थउ ॥ १
ते दारुण-दुवाएं लइया ॥ २
जिम्भण-णिहालसोंहें^{३६} विणामियं ॥ ३
अहि-विच्छियं^{३७} परिवेदिजन्ता ॥ ४
णासोंवि सलिलु पिण्वए^{३८} लग्गा ॥ ५
‘हो हो केण दिइ^{३९} परमप्पउ ॥ ६
तो किर तेण काइं^{४०} परलोएं^{४१} ॥ ७
‘जाहुं^{४२} भणेवि को^{४३} वि काणेक्खइं^{४४} ॥ ८

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॥ घत्ता ॥

को वि णिवारइ किं पि
‘कलए^{४६} देसहुं^{४७} काइं^{४८}

आमेल्लेवि^{४९} चलण जिणिन्दहों^{५०} ।
पच्चुत्तरु भरह-णारिन्दहों ॥ ९

[१३]

तहिं^{५१} तेहए^{५२} पडिवण्णए^{५३} अवसरे
१२ ‘अहों अहों कूड-कवड-णिगन्थहों
एण महारिसि-लिङ्ग-गहणें
‘फलइं^{५४} म तोडहों^{५५} जलु मा डोहहों

दइवी वाणि समुट्ठिय अम्बरें ॥ १
कापुरिसहों^{५६} अणार्य-परमत्थहों ॥ २
जाइ-जरा-मरण-त्तय-डहणें ॥ ३
णं तो णीसङ्गत्तणु छण्डहों^{५७} ॥ ४

१७ P सणेहिं. १८ P लइया. १९ S रायह. २० P पवइया. २१ P काओसाएं, S काओसायं.

२२ P पवणहुयउ. २३ S विसलइ. २४ S सिहिहि, A सिहेहे. २५ P णाई. २६ A ‘मालउं.

१२. १ P अचलु वि. २ P S सिवसत्थउ. ३ P S छम्मास. ४ P S विलंबियं.

५ P S सीउण्हेंहिं, A सीउण्हेंहिं. ६ P ‘भुक्खहिं, S ‘भुक्खहिं. ७ S खामिया, A खामिय.

८ S विणामिया, A विणामिय. ९ P ‘कण्डुयणइं, S ‘कण्डुयणइं, A ‘कण्डुयणइ. १० S ‘विच्छियं.

११ P S ‘चरणें. १२ S णासवि सलिल पिण्वय लग्गा. १३ P पिण्वय. १४ P S महियलि.

१५ A भो भो दिइ केण परमप्पउ. १६ P णिओएं. १७ A काइ. १८ S परलोएं. १९ S A फलइ.

२० S तक्खइ. २१ S A जाहु. २२ P S कोइ. २३ P काणेक्खइ, S काणेक्खइं. २४ P A

आमेल्लेवि, S आमिल्लेवि. २५ S जिणेंदहो. २६ S कलइ. २७ P S देसहु, A देसमि. २८ P काइ.

१३. १ P S तहि. २ P तेहय. ३ S पडिवण्णइ. ४ P S कवडकूड. ५ A कपुुरिसहो. ६ S

अणार्य. ७ P S जलइ म डोहहो फलइ म तोडहो. ८ A तोडहु.

तं णिसुणोवि^१ तिस-भुक्खादणोहिं^२ उद्धूलिउ अप्पाणउं^३ अणोहिं^४ ॥ ५
 अणोहिं^५ अण्ण समय उप्पाइय^६ तहिं अवसरे^७ णमि-विणमि पराइय^८ ॥ ६
 कच्छ-महाकच्छाहिव-णन्दण वर-करवाल-हतथ णीसन्दण ॥ ७
 वेणिं^९ वि विहिं^{१०} चलणोहिं^{११} णिवडेप्पिण थिय पांसोहिं^{१२} जिणु जयकारेप्पिणु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

चिन्तिउ णमि-विणमीहिं^{१३} बुत्तउ वि^{१४} ण वोळइ णाहो^{१५} ।
 एउ णं जाणहुं^{१६} आसि किउं अम्हहिं^{१७} को अवराहो^{१८} ॥ ९

[१४]

जइ वि ण किं पि देहि^१ सुर-सारा तो वरि एकसि वोळि^२ भडारा ॥ १
 अणहुं^३ देसु विहज्जेवि^४ दिण्णउं^५ अम्हहुं^६ किं पहु णिदाखिण्णउं^७ ॥ २ १०
 अणहुं^८ दिण्ण तुरङ्गम गयवर अम्हहुं^९ काइ^{१०} कियउ परमेसर ॥ ३
 ११ अणहुं^{१२} दिण्णउ उत्तिम-वेसउ अम्हहुं^{१३} आलावेण वि संसउं^{१४} ॥ ४
 एम जामं^{१५} गरहन्ति जिणिन्दहो^{१६} आसणु चलिउ^{१७} तामं^{१८} धरणिन्दहो ॥ ५
 अवहि पउंज्जवि^{१९} सप्परिवारउ आउ खणद्धे^{२०} जेत्यु भडारउ ॥ ६
 लक्खिउ विहिं^{२१} मि मज्जे परमेसर ससि-सूरन्तराले^{२२} णं मन्दरु ॥ ७ १३
 तुरिउ ति-वारउ भामरि^{२३} देप्पिणु जिणवर-वन्दणहत्ति करेप्पिणु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

पुच्छियं धरणिधरेण^{२४} विणिण वि उण्णाविथं^{२५} मत्था ।
 थिय कज्जं कयणेण उक्खयं^{२६} करवाल-विहत्था^{२७} ॥ ९

9 S णिसुणिवि. 10 A अप्पाणउं. 11 A अणेहिं. 12 अण्णेहि, A अण्णहिं. 13 S उप्पाइया. 14 P तहि. 15 A अवसरि. 16 S विण्णमि. 17 S पराइया. 18 P वेण, S विण्ण. 19 PS विहि. 20 S चलणिहि. 21 P णिवडिप्पिणु. 22 S पासेहि, A पासिहि. 23 P विणमीहि. A विणमीसहिं. 24 PS किं पि. 25 S वोळइ. 26 PSA णाहु. 27 P न, A missing. 28 PS जाणहु. 29 P कंउ. 30 P अम्हे किं, S अम्हेहं, A अम्हेहिं corrected to अम्हहिं. 31 PSA अवराहु.

14. 1 P देहे, A देहि किं पि. 2 S वोळि. 3 PSA अणहु. 4 PS विहंजिवि. 5 PA दिण्णउं. 6 S अम्हहु, A अम्हहं. 7 PS निंदाखिण्णउ, A णिदाखिण्णउं. 8 अणहु दिण्ण, A अणहं दिण्णु. 9 S अम्हह, A अम्हहिं. 10 P काइ. 11 A अणहं दिण्णउं उत्तम वेसउ. 12 S अम्हह, A अम्हहं. 13 S जेम. 14 P जिणंदहो. 15 A टलिउ. 16 S ताव. 17 PSA पउंजिवि. 18 S पणद्धे. 19 P जित्तु, S जेत्य, A तित्तु. 20 A विहिं मि. 21 S मज्झि. 22 SA अवतरालि. 23 S भामरे. 24 P पुच्छिउ. 25 S धरणिधरेण, A धरणिहरेण. 26 A अणामिथं. 27 P उक्खयं.

[१५]

तं णिसुणेवि दिण्णु पञ्चुत्तरु
 दूरट्ठाणु जाम तं पावहुँ^२
 तामं पिहिमि णिय-पुत्तहं देप्पिणु
 ६ तं णिसुणेवि^६ विहसिय-मुह-यन्दे
 'गिरि-वेयट्ठहो होहु पहाणा
 तं णिसुणेवि णमि-विणमिहिं^{१०} बुच्चइ
 जइ णिगन्थु देइ सँइ हत्थे
 तं णिसुणेवि वे वि अवलोएवि^{१६}

10

हत्थुत्थलिउं तेण
 उत्तर-सेट्ठिहिं^{११} एक्कु^{२२}

'पेसिय वे वि आसि देसन्तरु ॥ १
 जाम वलेवि पडीवा आवहुँ^३ ॥ २
 अम्हहं थिउ अवहेरि करेप्पिणु' ॥ ३
 दिण्णउं विज्जउ वे धरणिन्दे^७ ॥ ४
 उत्तर-दाहिण-सेट्ठिहिं^८ राणा' ॥ ५
 'अण्णे दिण्णी पिहिवि ने रुच्चइ ॥ ६
 तो अम्हे^{१२} वि लेहुँ^{१४} परमत्थे' ॥ ७
 थिउ अगए^{१६} सो मुणिवरु होएवि' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

गय वे^{१८} वि लएप्पिणु विज्जउं ।
 थिउ दाहिण-सेट्ठिहिं^{२३} विज्जउ ॥ ९

[१६]

तेहिं अवसरे उच्चाइय-वाहहो^३
 १५ वहु-लायण-वण्ण-संपण्णउं^६
 'चेलिउ को वि को वि हय चच्चल
 को वि सुवण्णइ रुपय-थालइ
 को वि अमुल्लाहरणइ दोयइ^{१६}
 सव्वइ धूलि-समइ^{२०} मण्णन्तउ
 २१ जहिं सेयंसं^{२३} दंसणु पाहिउ^{२४}

महि-विहरन्तहो तिहुअर्ण-णाहहो ॥ १
 आणइ को वि पसाहेवि कण्णउं ॥ २
 रयणइ को वि को वि वर मयगलं ॥ ३
 को वि धणइ^{१८} धण्णइ असरालइ ॥ ४
 ताइ^{१६} भडारउ^{१७} णउ अवलोयइ ॥ ५
 पट्ठणु^{२१} हत्थिणयरु संपत्तउ ॥ ६
 छुडु^{२५} छुडु णिय-परिवारहो साहिउ ॥ ७

15. 1 P दूरट्ठाणु जाव, S दूरट्ठाणु जाव, A दूरज्जाणु corrected to दूरट्ठाणु जाम.
 2 S पावहु. 3 S आवहु. 4 PS ताव पिहिमि, A ताम पिहिवि. 5 PS णिसुणिवि. 6 A दिण्णउं.
 7 P धरणिदिं, S धरणंदे. 8 P 'सेट्ठिहिं corrected to सेट्ठिहिं, S सेट्ठिहे, A सेट्ठिट्ठिहिं. 9 P
 'विणमिहिं, S विणमिहि, A विनामिहिं. 10 PS अण्णे, A अण्णे. 11 PS महि वि न.
 12 PS सइ. 13 P अग्गि वि, A अग्गेहिं. 14 SA लेहु. 15 P अवलोयवि, S अवलोइवि.
 16 S अगए, A अत्थक्कु corrected to अगइ सो. 17 S होवि, A होयवि. 18 P हत्थुत्थलिउ.
 19 A ते वि. 20 S तेजउ. 21 PS 'सेट्ठिहिं. 22. A इक्कु. 23 PS सेट्ठिहिं, A सेट्ठिहिं.
 16. 1 P तहि. 2 P अवसरे. 3 From this point onwards upto साहिउ in line
 7 several lines are partly illegible in S. 4 SA तिहुअण. 5 S 'वण्णु.
 6 P 'संपण्णउं, S 'संपण्णउ, A 'संपण्णउं. 7 A आणइ. 8 PA कण्णउं. 9 P रयणइ,
 S illegible. 10 S मयगला. 11 PS सुअण्णइ. 12 S रुपय, A रुपियं. 13 A धणइ.
 14 PS अमुल्लाभरणइ, A अमोलाहरणइ, 15 PSA दोयइ. 16 PS ताइ. 17 A भडारउं.
 18 PSA अवलोयइ. 19 P सव्वइ. 20 S 'समइ. 21 A हत्थिणायपुरु पत्तउ, S संपत्तइ.
 22 S जहि. 23 P सेयंसं. 24 PS पाविउ, A चाहिउ corrected to पाहिउ. 25 P छुडु छुडु.

[१६] १ वल. २ खपम्.

‘अजु पइहु²⁶ अणङ्ग-वियारु²⁷ मँइ पाराविउ रिसहु भडारउ ॥ ८
इक्खु-रसहो भरियञ्जलि जं जे³⁰ धेरें वसु-हार पवरिसियं तं जे³¹ ॥ ९
तामं चउदिसु लोएं³² छाइउ³³ सच्चउ जें जिणु वोरें³⁴ पराइउ³⁵ ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिगउ³⁶ ‘थाहु’ भणन्तु स-कलत्तु स-पुत्तु स-परियणु ।
भमिउ ति-भामरि दिन्तु मन्दरहो जेम तारायणु ॥ ११

[१७]

वन्देवि पइसारियउ णिहेलणु किउ चलणारविन्द-पक्खालणु । १
अणु वि गोमएण संमज्जणु दिण्ण जलेण धार पुणु चन्दणु । २
पुप्फइ⁴ अक्खयाउ वलि⁵ दीवा धूव-वास जल-वास⁶ पडीवा । ३
कर-पक्खालणु देवि कुमारें ससहर-सणिहेण भिङ्गारें । ४
अहिणव-इक्खुरसहो⁷ भरियञ्जलि⁸ तावें सुरेहिं¹⁰ मुक्कु कुसुमज्जलि । ५
साहुकार¹¹ देव-दुन्दुहि-सर गन्ध-वाउ वसु-वरिसु णिरन्तरु । ६
कञ्चण-रयणहं¹² कोडिउ¹³ वारह¹⁴ पडिय लक्ख वत्तीसट्टारह¹⁵ । ७
अक्खय-दाणु भणेंवि¹⁶ सेयंसहो अक्खयतइय णाउं किउ दिवसहो । ८¹⁶

॥ घत्ता ॥

जिमिउं भडरउ¹⁷ जं जे²⁰ सेयंसं²¹ अप्पउ भावेंवि²² ।
वन्दिउ रिसह-जिणिन्दु²³ सिरें²⁴ स इं भु व-जुवल्लु चडावेंवि²⁵ ॥ ९

* * * *

इय एत्थं प उ म च रि ए धणञ्जयासिय-सय म्भु ए व-कए ।
‘जिणवर-णिक्खमणं’ इमं वीयं चियं साहियं पवं ॥

26 s पइहु. 27 s वियारो. 28 P मइ, s मह. 29 P अंजले, s अंजलि. 30 A जं जि.
31 P s A धरि. 32 P पवरसिय. 33 A तं जं. 34 P ताव, 35 s लोयं. 36 P s छाविउ.
37 s A वारि. 38 s परायउ. 39 s णिगंथाहु, A निगउ डाहु.

17. 1 P s वंदेवि. 2 A चरणारविन्द. 3 P s अण. 4 P पुप्फइ, s पुप्फह. 5 P अक्ख-
इयाउ वल, s अक्खइयाउ वल, A अक्खयाउ वलि. 6 A जलवास with फ(?) superscrib-
ed on ज. 7 P s इक्खुरसहं. 8 P s भरिअंजलि. 9 A अहिणव. 10 s सुरेहि. 11 A साहु-
कार. 12 P रयणहिं. s रयणिहिं. 13 P कोडीउ. 14 s वारहं. 15 P s अट्टारहं, A अट्टारह
16 s भणिवि. 17 s णाउ. 18 A जिमिउं. 19 A भडारउं. 20 P रंजि, A जं जि. 21 P सेअंसं.
22 s A भाविवि. 23 P रिसहु जिणेंदु. 24 s A सिरि. 25 P सइ भुयजुवल्लु, s सइं भुयजुवल्लु.
26 s चडाविवि. 27 s इत्थ. 28 s णिक्खमण. 29 s चियं.

[१७] १ श्रीखंडेनार्चनं, पटकूलेन मर्दनम्. २ पुष्पाञ्जलिम् (?). ३ १२५०००००० (?).

[३. तईओ संधि]

तिहुअण-गुरु तं गयउरु मेलेवि^१ खीण-कसाइउ^२ ।
 गय-सन्तउ विहरन्तउ पुरिमतालु संपाइउ^३ ॥

[१]

- १ दीहर-कालचक्क-हण्ण वरिस-सहासे^४ पुण्णण्ण ।
 सयडामुह-उज्जाण-वण्ण दुक्कु भडारउ रिसह-जिण्ण ॥ १
 रम्मं महा जं च पुण्णाय-णाएहिं^५ कुसुमिय-लया-वेलि^६-पल्लव-णिहाएहिं ॥ २
 कप्पूर-कङ्कोल-एला-लवङ्गेहिं मैहु-माहवी-माहुलिङ्गी-विडङ्गेहिं ॥ ३
 मरियल्ल-जीरुच्छ-कुङ्कुम-कुडङ्गेहिं^७ णव-तिलय-वउलेहिं^८ चम्पय-पियङ्गेहिं ॥ ४
 १० गारङ्ग-गामोह-आसत्थ-रुक्खेहिं कङ्केलि-पउमक्ख-रुक्ख-दक्खेहिं ॥ ५
 खज्जूर-जम्बिरि-घण-फणिस-लिम्बेहिं^९ हरियाल-ढउएहिं^{१०} बहु-पुत्तजीवेहिं ॥ ६
 सत्तच्छया-जग्गि-दहिवण्ण-गन्दीहिं^{११} मन्दार-कुन्दिन्दु-सिन्दूर-सिन्दीहिं ॥ ७
 वर-पाडली-पोफली-णालिकेरीहिं^{१२} करमन्दि-कन्थारि-करिमर-करीरेहिं ॥ ८
 कणियारि-कणवीर-मालूर-तरलेहिं^{१३} सिरिखण्ड-सिरिसामली-साल-सरलेहिं ॥ ९
 १५ हिन्ताल-तालेहिं ताली-तमालेहिं जम्बू-वरम्बेहिं कञ्चण-कयम्बेहिं ॥ १०
 भुव-देवदारुहिं रिडेहिं^{१४} चारेहिं^{१५} कोसम्भ-सज्जेहिं कोरण्ट-कोज्जेहिं^{१६} ॥ ११
 अच्चइय-जूहीहिं जासवण-मल्लीहिं केयइए जाएहिं^{१७} अवरहि मि जाईहिं ॥ १२

॥ घत्ता ॥

- तहिं^{१८} दिट्ठउ सुमणिट्ठउ वड-पायउ धिर-थोरउ ।
 २० वण-वणियेहे^{१९} सुह-जणियेहे^{२०} उप्परि धरिउ वं मोरउ ॥ १३

1. 1 SA तिहुयण°. 2 PA मेलेवि, S मिलिवि. 3 SA °कमायउ. 4 P संपाइयउ, S संपायउ. 5 P °सहासइ, S °सहामइ. 6 A सयडामुहु. 7 S °ण्णायेहिं. 8 P °वेली°, illegible. 9 P निहाएहिं. 10 A मिरियल्ल°. 11 S जीरुच्छ°. 12 S वउलेहिं. 13 P नारंग°. 14 PSA रुक्ख. 15 S °जंवीरे, A °जंवीर. 16 A °कणसनीवेहिं. 17 P °ढउए°. 18 PS °पोत्तजीवेहिं. 19 PS for the following few lines only partly legible. 20 A कुंदेद. 21 S °पुफली°. 22 P °नालिकेरीहिं. 23 S करमंद°, A करबंदि. 24 S °कन्थारि. 25 A जंबु°. 26 S रिडेहिं. 27 A चारुहिं. 28 A कोसंव°. 29 S कोज्जेहिं, A कुज्जेहिं. 30 A केयइय°. 31 A जाईहिं. 32 P अवरहि मि, SA अवरहिं मि. 33 PS तहि. 34 A सुनिविट्ठउ with म and णि superscribed respectively above नि and वि. 35 PS °जणियेहिं. 36 PS उप्परे. 37 PS वि, A व with the sign of short इ added afterwards.

[१] १ गतअमः. २ दीर्घकालचक्रहते सति. ३ मधूकः. ४ अतिमुक्कलता. ५ पीपल. ६ निम्बकैः. ७ वनस्त्रियः. ८ पिच्छ.

[२]

ताहिं थाएँवि परमेसरेण
 विसय-सेणुं संचूरियउ
 एक-भुक्-ज्ञाणगि-पलित्तहो
 तियगारहो^१ ति-सल फेडन्तहो
 पञ्चिन्दिय-दणु-दणु हरन्तहो
 सत्त-महाभय परिसेसन्तहो
 णवविहुं वम्भचेरु रक्खन्तहो
 सुइ एयारहङ्ग जाणन्तहो
 तेरसविहुं चारित्तु चरन्तहो
 पण्णारह पमाय वज्जन्तहो
 सत्तारह संजम पालन्तहो

आई-पुराण-महेसरेण ।
 सुक्क-ज्ञाणु आऊरियउं ॥ १
 दो-गुण-धरहो दुविह-त्तव-त्तहो ॥ २
 चउविह-कम्मिन्धणइ^३ डहन्तहो ३
 छविह-रस-परिचाउ करन्तहो ॥ ४
 अठ दुट्ट मय णिण्णासन्तहो^५ ॥ ५
 दसविहु परम-धम्म पालन्तहो ॥ ६
 वारह अणुवेक्खउ चिन्तन्तहो ॥ ७
 चउदसविह-गुणधाणु चडन्तहो ॥ ८
 सोलहविह कसाय मुच्चन्तहो ॥ ९
 अट्टारह वि दोस णासन्तहो ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुह-ज्ञाणहो	गय-माणहो	अइपसण-मुहयन्दहो ।
धवलुज्जलु	तं केवलु	णाणुप्पणु जिणिन्दहो ^{११} ॥ ११

[३]

साहिय-णिय-सहाव-चरिउ
 थिउ जिणु णिडुय-कम्म-रउ
 पुण्ण-पवित्तु पाव-णिण्णासणु
 क्सिलय-कुसुम-रिद्धि-संपण्णउं
 दिणयर-कोडि-पयाव-समुज्जलु
 अण्णेत्तहो^९ ओणामिय-मत्था
 अण्णेत्तहो^{१३} तिहुअणु^{१४} धवलन्तउ

चउतीस-इसय-परियरिउ ।
 णं ससहरु णिज्जलहरु ॥ १
 अण्णुप्पणु धवलु सिंहासणु ॥ २
 अण्णेत्तहो^८ असोउ उप्पण्णउं ॥ ३
 अण्णेत्तहो^९ पसणु भामण्डलु ॥ ४
 चामरिन्द^{११} थिय चमर-विहत्था^{१५} ॥ ५
 थिउ उहण्ड-धवल-छत्त-त्तउ ॥ ६

2. 1 P सतिह. 2 P आई, S illegible. 3 P स^०सेणु. 4 P आऊरियउ. 5 A एक. 6 P तियगारहो, S तियगारउ, A तियगावरव. 7 P क^०ममंघणइ, S क^०ममंघणइ. 8 P पंचेदिय. 9 P निआसंतहो. 10 P णवविह. 11 A तेरहविहु. 12 A चारितु धुरंतहो. 13 S चोइस, A चउइह. 14 S चरंतहो. 15 P पसणु, S पसणु, A पसंन. 16 P णाणुप्पणु, S णाणुप्पणु, A णाणुप्पणु. 17 जिणेदहो.

3. 1. P सतिह. 2 S जिण. 3 A चउतीसाइसय. S सा अइसइ, A साइसय. 4 P अण्णुपणु. 5 P संपण्णउं, S संपण्णउ, A संच्छण्णउं. 6 S अण्णेत्तहो. 7 A उप्पण्णउं. 8 P A अण्णेत्तहो, S अण्णेत्तहो. 9 S अण्णेत्तहि. 10 P उणामिय, S उणामिय. 11 S चामरंद. 12 S चामरहत्था. 13 P अण्णेत्तह, S अण्णेत्तहि. 14 P तिहुअण, S तिहुअण, A तिहुअण. 15 P उहण्ड.

पउ० चरि० 4

अण्णेत्तहें^{१६} सुर-दुन्दुहि वज्जइ
दिब्ब^{१७} भास अण्णेत्तहें^{१८} भासइ

णं पक्खुहणें महोवहि गज्जइ ॥ ७
अण्णेत्तहें^{१९} कम्म-रउ पणासइ ॥ ८

अट्ठ वि पाडिहेर उप्पण्णा

कुसुम-वासु अण्णेत्तहें वासइ ॥ ९
णं थिय पुण्णं-पुञ्ज आसण्णा ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय चिन्धइ^{२१}

जसु सिद्धइ^{२२}

पर-समाणुं जसु अप्पउ ।

गह-चक्कहो^{२४}

तइलोकहो

सो जे^{२३} देउ परमप्पउ ॥ ११

[४]

वारह-जोयण-पोढिमउ

मणहरु सव्वु सुवण्णमउ ।

॥ चउदिसु चउरुज्जाण-वणु

सुर-णिम्मविउं समोसरणु ॥ १

तिविहु कणय-पायारु पभाविउं

वारह कोट्टा सोलह वाविउ ॥ २

माणव-थम्भ चयारि परिट्ठिय

कञ्चण-तोरण-णिवह समुट्ठिय ॥ ३

चउ गोउरइं हेम-परियरियइं

णव णव थूहइं तहिं^{२०} विथरियइं ॥ ४

दह धय पउम-मोर-पञ्चाणण

गरुड-मराल-वसह वर-वारण ॥ ५

॥ अण्णु वि वत्थ-चक्क-छत्त-द्धय

फरहरन्त अच्चन्तं समुण्णय ॥ ६

एकेकए धए^{१२} अहिणव-छायहुं

सउ अट्ठोत्तरु चित्त-पडायहुं^{१३} ॥ ७

तं समसरणु परिट्ठिउ जावहिं

अमर-राउ संचल्लिउं ताविहिं ॥ ८

चलियइं आसणाइं अहमिन्दहुं

विसहरिन्द-अमरिन्द-णरिन्दहुं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

॥ जिण-संपइ

जाणावइ

सुरवइ सुरवर-विन्दहुं ।

‘किं अच्छहुं

आगच्छहुं

जाहुं भडारउं वन्दहुं’ ॥ १०

16 S अण्णेत्तहि. 17 S देव्व. 18 PS अण्णेत्तहि, A अण्णेत्तहि. 19 S अण्णेत्तह. 20 S पुण्ण. 21 PS चिन्धइ. 22 PS सिद्धइ. 23 P °सम्माणु. 24 S गहचक्कहु, A गयपक्कहो with चक्क superscribed above पक्क. 25 SA जि.

4. 1 P पोहिमउ, S पोहिमउ, A पोढिमउ. 2 P सुअण्णमउ, S सव्वसुवण्णमउ. 3 PS णिम्मविय. 4 P पभाविउं, A पभाविउ. 5 A वारह. 6 P गोवरइं, S गोउरइ, A गोवरइ. 7 S °परियरियइ, A पिंजरियइ. 8 A °थूहइ. 9 PSA तहि विथरियइ. 10 S पौम°. 11 SA अच्चत्त. 12 P यए, S थए. 13 A चित्तवडायहु. 14 S जावहि, A जाविहि. 15 A संचल्लइ. 16 A ताविहि. 17 PS आसणाइ. 18 PS अहमिन्दहु. 19 S °अमरिन्द°. 20 PS °णरिन्दहु, A °णरिन्दहु. 21 P °वन्दहु, S विन्दहु. 22 S अच्छहो. 23 A लइ पेच्छहु. 24 PS जाहु. 25 A भडारउं.

[४] १ प्रौढविस्तारः. २ चित्रपताकाः.

[५]

तं णिसुणेंवि^१ पउरामरेंहि^२
 मणि-रयण-प्पह-रञ्जियइं^३
 केहि^४ मि मेस महिस विस कुञ्जर^५
 केहि^६ मि करह वराह तुरङ्गम
 केहि^७ मि सस सारङ्ग पवङ्गम
 केहि^८ मि वग्घ सिंघ गय गण्डा
 केहि मि सुंसुआर^९ मच्छोहर
 दस-पयार वर भवण-णिवासियं
 बहुविह कप्पामर कोकन्तउं^{१०}
 विब्भमं-हाव-भाव-संखोडिहिं^{११}

कडय-मउडं-कुण्डल-धरेंहि^१ ।
 णिय-णिय-जाणइं सज्जियइं । १
 केहि मि तच्छं रिच्छं मिग सम्बर ॥ २
 केहि^३ मि हंस मऊरं विहङ्गम ॥ ३
 केहि मि रहवर णरवरं जङ्गम ॥ ४
 केहि^५ मि गरुड कोञ्च कारण्डां ॥ ५
 एमं पराड्य सयल वि सुरवर ॥ ६
 विन्तरं अट्ट पञ्च जोईसियं ॥ ७
 ईसाणिन्दुं वि आउ तुरन्तउ ॥ ८
 परिमिउं चउवीसउच्छर-कोडिहिं^{११} ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खेंवि^{१३} वलु कियं-कलयलु चउविह-देव-णिकायहों ।
 धाड्य णर कट्टिय-धर^{१६} सुरवर-वल्लह-रायहों ॥ १०

[६]

ताव गलिय-दाणोज्जरउं
 जिण-वन्दण-गवणंमणउ
 जोयण-लक्ख-पमाणुं परिट्टिउ
 उप्परि पेक्खणाइं^{१८} पारदइं^{१९}
 उब्भिय धय धूवंतइं चिन्धइं

कण्ण-चमर-हयं-महुयरउं ।
 परिवट्ठिउ अंइरावणउं ॥ १
 वीयउ मन्दरु णाईं समुट्ठिउ ॥ २
 चामीयर-तोरणंइं णिवद्धइं ॥ ३
 कियंइं वणइं फल-फुल्ल-संमिद्धइं ॥ ४

5. 1 s णिसुणिवि. 2 s पवरा. 3 s मौड. 4 A °धरिहिं. 5 A केहिं मि. 6 s कुंजरा.
 7 P मच्छ. 8 ps रिच्छ. 9 SA केहिं मि. 10 ps मयूर. 11 s नरउर. 12 P कारंड.
 13 s सुंसुआमार. 14 ps एव. 15 s °णिवासिया. 16 P वेंतर. 17 s जोषसिया.
 18 ps कोकंतउ. 19 P ईसाणंदु, A ईसाणिंदु. 20 ps विब्भव. 21 A परिमिउं.
 22 ps °कोडिहि. 23 P पिक्खेवि, s पेक्खिवि. 24 ps किउ. 25 P कट्टिअघर, A कट्टियकर.

6. 1 ps °दाणोच्छरउ. 2 P °मय. 3 A °महुंयरउं. 4 ps परिवट्ठिअ. 5 PA अइरावणउं.
 6 A °माणु. 7 ps णाइ, A नाईं समुट्ठिउं. 8 P पेक्खणाइ, s पेक्खेइ. 9 A पारदइ. 10 s
 °तोरणइ णिवद्धइ. 11 P धूवंतहि, s धूयंतहि. 12 s चिंधइ. 13 s कियइ. 14 ps °समिद्धइ.

[५] १ आधाभिः (?), २ ईशानेन्द्र आगतः. ३ इंद्रस्य.

[६] १ एरापतिः हस्ती १, मुख १००, मुखे मुखे दन्ताष्टाष्ट, दन्ते दन्ते सरोवर १, सरे सरे कमलिनी २५, कमलिनी कं कमल १२५, कमले कमले पत्र १०८, पत्रे पत्रे अप्सरा एकैका द्रव्यं करोति अतिभक्त्या । मुख १००, दन्त ८००, सरोवर ८००, कमलिनी २००००, कमल २५०००००, दल २७०००००००, अप्सरा २७००००००००.

पोक्खरिणि¹⁵ णव पङ्कय सरवर दीहिय वावि तलाय लयाहर¹⁶ ॥ ५
 तहिं¹⁷ अइरावणें गलगज्जन्तए¹⁸ दीहर-कर-सिक्कार मु¹⁹अन्तए ॥ ६
 विज्जिजन्तु चमर-परिवाडिहिं²⁰ सत्तावीसहिं अच्छर-कोडिहिं ॥ ७
 चडिउ पुंरन्दरु मणें परिओसें²¹ जय-मङ्गल-दुन्दुहि-णिग्घोसें ॥ ८
 वन्दिण²²-फम्फावयाहिं पढन्तेहिं²³ कट्ठियवालेहिं ढोउ णं दिन्तेहिं ॥ ९
 इन्दहो तणिय रिद्धि अवलोएवि²⁴ के वि विसूरिय विमुहा होएवि²⁵ ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘मल-धरणइं तव-चरणइं कं दिवुं भरहे³⁰ करेसहुं³¹ ।
 जे²⁸ दुलहु जण-वलहु इन्दत्तणु पावेसहुं ॥ ११

11

[७]

तामं सुरासुर-चाहणइं³ फलइं² व मग्ग-दुमहो³ तणइं ।
 जिणवर-पुण्ण-वाय-हयइं¹ हेट्ठामुहइं समागयइं ॥ १
 अवरोप्पकं चूरन्त महाइयं गिरि-मणुसोत्तर-सिहरु पराइयं ॥ २
 णिय-करें¹⁰ खञ्जेवि भणइं पुरन्दरु उच्चासणं-आरुहणु असुन्दरु ॥ ३
 जाइ¹⁶ विउवण-सत्तिए¹⁶ हयइं तुरिउं ताइं आमेलहुं रुअइं ॥ ४
 थिय देवासुर इन्दाएसें सब पडीवा तेण जि वेसें ॥ ५
 णाणा-जाण-विमाणेहिं²³ तेत्तेहं²¹ दुक्कु समोसरणे जिणु जेत्तेहं ॥ ६
 सयल वि दूरोणाविय-मत्था सयल वि कर-मउलज्जलि-हत्था ॥ ७
 सयल वि जयजयकारु करन्ता सयल वि थोत्त-सयाइं पढन्ता ॥ ८
 सयल वि अप्पाणउं दरिसन्ता णामु गोत्तु णिय-णिउउ कहन्ता ॥ ९

15 P पोक्खरिणिउ, A पोक्खरिणिउ. 16 A मणो-र. 17 P स तहि. 18 S गज्जन्तइ. 19 S सुयंत, A सुयतण. 20 P पव डिडि, A पव डिडि. 21 S परितोमि, A परिओसे. 22 S दुन्दुहि-णिग्घोसि. 23 S वन्दिण. 24 P फफावेहिं S फफावेहि. 25 S पढन्तेहि. 26 P कट्ठिय-वालिहि, S कट्ठियवालिहि. A कट्ठियवालिहि. 27 P न दिन्तेहि, S ण दिन्तेहि, A न दिन्तेहि. 28 P S अवलोयवि. 29 P होयवि, S होइवि. 30 P S दिउ. 31 S भरहु. 32 P S करेसहु. 33 S जि. 34 P S पावेसहु.

7, 1 P S ताव. 2 P S साहणइं, फलइ. 3 S दुम्महो. 4 S हरइं. 5 P णं हेट्ठामुहइं, S णं हेट्ठामुहइ. 6 S अवरोप्पक. 7 S महाइया. 8 A मणुसुत्तर. 9 S पराइया. 10 A करि. 11 S खंजेवि. 12 A मणइं. 13 This half is missing in s. 14 P S उच्चासणु. 15 P S जाइ. 16 P S सत्तिय. 17 P S भूयइं. 18 P तुरियउ, S तुरियउ. 19 P अमेलहु, S अमिलहु. 20 P S रूयइ. 21 A पुणु with सच्च superscribed. 22 S वेसि. 23 P विमाणहि, S विमाणहि. 24 P तेत्तिहि, S तेत्तिहि. 25 P जेत्तहो, S जेत्तिहि. 26 S दूरे. 27 S जयजयकार. 28 missing in s. 29 P सयाइ. 30 A अप्पाणउं.

२ साधमेन्द्रः. ३ कं दिवसं भविष्यति. ४ भरतक्षेत्रे.

॥ घत्ता ॥

तंहिं वेल्ऐं सुर-मेल्लैं तेय-पिण्डु जिणु छजइ ।
गयणङ्गणें तारायणें छण-मयलच्छणु णजइ ॥ १०

[८]

सुर-करि-खन्धुत्तिण्णएणं बहु-रोमञ्चुब्भिण्णएणं ।
सप्परिवारें सुन्दरें थुइ आढत्त पुरन्दरें ॥ १
'जय अजरामर-पुर-परमेसर जय जिण आइ पुराण महेसर ॥ २
जय दर्य-धम्म-रयण-रयणायर जय अण्णाण-तमोह-दिवायर ॥ ३
जय ससि भव-कुमुर्य-पडिवोहण जय कल्लाण-णाण-गुण-रोहण ॥ ४
जय सुरगुरु तइलोक-पियामह जय संसार-महाडइ-हुयवह ॥ ५
जय वम्मह-णिम्महण महाउस जय कलि-कोह-हुआसणें पाउस ॥ ६
जय कसायघण-पलयसमीरण जय माणइरि-पुरन्दरपहरण ॥ ७
जय इन्दिय-गयउलें पञ्चाणण जय तिहुअण-सिरि-रामालिङ्गण ॥ ८
जय कम्मारि-मडप्पर-भञ्जण जय णिक्कल णिरवेक्ख णिरञ्जण ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तुह सासणु दुह-णासणु एव्हिं उण्णइ चडियउ ।
जें होन्तेणं पवहन्तेणं जगु संसारें ण पडियउ' ॥ १०

[९]

तं वलु तं देवागमणु सो जिणवरु तं समसरणुं ।
पेक्खेवि उववणे अवयरिउं जाउ महन्तउ अच्छरिउं ॥ १
पट्टणें पुरिमंतालें जो रागउं रिसहसेणुं णामेण पहाणउं ॥ २
सो देवागमु णिएवि पत्तासिउ 'को सयडामुह-वणें' आवासिउं ॥ ३
कासु एउ एवडु पवुत्तणु जेण विमाणंहिं णवइं णहङ्गणु' ॥ ४

31 P सहि. 32 P केवलए, S वेल्ह. 33 P मेल्लै. 34 A तिय.

8. 1 P °खंघुत्तिणएण, S °खंघुत्तिणएण, A °खंघुत्तिणएण. 2 P °भिञ्जण, S °तिण्णएण.
3 P S सपरिवारें, A सप्परिवारिं. 4 S दद.° 5 S भवकुमुय°, A कुमुयभभव°. 6 S °हुया वह.
7 A °गयडल.° 8 S A °तिहुयण°. 9 P निक्कल निरवेक्ख निरंजन. 10 P S एमहि. 11 S उण्णइं.
12 A जिं. 13 P हुंतण, S होतण. 14 P S पवहंतण. 15 S A संसारि.

9. 1 A तं जि. 2 A समोसरणु. 3 P पिक्खवि, A पेक्खवि. 4 S उवणि. 5 P अवयरिअउं,
S अवयरियउ. 6 P अच्छरियउं, S अच्छरियउ. 7 A पुरिमतालि. 8 P A राणउं. 9 P S विसहसेणु.
10 P A पहाणउं. 11 S वणि. 12 A अवासिउं. 13 S विमाणहि. 14 A नम'.

[८] १ महात्कट (A gloss महात्कट). २ मानपर्वतभञ्जने वज्रः.

[९] १ प्रभाषितवान्.

तं णिसुणेवि केण^{१५} अप्फालिउ^{१६} 'एमं^{१७} देव मंइं^{१८} सव्वं^{१९} णिहालिउ ॥ ५
 भरहेसरहो वप्पु जो सुव्वइं^{२०} महि-वल्लहु भणेवि जो^{२१} थुव्वइ ॥ ६
 केवल-णाणु तासु उप्पण्णउं^{२२} अट्ठ-महागुणं^{२३} हि-संपण्णउं^{२४} ॥ ७
 तं णिसुणेवि मरट्ठं^{२५} मेल्लिउ स-वल्लु स-वन्धुवग्गु संचलिउ ॥ ८
 तं समसरणु पइट्ठु तुरन्तउ 'जय देवाहिदेव' पभणन्तउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तेण^{२६} तेंण पइसन्तेण^{२७} सुरहं^{२८} मि विब्भमुं^{२९} लाइउं^{३०} ।
 एं^{३१} वेसेण उहेसेण^{३२} किं मयरद्धउ आइउं^{३३} ॥ १०

[१०]

॥ पेक्खेवि^१ तं देवागमणु सो जिणुं^२ तं जि समोसरणु ।
 भवं^३ भय-संएहिं^४ समलइउं^५ 'रिसहसेणु पहु पव्वइउ ॥ १
 तेण समाणु परम गब्भेसर दिक्खं^६ ठियं चउरासी णरवरं ॥ २
 चउ-कल्लाण-विहइं^७ सणाहहो गणहर ते जि हूअं^८ जग-णाहहो ॥ ३
 अवर वि जे^९ जे^{१०} भावें लइया चउरासी सहास पव्वइया ॥ ४
 ॥ एयारह-गुणठाण-समिद्धं^{११} तिणिण लक्ख सावयं^{१२} हुं पसिद्धं^{१३} ॥ ५
 अज्झिय-गणहो सङ्ग के^{१४} बुज्झिय देव वि दुक्कियं^{१५} कम्म-मल्लुज्झिय ॥ ६
 थियं चउपासें परम-जिणिन्दहो णं तारा-गं^{१६} पुणिम-चन्दहो ॥ ७
 वइरं^{१७} परिसेसंवि थियं वणयं^{१८} महिस तुरङ्गम केसरि कुञ्जरं^{१९} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

२० अहि णउलं^१ वि थिय सयल वि एक्कं^२ उवसम-भावेण ।
 किय-सेवहो पुरएवहो केवल-णाण-पहावेण ॥ ९

15 A केण वि. 16 S अप्फालिउ. 17 A पउ. 18 S मइ. 19 A सवल्लु. 20 PS बुच्चइ, A सव्वइ.
 21 S सइ थुव्वइ, P संथुव्वइ. 22 PA उप्पण्णउं. 23 P गुणद्धि, S गुणद्धि. 24 PA संपण्णउं.
 25 S देवाहदेव. 26 P तेणं, S तेयं, A तेंणं. 27 S पइसन्तेण. 28 A सुरहंमि. 29 A विब्भउ.
 30 P लाइउउ, S लायउ. 31 P एं. 32 PS वेसें. 33 PS उहेसें. 34 S जायउ.

10. 1 S पेक्खेवि. 2 A जिणवरु. 3 PS भवभव, A भवभवभव. 4 P 'सहिपहिं, S सपहि.
 5 S समलइ, A लइउ. 6 PS दिक्खह. 7 PS ठिय. 8 S णरवर. 9 S 'विहइं. 10 A हूअ.
 11 S जे. 12 PS जे. 13 P समिद्धं, S समिद्ध. 14 P सावयहु, S सावयहं. 15 P पसिद्धं, S पसिद्धहं. 16 P गणहं, S गणह. 17 SA किं. 18 P दुक्किय. 19 PS 'कल्लुज्झिय.
 20 PS ठिय. 21 A चउपासहिं. 22 गह corrected to गह. 23 A 'इंदहो. 24 P S वइरइ.
 25 S परिसेसिय, A परिहरेवि. 26 P थिय. 27 S वणयरा. 28 S कुंजरा, A कुंजरः. 29 S णिउल. 30 S एक्कहि. 31 S पुरदेवहो.

२ कथितः (A कहिउ). ३ समस्तम्. ४ प्रातिहार्याष्टगुणाश्च ऋद्धयश्च. ५ तस्य तेजसा.

[१०] १ वृषभसेनः जिनपुत्रः.

[११]

तामं विणिगय दिव झुणि
वन्धं-विमोक्ख-कालवल्लं
पुगलं-जीवाजीव-पउत्तिउ
संजम-णियमं-लेस-वय-दाणं
सम्मदंसणं-णाण-चरित्तं
णव पयत्थ सज्झाय-ज्झाणं
सायर-पल्ल-पुव-कोडीय
कालं खेत्त-भाव-परदव्व
णरय-तिरय-मणुअत्तं-सुरत्तं
तित्थयरत्तणां इन्दत्तं

कहइ तिलोअहो परम-मुणि ।
धम्माहम्म-महाफलं ॥ १
आसव-संवर-णिज्जर-गुत्तिउ ॥ २
तव-सीलोववास-गुणठाणं ॥ ३
सग-मोक्ख-संसार-णिमित्तं ॥ ४
सुर-णर-उच्छेहाउं-पमाणं ॥ ५
लोयविहाय-कम्मपयडीय ॥ ६
वारह अङ्गइ चउदह पुवइ ॥ ७
कुलयर-हलहर-चकहरत्तं ॥ ८
सिद्धत्तणइ मि कहइ समत्तं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

किं बहुवेणं आलावेण
णउ एक्कु वि तिल-मेत्तु वि

तिहुअणें सयलें गविट्टउ ।
तं जि जिणेण ण दिट्टउ ॥ १०

[१२]

धम्मक्खाणु सयलु सुणेंवि
भव-भव-भयं-सय-गय-मणहो
केणं वि पञ्चाणुव्वय लइया
केहिं मि गुणवयाइ अणुसरियइ
मउणाणत्थमियइ अवरेक्काह

चञ्चल जीविउं मणें मुणेंवि ।
उवसमु जाउ सर्व्व-जणहो ॥ १
लोउं करेवि के वि पव्वइया ॥ २
केहिं मि सिक्खावयइ पधरियइ ॥ ३
अण्णेहिं किय णिवित्ति अण्णेक्काहिं ॥ ४

11. 1 P तव, S ताव. 2 SA तिलोयहो. 3 A वंघइ corrected to वंधवि. 4 PS °वल्लइ. 5 S °फलइ. 6 P पोगल. 7 P °निज्जर. 8 P °नियम. 9 PS °दाणइ. 10 P °गुणठाणइ, S °गुणट्टाणइ. 11 P सम्मदंसण. 12 PS °चरित्तइ. 13 P °णिमित्तइ, S °णिमिम्तइ. 14 A सज्झायाज्ञाणइ. 15 PS °उच्छेहाउं. 16 P °पल्लव. 17 S °कोडीउ. 18 P °पयडीमउ, A °पइलीमउ. 19 PSA कालइ. 20 S परदव्वइ, A वरदव्वइ. 21 PSA अंगइ. 22 A पुवइ. 23 SA °मणुयत्त. 24 S कुलहर. 25 PS तित्थयरत्तणाइ. 26 A इंदत्तइ. 27 S कह. 28 PS बहुएण. 29 S तिहुयणि, A तिहुयणे. 30 A सयलि. 31 S °मित्तु.

12. 1 S घम्मुक्खाणु. 2 S जीविउं मणि, A जीवल्लोउ. 3 P S भवभव, A भवभवभय with the marks of deletion over the first two letters. 4 PS सव्वहो. 5 A केहिं जि. 6 A केहिं मि. 7 P अणुसरियइ, S अणुसरियइ. 8 P °णत्थमि-अइ, S °णत्तमियइ, A °णत्थमियइ. 9 P अण्णेक्काहिं, S अण्णेक्काहिं. 10 P अण्णेहि, A अण्णिहिं.

[११] १ त्रिलोकस्य जीवानां धर्माख्यानं कथयति. २ अवलोकितः. ३ यज कश्चित् तज्जाति.

[१२] १ लोचं कृत्वा.

जो जं मग्गइ तं तहों देइ^{११} हत्थु भडारउं^{१३} णउ खञ्जेइ^{१३} ॥ ५
 अमर वि गय सम्मत्तु लएप्पिणु^{१५} णियं णिय-लियं-वाहणाहिं^{१६} चडेप्पिणुं^{१७} ॥ ६
 जिणं^{१८} धवलहों^{१९} वि धवलु सिंहासणु^{२०} पण्णारसं^{२१} विसदु-थेरासणु^{२२} ॥ ७
 उब्भिय सेय छत्तं^{२३} सिय-चामरु^{२४} दिव भासं^{२५} भामण्डलुं^{२६} सेहरु ॥ ८

४

॥ घत्ता ॥

तिहुअणं-पहु^{२७} हय-वम्महु^{२८} केवल-किरणं-दिवायरु ।
 तहों थाणहों^{२९} उज्जाणहों^{३०} गउ तं गङ्गा-सायरु ॥ ९

[१३]

तेहिं अवसरें भरहेसरहों^{३१} सयल-पुहइं-परमेसरहों ।
 १० पर-चकेहिं^{३२} मि णविय कम जाय रिद्धि सुर-रिद्धि-सम ॥ १
 मालूर-पवर-पीवर-थणाहं^{३३} छण्णवइ सहास वरङ्गणाहं ॥ २
 तहों दह-पञ्चासउ णन्दणाहुं^{३४} चउरासी लक्खइं सन्दणाहुं ॥ ३
 चउरासी लक्खइं गयवराहुं^{३५} अट्टारह कोडिउ हयवराहुं ॥ ४
 कोडीउ तिण्णि वर-धेणुवाहं^{३६} वत्तीस सहासं^{३७} णराहिवाहं ॥ ५
 ११ वत्तीस सहासइं मण्डलाहुं^{३८} कम्मन्ते कोडि पवहइ हलाहुं ॥ ६
 णव णिहियउं^{३९} रयणइं^{४०} सत्त सत्त छक्खण्ड इ मेइणि एक-छत्तं^{४१} ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

जिह वर्पेण^{४२} माहप्पेण^{४३} लइउं^{४४} णाणु तं केवलु ।
 तिह पुत्तेण^{४५} जुज्झन्तेण^{४६} स इं भुं य-वलेणं^{४७} महीयलु ॥ ८

*

११ A देइं. १२ A भडारउं. १३ P खंजेइं. १४ A सम्मत्तइं. १५ A लण्विण, A लेविणु.
 १६ A °नियवाहणहि. १७ PA चडेविणु. १८ S जिणु. १९ PS धवलो. २० A पण्णारह.
 २१ PS छत्तु. २२ A भासु. २३ PS भामण्डल. २४ SA तिहुयण. २५ PS °णाण.°
 २६ A तथहो.

१३. १ P तहि, S तहे. २ A °पिहिवि.° ३ A पारकेहिं. ४ A दस पंचासउ तहो. ५ P णंदणहं, S णंदणाहं, A णंदणाहु. ६ SA लक्खइ. ७ PS रहवराहं. ८ A चउसी. ९ PS लक्खइ.
 १० PS गयवराहं, A गइवराहुं. ११ PS हयवराहं. १२ A °धेणुआहं. १३ P सहासइ णरवराहं,
 S सहासइं णरवराहं. १४ P सहासइ, A सहस वसि. १५ S मंडलाहु, A मंडलाहं. १६ P S
 कम्मन्ति. १७ SA हलाहं. १८ P णिहियइ, S णिहिअइ. १९ S रयणइ. २० A छक्खंडइं.
 २१ P एकच्छत्त, S एकच्छत्त, A एयच्छत्त. २२ PS महप्पेण. २३ S लयउ. २४ P सयंभुव.°
 २५ PS °वल्लिण.

२ निर्गतः. ३ कमलानि. ४ पञ्चासनः (?).

[१३] १ बिल्वफलवत्.

[४. चउत्थो संधि]

सट्टिहु^१ वरिस-सहासहिं पुंण-जयासहिं भरहु अउंज्झ पईसरइ ।
णव-णिसियर-धारउ कलह-पियारउ चक्क-रयणु ण पईसरइ ॥ १

[१]

पईसरइ ण पट्ठे चक्क-रयणु जिह अबुहभन्तरे सुकइ-वयणु ॥ १
जिह वम्भयारि-मुहे काम-सत्थु जिह गोट्ठङ्गणे मणि-रयण-वत्थु ॥ २
जिह वारि-णिर्वन्धणे हत्थि-जृहु जिह दुज्जण-जणे^{१३} सज्जण-समूहु ॥ ३
जिह किविण-णिहेलणे^{१४} पणइ-विन्दु जिह बहुल-पक्खे खैय-दिवस-चन्दु ॥ ४
जिह कामिणि-जणु माणुमे^{१५} अदवे जिह सम्मदंसणु^{१७} दूर-भवे ॥ ५
जिह महुअरि-कुलु दुग्गन्धे^{१६} रणणे जिह गुरु-गरहिउ अण्णाण-कण्णे ॥ ६
जिह परम-मोक्खु संसार-धम्मे जिह जीव-दया-वरु पाव-कम्मे ॥ ७
पढम-विहत्तिहे^{२०} तत्पुरिसु जेम ण पईसरइ उज्झहे चक्कु तेम ॥ ८

॥ घना ॥

तं पेक्खेवि^{२९} थक्कन्तउ विग्घु करन्तउ णरवइ वेहाविद्धउ ।
'कहहु मन्ति-सामन्तेहो जय-जस-मन्तहो किं महु को वि असिद्धउ' ॥ ९

[२]

तं णिसुणेवि^१ मन्तिहिं वुत्तु एमं जं चिन्तहिं तं तं सिद्धु देव ॥ १
छक्खण्ड वसुन्धरि णव णिहाण चउदह-विहेहिं^२ रयणेहिं समाण ॥ २

1. 1 S सट्टिहु, A सट्टिहिं. 2 A 'सहासहं. 3 S 'जयासहि, A जयासहं. 4 PS अबज्झ. 5 A नवरि. 6 P णिसियर, A निसियअसि. 7 P पईसरइ, A पईसरइ. 8 A अबुहभन्तरि. 9 P वंभायारि. 10 S गोठंगणे. 11 PS मणे. 12 P 'णेवंधणि, S 'णिबंधणि. 13 S 'जणि. 14 A वेदु. 15 P 'दिवसि. 16 PS माणुस. 17 P सम्मदंसणु. 18 PS दूरे. 19 S महुयर, A महुयारि. 20 PS दुग्गंध. 21 A सुक्खु. 22 P संसारे. 23 S धम्मे. 24 P जह. 25 A जीवदयक्खरु. 26 S 'विहत्तिहिं. 27 S उज्झहि. 28 S पिक्खवि, A पेक्खेवि. 29 S थक्कउ. 30 S कहह. 31 A जयरसवन्तहो.

2. 1 S णिसुणिवि. 2 S मंतिहि. 3 P एम corrected to एव, S एव. 4 S चित्तिहिं, A जोयहि. 5 S 'विहेहि. 6 P रयणहिं, S रयणहि.

[१] १ पूर्णायशेन (१) आशा वा-छा वा यम्य, गेपु वा. २ याचकसमूहः सज्जनाश्च. ३ क्षयदिवसः अमावास्या तत्र. ४ कथितं धर्मोपदेशं (A शुरुकथितः). ५ प्रथमविभक्तौ यथा तत्पुरुषसमासः. ६ कोपात्तुरो जातः.

पउ० चरि० ५

णवणवइ सहास महागराहुँ
 अवराइ मि सिद्धइ जाइ जाइ
 पर एक्कु ण सिद्धइ साहिमाणु
 तिथङ्कर-णन्दणु तुह कणिहु
 १ पोअण-परमेसरु चरम-देहु
 दुवार-वइरि-वीरन्त-कालु
 वत्तीस सहास देसन्तराहुँ ॥ ३
 को लक्खेवि^{१८} सकइ ताइ ताइ ॥ ४
 सय-पञ्च-सवाय-धणु-प्पमाणु ॥ ५
 अट्ठाणवइहि^{१५} भाइहिं वरिहु ॥ ६
 अखलिय-मरट्टु^{१७} जयलच्छि-गेहु ॥ ७
 णामेण वाहुवलि वल-विसालु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सीहु जेम पक्खरियउ खन्तिए धरियउ जइ सो कह वि वियट्टइ ।
 तो सहँ^{११} खन्धाचारं एक्क-पहारें पइं मि देव दलवट्टइ^{१२} ॥ ९

१०

[३]

तं वयणु सुणेवि दट्ठाहरेण भरहेण भरह-परमेसरेण ॥ १
 पट्ठविय महन्ता तुरिय तासु 'बुच्चइ करे' केर णराहिवासु ॥ २
 जइ णउ पडिवणु कयावि^३ एम ता तेम करहु महु भिडइ जेम^४ ॥ ३
 सिक्खवियं महन्ता गय तुरन्त णिविसद्धे पोयण-णयरु पत्त ॥ ४
 ११ पुज्जेवि^७ पुच्छिय 'आगमणु' काइं तेहि^{१०} मि कहियइ वयणाइ ताइ ॥ ५
 'को तुहुँ को भरहु ण भउ को' वि पुहवीसरु दीसइ गंमि तो वि ॥ ६
 जिह भायर अट्ठाणवइ इयर जीवन्ति करेवि^{१८} तहो^{१९} तणिय केर ॥ ७
 तिह तुहुँ मि मडप्फरु परिहरेवि जिउ रायहो केरी केर लेवि^{२२} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१० तं णिसुणेवि^३ भय-भीसें वाहुवलीसें भरह-दूअ णिब्भच्छिय ।
 'एक्क केर वप्पिकी^{२०}' पिहिमि^{२३} गुरुकी^{२४} अवर केर^{२५} ण पडिच्छिय^{२६} ॥ ९

७ A णववइ. ८ PS महागराहु, A महागराहं. ९ P S देसन्तराहु, A देसन्तराहं. १० P अवराइ वि, A अवराइं मि. ११ PS सिद्धइ. १२ A जाइ. १३ A लक्खवि. १४ A इक्क. १५ S णवइहि भाइहि. १६ SA पोयण. १७ S मरट्ट. १८ PS 'वीरत्तकालु. १९ P धरिअउ. २० PS कह व. २१ PS सहँ. २२ P पक्क. २३ P पइं वि, S पइ वि, A पइं मि.

३. १ PA करि. २ A कयाइ. ३ S सिक्खविय. ४ S तुरंत, A तुरंता. ५ S णिविसद्धे, A निमिसद्धि. ६ S पत्त. ७ S पुज्जिवि. ८ P पुच्छिअ, A पुच्छिउ. ९ S आगणु. १० A तेहिंमि. ११ P कहियइ, S कहियइ. १२ SA वयणाइ. १३ SA तुहु. १४ PA न, S त. १५ PS किंमि. १६ A पिहिवीसरु. १७ P तो वि गंमि, S तो विं गंमि. १८ S करिवि. १९ S तहु. २० PA तुहुँ. २१ A मडप्फ. २२ S करेवि. २३ S णिसुणि. २४ P णिब्भच्छिअ, S णिब्भच्छिया. २५ P वप्पिकी. २६ A विहिंमि. २७ A गुरुकी. २८ A के. २९ S पडिच्छिअ, P पडिच्छिअ, A परियच्छिय.

[२] १ महा-आगर=धातुस्थान. २ विघटते.

[३] १ भयस्यापि सीम्हेण. २ न परिज्ञाता.

[४]

पवसन्ते^१ परम-जिणेसरेण जं किं^२ पि विहज्जेवि^३ विण्णु तेण ॥ १
 तं अम्हहुं^४ सासणु सुहं-णिहाणुं किउ विप्पिउ णउ केण वि समाणु ॥ २
 'सो पिहिमिहे^५ हउं पोयणहो सामि णउ देमि^६ ण लेमि ण पासु जामि ॥ ३
 दिट्ठेण तेण किरि^७ कवणु कज्जु किं तासु पसाएं करमि रज्जु ॥ ४
 किं तहो^८ वलेण हउं दुण्णिवारु किं तहो वलेण महुं पुरिमयारु ॥ ५
 किं तहो वलेण पाइक्क-लोउ किं तहो वलेण सम्पयं-विहोउ^९ ॥ ६
 जं गज्जिउ बाहुवलीसरेण पोयण-पुरवर-परमेसरेण ॥ ७
 तं कोवाणल^{१०} पजलन्तएहिं^{११} णिउभच्छिउ^{१२} भग्ग-महन्तएहिं ॥ ८

॥ यत्ता ॥

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'जइ वि तुज्जु इमु मण्डलु बहु-चिन्तिय-फलु आसि समप्पिउ वप्पे ।
 गामु सीमु खल्लु खेत्तुं वि सरिसव-मेत्तुं वि तो वि णाहिं विणु कप्पे' ॥ ९

[५]

तं वयणु सुणेवि पलम्ब-वाहु णं चन्दाइच्चहुं कुयिउ राहु ॥ १
 'कहो^२ तणउं रज्जु कहो तणउ भरहुं जं जाणहुं तं महु मिलेवि^३ करहु ॥ २
 सो एक्के चक्के वहइ गव्वु किर वसिकिउ मइं महिवीहु सव्वु ॥ ३
 णउ जाणइ होसइ केम कज्जु कहो पासिउ 'णीसावणु' रज्जु ॥ ४
 परियलइ जेण तहो तणउ दप्पु तं तेहउ कलए देमि कप्पु ॥ ५
 वावल-भल-कणिय-करालु मुगगर-मुसुण्ढि-पट्टिसं-विसालु ॥ ६
 तं सुणेवि^{१०} महन्ता गय तुरन्त णिविसंजे भरहहो पासु पत्त ॥ ७

4. 1 P पवसन्ते. 2 A किंवि. 3 P S विहंजिबि. 4 A विज्ज. 5 P S अम्हहु, A अम्हह.
 6 P सुहनिहाणु, A साहिमाणु corrected to सुहमाणु. 7 S पिहिमिहि, A पिहिविहे. 8 P S
 हउ. 9 P S लेमि ण देमि. 10 P किरि. 11 S पसायं. 12 S तहु. 13 S हउ. 14 P महु.
 15 S सापय. 16 P कोवानल. 17 S पजलन्तएहि. 18 P णिरुभच्छिउ. 19 P S इसु. 20
 P S चित्तिउ. 21 P S गामसीम. 22 A वल्लु. 23 S खेत्त. 24 P 'मेत्तु, S 'मित्तु. 25 S णहिं.

5. 1 P S चंदाइच्चहु, A चंदाच्चहं. 2 P S कहु. 3 S तणुउ, A तणुउं. 4 P कहु, A कहा.
 5 A भरहुं. 6 A जाणहो. 7 S लेवि. 8 S एक्के. 9 A चक्क वहइ. 10 S मइ. 11 A महि.
 12 A जाणहं. 13 S मीसावणु. 14 P S परगलइ. 15 S 'करोलु. 16 P भोगगर. 17 P S
 'मुसुण्ढि. 18 A 'पट्टिम. 19 P S सुणिबि. 20 P S णिविसंजे, A णिविसाहिं.

[४] १ (also A) प्रवज्जता. २ सहशम्. ३ भरतः. ४ विना दण्डेन.

[५] १ द्वितीय-प्रभु-रहितम्.

जं जेम चविउ तं कहिउ तेम

‘पइँ’ तिण-सरिसो वि णँ गणँइ देव ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ण करइ केर तुहारी

रिउँ-खय-कारी

णिब्भउ माणें महाइउ ।

‘मेइणि-रवणु समुहँवि’²⁰

रण-पिहुँ मणँदेवि

जुज्झ-सँज्जु थिउ दाइँउ’ ॥ ९

[६]

तं णिसुणेंवि¹ झत्ति पलित्तुँ राउ

णं जलणु जाल-माला-सहाउ ॥ १

देवाविउ लहु सण्णाह-तूर

सण्णज्झइ सरहसु सुहड-सूर ॥ २

आऊरिउँ वलु चउरङ्गु ताम

अट्टारह अक्खोहणिउँ जाम ॥ ३

परिचिन्तिय णव णिहि संचलन्ति

जे’ सन्दण-वेसँ परिभमन्ति ॥ ४

¹⁰ महाकालु कालु माणवउ पण्डु

पउमक्खु सङ्गु पिङ्गलु पचण्डु ॥ ५

णइसप्पु रयणु णव णिहिउ ण्य

णं थिय बहु-भार्यहिँ पुण्ण-भेय ॥ ६

णव-जोयणाइँ तुङ्गत्तणेण

वारह मप्पासङ्गत्तणेण ॥ ७

अट्टोयर गम्भीरत्तणेण

महुँ जक्ख-सहामं गक्खणेण ॥ ८

कों वि वर्यँइ कों वि भोयणँइ देइ¹²

कों वि रयणँइ कों वि पहरणँइ णेइ¹⁴ ॥ ९

¹⁵ कों वि हर्यँ गय कों वि ओसँहिउ धरँइ

विण्णाणाहरणँहुँ को वि हरँइ ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

चम्म-चक्क-सेणावइ

हय-गय-गँहवइ

छत्त-दण्ड-णेमित्ति¹⁹ ।

कागणि-मणि-त्थँवँइ थिय खग-पुँरोहिय

ते वि चउदह चिन्तिथँ ॥ ११

[७]

²⁰ गउ भरहु पयाणउ देवि जाम

हेरियँहिँ² कणिट्टुहोँ कहिउ ताम ॥ १

‘सहसा णीसरु सण्णहँवि देव

दीसइ पडिक्खु समुहु जेम’ ॥ २

21 P स पइ. 22 P न. 23 A गणइ. 24 A रिरिउ. 25 P स मेयणिरयण. 26 A संमंडेवि

27 S पइ, A पइ. 28 A मँटिबि. 29 S मज्झि, A सज्जु. 30 S वायउ.

6. 1 S णिसुणिवि. 2 P पलित्त. 3 P आऊरइ, S आऊरिइ, A आओरिउ. 4 A अक्खोहणिउँ. 5 P स जं. 6 P माणव सपंडु, S माणव सपिंडु, A माणवउ पंडु with स superscribed above उ. 7 P पिंगल. 8 P स भार्यहि. 9 P तुंगत्तणेण. 10 S वर्यइ. 11 P स भोयणइ. 12 P देवि. 13 P स पहरणइ. 14 P स देइ. 15 S उसहिउ. 16 S धरँइ. 17 P स णाहरणहं. 18 P हरँइ, A भरइ. 19 S णेमित्तिया. 20 P थवइत्थिय, S थवइत्थिय A थवइ थिय. 21 P पुरोहिय, S पुरोहिया. 22 S चित्तिया.

7. 1 S पयं × णै, A पयाणउ. 2 S हिरियहि, A हेरियहिँ. 3 S कणिट्टुहो. 4 P स सण्हिवि.

१ महाहतः, मानगिरित्थर्थः. ३ प्रगुणः.

[६] १ हतरोगाः ओषधयः. २ स्थापयति त्रयच्छति वा. ३ गृहपतिः. ४ स्थपति.

तं सुणोवि^१ स-रोसु पलम्ब-वाहु^२
 पडु^३ पडह समाहय दिण्णं सङ्ग^४
 किउ कलयलु लइयइ^५ पहरणाइ^६
 णीसरिउ^७ सत्त सङ्गोहणीउ^८
 भरहेसर-वाहुवली वि ते वि
 हय हयहुं^९ महा-गयं गयवराहुं^{१०}

सण्णज्झइ पोयण-णयर-णाहु ॥ ३।
 धयं दण्ड लुत्त उट्ठिभय असङ्ग ॥ ४
 कर-पहर-पयट्टइ^{११} वाहणाइ^{१२} ॥ ५
 एकए^{१३} सेण्णए^{१४} अक्खोहणीउ ॥ ६
 आसण्णीइ^{१५} हुक्कइ^{१६} वलइ^{१७} वे वि ७
 सवडंमुह^{१८} धयं धयवडहुं^{१९} देवि ॥ ८
 भड^{२०} भडहुं^{२१} महा-रह रहवराहुं^{२२} ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

देवासुर-वल-सरिसइ^{२३}
 एकमेक कोकन्तइ^{२४}

वट्ठिय-हरिसइ^{२५}
 रणे हकन्तइ^{२६}

कञ्चुय-कवय-विसट्टइ^{२७} ।
 उभय-वलइ^{२८} अट्ठिभट्टइ^{२९} ॥ १० ॥

[८]

अट्ठिभट्टइ^{३०} वट्ठिय-कलयलाइ^{३१}
 वाहिय-रह-चोइय-वारणाइ^{३२}
 लुअं^{३३} जुण्णं-जोत्तं-खण्डिय-धुराइ^{३४}
 णिवट्ठिय-भुअं-पाडिय-सिराइ^{३५}
 गय-दन्त-छोहं-भिण्णुभडाइ^{३६}
 पडिहय-विणिवाइय-गयघडाइ^{३७}
 मुसुमूरियं-चूरिय-रहवराइ^{३८}

भरहेसर-वाहुवली-वलाइ^{३९} ॥ १
 अणवरयामेलियं-पहरणाइ^{४०} ॥ २
 दारिय-णियम्ब-कप्पिय-उराइ^{४१} ॥ ३
 धुयं-खन्ध-कवन्ध-पणञ्चिराइ^{४२} ॥ ४
 उच्चाइय-पडिपेलियं-भडाइ^{४३} ॥ ५
 अच्छोडिय-मोडिय-धयवडाइ^{४४} ॥ ६
 दलवट्ठिय-लोडिय-हयवराइ^{४५} ॥ ७

5 PS सुणिवि. 6 S पलंबवाहो. 7 PS हु. 8 P दिज. 9 P संख. 10 AP धयलुत्त-
 दंड. 11 S लइयइ, A लइयइ. 12 S पहरणाइ. 13 A °पहय°. 14 PS °पयट्टइ.
 15 P साहणाइ, S साहणाइ. 16 P नीसरिउ, A नीसरिउं. 17 A संखोहणीहिण. 18 S
 एकाइसेण, A एकाएसेण. 19 P संखोहणीउ, A अक्खोहणीण. 20 PS आसण्णइ. 21 S
 हुक्कइ. 22 PS वलइ. 23 S सवडंमुह. 24 P घय. 25 PS धयवडहु. 26 PS हयहं. 27
 S समागय. 28 PS गयवराहं. 29 P भडहं, S भडह, A भडहु. 30 PS रहवराहं. 31 S
 °हरिसइ. 32 PS °विसट्टइ. 33 P कोकंतइ, S कोकंतइ, A कुकंतइ. 34 PS रोकंतइ. 35 S
 °वलइ. 36 PS अट्ठिभट्टइ.

8. 1 PS अट्ठिभट्टइ. 2 PS °वाहुवलीसराइ, A °वाहुवलीवलाइ. 3 PS °वाहणाइ.
 4 S °मिलिय. 5 PS लुय. 6 P जलु, S जणु. 7 S जुत्त. 8 S उराइ. 9 SA भुय. 10 PS
 धुयखंभ°, A धयवड corrected from धुय°. 11 S °पणट्टिराइ. 12 P भिण्णुभडाइ, S
 भिण्णुभडाइ. 13 SA °भडाइ. 14 P °बडाइ. 15 PA °धयवडाइ. 16 S मुसुमूरियं.

[७] १ सम्यक् प्रकारेण शोभयति. २ भरतसेणो.

[८] १ छेदित-चरण-युगलम् (reading जघ्न). २ आर्षतं (? आघातम्). ३ प्रोत्सारितैः.

रुहिरोल्लै^{१७} सरोहिं^{१८} विहावियाइं^{१९} णं वे वि कुसुम्भोहिं^{२०} रावियाइं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खेवि^{२१} वल्लै^{२२} घुलन्तइं^{२३} मंहिहिं^{२४} पडन्तै^{२५} मन्तिहिं^{२६} धरियं^{२७} 'म भण्डहो ।
किं वहिण्ण वराणं^{२८} भड-संघाणं^{२९} दिट्ठि-जुञ्जु^{३०} वैरि मण्डहो ॥ ९

[९]

पहिलउं^{३१} जुञ्जेवउं^{३२} दिट्ठि-जुञ्जु^{३३} जल-जुञ्जु^{३४} पडीवउं^{३५} मल-जुञ्जु ॥ १
जो तिण्णि मिं^{३६} जुञ्जइं^{३७} जिणइं^{३८} अज्जु^{३९} तहो णिहिं^{४०} तहो रयणइं^{४१} तासु रज्जुं^{४२} ॥ २
तं णिसुणेविं^{४३} दुक्खुं^{४४} णिवारियाइं^{४५} माहणेइं^{४६} वे वि ओमारियाइं^{४७} ॥ ३
लहुं^{४८} दिट्ठि-जुञ्जु^{४९} पारज्जुं^{५०} तेहिं^{५१} जिण-णन्द-सुणन्दा-णन्दणेहिं^{५२} ॥ ४
१० अवलोइउं^{५३} भरहे पढमुं^{५४} भाइं^{५५} कइलामे कञ्चण-मइलुं^{५६} णाइं^{५७} ॥ ५
असियं-सियायम्व विहाइं^{५८} दिट्ठि^{५९} णं कुवलय-कमल-रविन्द-विट्ठिं^{६०} ॥ ६
पुणु जोइउं^{६१} बाहुवलीसरेण^{६२} सरं कुमुय-सण्डुं^{६३} णं दिणयरं ॥ ७
अवरामुह-हेट्टामुह-मुहाइं^{६४} णं वर-वहुं-वयण-सरोरुहाइं^{६५} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ उवरिल्लियए विसाल्लए^{६६} भिउडि-कराल्लए^{६७} हेट्ठिम दिट्ठि परज्जियं^{६८} ।
णं णव-जोवणइत्ती^{६९} चञ्चल-चित्ती^{७०} कुलवहु इज्जए तज्जियं^{७१} ॥ ९

[१०]

जं^{७२} जिणैविं^{७३} ण सक्किउं^{७४} दिट्ठि-जुञ्जु^{७५} पारज्जुं^{७६} खणज्जं^{७७} सलिल-जुञ्जु ॥ १
जल्ले पइट्ठं^{७८} पिहिमि-पोयण-णरिन्दं^{७९} णं माणम-मरचरे सुर-गइन्दुं^{८०} ॥ २

१७ P रुहिरोल्लै. १८ S सरोहि. १९ P विहावियाइं, S वहावियाइं. २० P कुसुम्भे, A कुसुम्भ. २१ P पेक्खेवि, S पिक्खेवि. २२ S वल्लइ. २३ S मंहिहि, A मंहिहिं. २४ PS पडन्तइ. २५ S मन्तिहि. २६ P धरिअ. २७ P वराइं. २८ P विट्ठु corrected to दिट्ठि. २९ PS वर.

९. १ P पहिलउं. २ A पहिलउ. ३ A वि. ४ PS जुञ्जइ. ५ A जिणइं. ६ P निहि. ७ P रयणइ. ८ PS णिसुणेवि, A नेवि. ९ PS जुञ्जु, A दुक्खु corrected to उज्जु. १० S णिवारियाइ. ११ S साहणइ. १२ S ऊसारियाइं, A असारियाइं. १३ P विट्ठु. १४ S णंदणु णंदा°. १५ A पढम. १६ PA भाइं. १७ PS °सेलु. १८ PA असिअ. १९ PS सिया°. २० PS विहाए, A विहाइं. २१ S °रवेद°. २२ PSA दिट्ठि. २३ PS जोयउ. २४ P °हेट्टामुह°. २५ S मुहाइ. २६ P महुअर°, gloss noting the variant वरवहु°, S महुयर°. २७ S विसाल्लइ. २८ S कराल्लइ. २९ S परज्जिया. ३० A जोवणइत्ती. ३१ P अइज्जुए, S अइज्जइ. ३२ S तज्जिया.

१०. १ A तं. २ PS जिणवि. ३ P पइठ, S पइट्ठि. ४ P पिहि, S पिहिमिं, A पिहिंवि°. ५ PSA °णरिन्दु. ६ A सर°. ७ PSA °गइन्दु.

४ बाणैः स्पण्डितानि.

[९] १ धनुष ५००. २ प्रथमतः. ३ मरगय-वण्ण, धनु ५२५, बाहुवली. ४ कृष्ण-धेत-ताम्र.

एत्थन्तरं महि-परमेसरेण
पमुक्कं झलक्क सहोयरासु
छुड्डु^{१८} बाहुवलिहें वच्छयल्लं पत्त
परथिय(?) उरें तोय तुसार-धवलं
पुणु पच्छं^{१९}ए बाहुवलीसरेण
उद्धाइय चल-णिम्मलं-तरङ्गं

आडोहवि^१ सलिलु समच्छरेण ॥ ३
णं वेल समुद्धें महिहरासुं ॥ ४
णिम्भच्छियं असइ वं पुणु णियत्त ॥ ५
णं णहें तारा-णिउरुम्भ वहल ॥ ६
आमेल्लियं सलिल-झलक्क तेण ॥ ७
णं संचारिमं आयास-गङ्ग ॥ ८

॥ वृत्ता ॥

ओहट्टिउं भरहेसरु थिउं मुह-कायर गरुअं-रहल्लं^{२०} लइयउ ।
सुरयारुहण-वियक्कं^{२१} विरह-झलक्कं भग्गु व दुप्पवइयउ ॥ ९

[११]

जं जिणेंवि^१ ण सक्किउ सलिल-जुज्झु
आवीलं-विकच्छउ बलं-महल
ओवगियं पुणु किय वाहु-सद्द
वहु-वन्धिहिं दुक्करं-कत्तरीहिं
संहुं भरहें सुइरु करेवि वामु
उच्चाइउं उभयं-करेहिं णरिन्दु
एत्थन्तरं बाहुवलीसरासु
किउ कलयलु सांहणें विजंउ घुडु

पारजु^२ पडीवउ मल-जुज्झु ॥ १
अक्खाडं^३ णाई पइडु मल ॥ २
णं भिडियं सुवन्तं-तिथ्यन्तं सद्द ॥ ३
विण्णाणहिं^४ करणहिं^५ भामरीहिं ॥ ४
पुणु पच्छं^६ दरिसिउ णियय-थामु ॥ ५
सक्केण वं जम्मणें जिणं-वरिन्दु ॥ ६
आमेलिउं देवेहिं^७ कुसुम-वासु ॥ ७
णरणाहु विलक्खीहउ सुडु ॥ ८

॥ वृत्ता ॥

चक्क-रयणु परिचिन्तिउं उपपरि घत्तिउं चरम-देहु तें^{३०} वञ्चिउ ।
पसरियं-कर-णिउरुम्भें दिणयर-विम्बें^{३१} णाई मेरु परिअञ्चिउ ॥ ९

8 P इत्थन्तरं, S इत्थन्तरि. 9 PS आडोहवि. 10 PS ता मुक्क. 11 S समुद्धे, A समुद्धिं.
12 PS महीहरासु. 13 A छुड्डु बाहुवलिहि. 14 S वच्छयले. 15 PS णिम्भच्छिय.
16 PS य. 17 PS धवलु. 18 S पच्छय, A पच्छइ. 19 S आमेल्लिय. 20 P निम्मलं.
21 S उरंग. 22 S संचारिय. 23 P उद्धाइय, S ओहट्टिय. 24 PS थिय. 25 A गरुय.
26 S रहल्लइ. 27 PS विक्कणु. 28 P दुप्पवइअउ.

11. 1 S जिणिवि. 2 A आडु पडिवउ. 3 A आवीलि. 4 P बलं. 5 PS A अक्खाडइ.
6 S णाह. 7 P उवगिय, S उव भेय. 8 PS भिडिय. 9 P सुअंन, A सुवत्त. 10 A तिष्ठत.
11 P वंधिहि, S वंद्धि. 12 A दउकरि. 13 S विण्णाणहि. 14 P करणिहिं, S करणहि. 15
PS सहु. 16 S पच्छइ. 17 S उच्चायउ. 18 S उहयं. 19 S करेहि, A करि. 20 PS वि.
21 A जिणवरि. 22 PS एत्थन्तरि, A इत्थन्तरि. 23 S आमेलिउ. 24 P देवहिं, S देवहि.
25 S साहणि. 26 PS विजय. 27 P परिचिन्तिउं, A मण्णे चिन्तिउ. 28 P घत्तिउ. 29 A
चरिमदेहु. 30 S तं. 31 S पसरिय. 32 S णिउरुम्भे. 33 S विम्बे. 34 PS णाह मेरु
परिअञ्चिउ, A मेरु नाई परियञ्चिउ.

[१०] १ वेला.

[११] १ सुवन्त=स्वादि के (?) शब्दाः. २ तिगन्तशब्दः. ३ व्यायामः.

[१२]

जं मुक्कु चक्कु चक्केसरेण तं चिन्तिउ वाहुवलीसरेण ॥ १
 'किं पहु अप्फालमि महिहिं अज्जु णं णं धिगत्यु परिहरमि' रज्जु ॥ २
 रज्जहो कारणे किज्जइ अजुत्तु घाएवठे भायरु वप्पु पुत्तु ॥ ३
 ५ किं ओए^५ साहमि परम-मोक्खु जहिं लब्भइ अचलु अणन्तु^८ 'सोक्खु' ॥ ४
 परिचिन्तेवि^{१०} सुइरु मणेण एम पुणु थविउ^{१३} णराहिउ डिम्भु जेम ॥ ५
 'महु तणिय^{१२} पिहिमि तुहुं भुंजे भाय सोमप्पहु केर करेइ^{१६} राय' ॥ ६
 सुणिसल्लु^{१८} करेवि जिणु गुरु भणेवि थिउ पञ्च मुट्ठि सिरे^{१९} लोउ देवि ॥ ७
 ओलम्बियं-करयलु एक्कु वरिसु अविओल्लु^{२०} अचलु गिरि-मेरु सरिसु ८ ॥

॥ घत्ता ॥

वेड्डिउ^{२३} सुट्ठु विसालेहिं^{२४} वेल्ली-जालेहिं^{२५} अहि-विच्छियं-वम्मीयहिं^{२७} ।
 खणु वि णं मुक्कु भडारउ मयण-वियारउ णं संसारहो भीयहिं ॥ ९

[१३]

एत्थन्तरे केवल-णाण-याहु कइलासें परिड्डिउ रिसहणाहु ॥ १
 १५ तइलोक-पियामहुं जग-जणेरु समसरणु वि' स-गणु सं-पाडिहेरु ॥ २
 थोवेहिं^६ दिवसेहिं^७ भाहेसरो वि तहो वन्दण-हत्तिए^९ आउ सो वि ॥ ३
 थोत्तुगीरियं गुरु-पुरउ भाइ परलोय-मूले इहलोउ^{१३} णाई ॥ ४
 वन्देप्पिणु दसविह-धम्म-पालु पुणु पुच्छिउ तिहुवणं-सामिसालु ॥ ५
 'वाहुवलि भडारा सुह-णिहाणु के^{१२} कजे अज्जु ण होइ णाणु' ॥ ६
 ११ तं णिसुणेवि^{११} परम-जिणेसरेण वज्जरिउ दिव-भासन्तरेण ॥ ७
 'अज्ज वि ईसीसि^{१६} कसाउ तासु जं^{१७} खेत्ते^{१८} तुहारए^{१९} किउ णिवासु ॥ ८

12. 1 PS परहरमि. 2 P रज्जहो, S रज्जहु. 3 SA अजुत्तु. 4 A घाइज्जइ. 5 PS आए. 6 S जहि. 7 A लक्खइ. 8 PS अणन्त. 9 A सुक्खु. 10 S परिचित्तिवि. 11 PS एव. 12 P थविउ, A ठविउ. 13 A पिहिवि. 14 PS तुहु. 15 S सुंजि, A भुंजि. 16 PS करेय. 17 PA सुणिसल्ल. 18 PA करिवि. 19 PS सिरे. 20 P उलुंबिय. 21 A इक्क. 22 S अविउल्लु, A अवियउल्लु. 23 SA वेड्डिउ. 24 S विसल्लिहि. 25 A 'जालेहिं. 26 A 'विच्छियं. 27 PS वम्मीयहि. 28 PA वि न मुक्कु, S णिमुक्कु. 29 P भीएहिं.

13. 1 A इत्थन्तरे. 2 A रिसहु. 3 P 'पियामहुं, A पियामहु. 4 Missing in A. 5 A सप्पाडिहेरु. 6 PS थोवहि. 7 P दिवसहिं, S दिवसहि. 8 P 'भत्तिए. 9 S थोत्तु गीरिय, A थोत्तु गीरिय corrected to थोत्तु व गीरिय. 10 A 'लोउं. 11 P तिहुवणं, S तिहुवणं. 12 PS किं. 13 PS अज्ज ण, A न अज्ज वि. 14 PS णिसुणिवि. 15 PS 'भासन्तएण. 16 S ईसीसि. 17 A जं. 18 S खेत्ति. 19 S तुहारइ.

[१२] १ पृथिव्याम् (?)

[१३] १ अग्ने. २ स्तोकात् स्तोकम्.

॥ घत्ता ॥

जइ भरहहों जि समप्पिउ तो किं चप्पिउ मँइ चलेणोहिं महि-मण्डलु ।
एणँ कसँए लइयउं सो पवइयउं तेण ण पावइ केवलु ॥ ९

[१४]

तं वयणु सुणेवि^१ गउ भरहु तेत्थु^२ वाहुवलि-भडारउं अचलु जेतुं ॥ १
सवहु पडिउ चलणेहिं^३ तासु 'तउं तणिय पिहिमि' हउं^४ तुम्ह दासु ॥ २
विण्णवइ खमावइ^५ एम जाम चउ घाई-कम्म गय खयहों ताम ॥ ३
उप्पण्णउं केवल^६-णाणु विमलु थिउ देहु खण्डे^७ दुद्ध-धवलु ॥ ४
पउमासणु भूसणु सेय-चमरु भा-मण्डलु एकुं जे छत्तु पवरु ॥ ५
अत्थकए^८ आइउ सुर-णिकाउ तित्थयर-पुत्तुं केवलिउं जाउ ॥ ६
थोविहिं^९ दिवसहिं^{१०} तिहुअणँ-जणोरि^{११} णासियंघाइयं-कम्म वि चयारि ॥ ७
अट्टविह-कम्म-वन्धण-विमुक्कु सिद्धउ सिद्धालउ णवर दुक्कु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

रिसहुं^{१२} वि गउ णिवाणहों सासय-धाणहों भरहुं^{१३} वि णिन्वुइ पत्तउ ।
अक्ककित्ति^{१४} थिउ उज्झहे दणुं-दुग्गेज्जहे^{१५} रज्जु स इं^{१६} भु अन्तउं ॥ ९

*

[५. पञ्चमो संधि]

अक्खइ गोत्तम-सामि तिहुअणँ-लद्ध-पंसंसहुं ।
सुणि सेणिय उप्पत्ति रक्खस-वाणर-वंसहुं ॥ १

[१]

तहिं^१ जे^२ अउज्झहिं^३ वहवे कालें उच्छण्णे^४ णरवर-तरु-जालें ॥ १

20 P सइ. 21 S चलणेहि. 22 P ईस. 23 S कसाण. 24 P लइउ, S लइयओ.
25 P पवइउ.

14. 1 S सुणिवि. 2 P S तित्थु. 3 S भडारा. 4 S जित्थु. 5 SA चलणेहि. 6 P तुहु.
7 A पिहिवि. 8 S हउ. 9 P खमाइ, S पमावइ. 10 S घाय°. 11 S वयहु. 12 P उप्पणउ,
A उप्पणणउं. 13 P केवलु. 14 S खण्डे. 15 A एकु जि. 16 S चमरु. 17 P S अथकइ, A
एत्थंकरे. 18 PA मुंड°. 19 A केवलिहि. 20 P थोविहि. 21 P S दिवसहि. 22 SA तिहुयण°. 23 A जणेरि. 24 P णासियइ. 25 P S पावकम्मइ. 26 P S रिसहो, A रिसह. 27 P
भरहहो. 28 P S अक्ककित्ति. 29 A दण°. 30 P S दुग्गेज्जहे. 31 P सयइ, S सयं. 32 S
भुजंतउ, A भुजंतउ.

1. 1 A गउत्तम°. 2 P तिहुअ, S तिहुयण°, A तिहुयणे. 3 PA °पंसंसहु, S °पंसंसहो.
4 P °वंसह, S °वंसहो. 5 P S तहि. 6 P S जि. 7 S अउज्झहि, A अउज्झहे. 8 S उच्छण्णे.

[१४] १ तत्कालमागतः.

पउ० चरि० 6

विमले^१खुक^२-वंसे^३ उप्पण^४उं
तासु पुत्तु णामे^५ तियसज्जउ
तासु विजय महएवि मणोहरं
ताहे^{१४} गे^{१५}भे^{१६} भव-भय-खय-गारउं^{१७}
रिसहु जेम वसुहार-णिमित्तउ
रिसहु जेम थिउ वालकीलए^{१८}
रिसहु जेम रज्जु^{१९} इ भुज्जन्ते

धरणीधरु सुरु^{११}य-संपण^{१२}उं ॥ २
पुणु जियसत्तु रणङ्गणे^{१३} दुज्जउ ॥ ३
परिणिय थिर-मालूर-पओहर ॥ ४
उप्पज्जइ सुउ अजिय^{१८}-भडारउ ॥ ५
रिसहु जेम मेरु^{१९}हिं अहिसित्तउ ॥ ६
रिसहु जेम परिणाविउ लीलए^{२०} ॥ ७
एक-दिवसे^{२१} गन्दणवणु^{२२} जन्ते ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पवणु^{२७}हुउं सरु दिट्ठु
१० णाहं विलासिणि-लोउ

पप्फुल्लियं^{२८} सयवत्तउ ।
उब्भिय-करं^{२९} णच्चन्तउ ॥ ९

[२]

सो जि महासरु^३ तहिं जे^४ वणालए
मउलिय-दलु^५ विच्छायं-सरोरुहु
तं णिएवि गउ परम-विसायहो
१५ जो जीवन्तु दिट्ठु पुवणहए
जो णरवर-लक्खहिं^{१६} पणविज्जइ
जिह^{१७} सज्जाए एउं पङ्कय-वणु
जीविउ जमेण सरीरु हुआसे^{१८}
चिन्तइ एम भडारउ जावेहिं

दिट्ठु जिणाहिवेण वेत्तालए ॥ १
णं दुज्जण-जणु ओहुल्लियं-मुहु ॥ २
'लइ एह जि गई जीवहो जायहो ॥ ३
मो अङ्गार-पुज्जु^{१४} अवरणहए ॥ ४
सो पहु मुअउं अवारो^{१५} णिज्जइ ॥ ५
तिह जराए घाइज्जइ जोवणु ॥ ६
सत्तइ काले रिद्धि विणासे^{१९} ॥ ७
लोयन्तियंहिं विवोहिउं तावोहिं^{२१} ॥ ८

१ P विमलेखुकं, A विमल्लिखुकं. 10 SA उप्पणउं. 11 PS सुरुउ. 12 A संपणउं. 13 S मणोहरा. 14 P ताहि, S ताह. 15 PS गभि. 16 PS खयकारउ. 17 This hemistich and the whole of the next line is missing in S. 18 P अजिउ. 19 P मेरुहे. 20 P वालाकीलण, S वालाकीलइ. 21 S लीलइ. 22 A रज्जु इ with the mark of deletion over इ. 23 A एके. 24 S दिवसे. 25 P गन्दणु. 26 A जेतं. 27 PS पवणुउ, A पवणुहु. 28 P पप्फुल्लियं, S पप्फुल्लियं, A पप्फुल्लियं (?). 29 PS णाह. 30 S उब्भियकर.

2. 1 PS तहि. 2 SA जि. 3 S चेत्तालउ, A वेत्तालण. 4 PS दल. 5 PS विच्छाय. 6 PS ओहुल्लियं. 7 P टाइ corrected to गइ. 8 P जीवन्तु हि. 9 S पुवणहइ. 10 S पुज्जु. 11 S अवरणहइ. 12 P लक्खहिं, S लक्खहि. 13 S पणमिज्जइ 14 A मुयउ. 15 S अवारइ. 16 S जिउ. 17 P एउं. 18 A जोवणु. 19 S हुआसेइ, A हुआसे. 20 P सत्तइ. 21 PS विणासइ. 22 P लोयन्तियंहिं. 23 S विवोहिउ, A पवोहिउ. 24 A तावेहिं.

[१] १ इक्षा(श्वा)कुवसे.

[२] १ उद्यानगृहे. २ अस्तमन-काले. ३ अलक-द्वारेण, उपराडौ (?) वा.

चउविह-देव-णिकाएं
जिणु पवइउ तुरन्तु

॥ घत्ता ॥

आएं कलि-मल-रहियउं ॥ १
दसाहें^{२६} सहासाहें सहियउं ॥ ९

[३]

थिउ छट्ठोववासें सुर-सारउ
रिसहु जेम पारणउं करेप्पिणु
सुक्क-झाणुं आऊरिउ निम्मलु
अट्ट वि पाडिहेर समसरणउं
गणहर णवइ लक्खु वर-साहुहुं
ताहिं जे^{१२} कालें^{१३} जियसत्तु-सहोयरु
जयसायरहों पुत्तु सुमणोहरं
भरहु जेम सहुं णवाहिं णिहाणहिं

वम्हयत्तं-घरें थक्कु भडारउ ॥ १
चउदह संवच्छर विहरेप्पिणु ॥ २
पुणु उप्पणु णाणु तहों केवलु ॥ ३
जिह रिसहहों तिह देवागमणउं ॥ ४
वम्मह-मल्लं-णिसुम्भण-वाहुहुं ॥ ५
तियसज्जयहों पुत्तु जयसायरु ॥ ६
णामें सयरु सयलं-चकेसरु ॥ ७
रयणोहिं^{२०} चउदह-विहाहिं-पहाणहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सयल-पिहिमि^{२३}-परिपालु
जीउ व कम्म-वसेण

एक्क-दिवमें चहुंलङ्गे ।
णिउं अवहरेंवि^{२०} तुरङ्गे ॥ ९

[४]

दुट्ठे तुरङ्गमु चञ्चल-छायहों
पइसइ सुण्णारणुं महाडइ
दुक्खु दुक्खु हरि दमिउं णरिन्दें^७
ताम महा-सरु दीसइ स-कमलु
ताहिं लय-मण्डवें उप्पहाणेंवि
समु मेलइ वेत्तालहों जावेंहिं

गयउ पणासेविं पच्छिम-भायहों ॥ १
जहिं^५ कलि-कालहों^६ हियवउ पाडइ ॥ २
णं मयरद्धउ परम-जिणिन्दें^७ ॥ ३
चल-वीई^८ तरङ्ग-भङ्गुर-जलु ॥ ४
सलिलु पिणवि तुरङ्गमु ण्हाणेंवि^{११} ॥ ५
तिलयकेसं सम्पाइय तावेंहिं ॥ ६

25 PS र्हिअउ. 26 S इस. 27 सहसहि. 28 PS सहिअउ.

3. 1 S छट्ठोववासि, A छट्ठोववासें. 2 A वम्मयत्तं. 3 PA पारणउं. 4 A णाणु.
5 Missing in S. 6 P corrected to समो, A समसरणउं. 7 PS A देवागमणउं.
8 S साहुहु. 9 PS मल्लु. 10 PS वाहुहु. 11 PS तहि. 12 SA जि. 13 SA कालि. 14 A
जयसायरुहो. 15 A समणोहर. 16 P मयलु. 17 S महु. 18 P चवेहि, S णवहि. 19 P
णिहाणहिं, S णिहाणहिं. 20 P रयणहि, S रयणहिं. 21 P चहुंलङ्गे, S चिहहि. 22 PS पहाणहि,
A पहाणहिं. 23 SA पिहिमि. 24 P चहुलङ्गे, A चहुलङ्गे. 25 S णिउ. 26 S अवहरिवि.

4. 1 A दुट्ठे. 2 P पणामवि, S पणासिवि. 3 A सुण्णारण. 4 PS जहि. 5 PS कालु
वि. 6 A दमिउं. 7 S णरेंदें, A नरिंदें. 8 S जिणेंदें. 9 PS वीची. 10 PS तहि. 11 PS
ण्हाणवि, A ण्हाणवि. 12 S चेत्तालहो, A चेत्तालह. 13 A तिलयकेस.

[४] १ यमः द्वौ वा. २ संध्यासमये.

धीय सुलोयणीहों वलवन्तहों वहिणि¹⁶ सहोयरि¹⁷ दससयणेत्तहों ॥ ७
किर संहुं सहियहि¹⁸ दुक्कइ सरवरु दीसइ ताम सयरुं पिहिमीसरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

विद्धी काम-सरेहिं
गाइं सयम्बर-माल

एक्कुं वि पउ ण पयट्टइं ।
दिट्ठि णिवहों आवट्टइं ॥ ९

[५]

केण वि कहिउ गम्पि सहसक्खहों 'कोऊहलु किं एउ ण लक्खहों ॥ १
एक्कु अणङ्ग-समाणुं जुवाणउं णउ जाणहुं किं पिहिमिहें^{१०} राणउं ॥ २
तं पेक्खेवि सस तुम्हहं केरी काम-गहेण हूअं विवरेरी ॥ ३
॥ तं णिसुणेवि राउ रोमञ्चिउ अब्भन्तरे^{११} आणन्दु पणञ्चिउ ॥ ४
'जेमित्ति^{१२}यहिं आसि जं वुत्तउ एउं तं सयरामणु णिरुत्तउ' ॥ ५
मणे परिचिन्तेवि^{१३} पप्फुल्लाणणु गउ तुरन्तु तीहिं दससयलोयणु ॥ ६
ते^{१४} चउसट्ठि-पुरिसलक्खण-धरु जाणेवि^{१५} सयरु सयल-चक्केसरु ॥ ७
सिरे^{१६} करयलं करेवि जोक्कारिउं दिण्ण कण्ण^{१७} पुणु पुरे^{१८} पइसारिउ ॥ ८

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॥ घत्ता ॥

लीलए भवणु पइट्टु
तूसेवि^{१९} दिण्णउं तेण

विज्जाहर-परिवेहिउं ।
उत्तर-दाहिण-सेहिउ ॥ ९

[६]

तिलकेस लएप्पिणु गउ सयरु पइसरिउ अउज्झाउरि^{२०} नयरु^{२१} ॥ १
२० सहसक्खु वि जणण-वइरु सरेवि^{२२} विज्जाहर-साहेणु मेलवेवि^{२३} ॥ २

14 S सुलोयणाहु. 15 S वलवन्तहु. 16 A मइणि. 17 A सहोयर. 18 S सहु. 19 P सहिइं.
S सहियह. 20 PS सयल. 21 A पिहिमीसरु. 22 A हूअ. 23 P पइट्टइ. 24 S णाय,
25 PS परिवट्टइ.

5. 1 A कोऊहलु. 2 PS लक्खहु. 3 S समान. 4 P जुवाणउं, A जुयाणउं. 5 S
जाणहु, A जाणहं. 6 PS पिहिमिहि. 7 PA राणउं. 8 S पेक्खेवि. 9 S तुम्हह. 10 PS
कामगहेण. 11 A हूअ. 12 A अब्भन्तरि. 13 S जेमिच्चियहि, A नइमिच्चियहि. 14 PS इउ.
15 P पेरेचितेवि, SA परिचिन्तिवि. 16 S तट्ठि. 17 PS जो. 18 A जाणिवि. 19 PSA
सिरी. 20 PS करयल. 21 P जोक्कारिउ corrected to जयकारिउ, A जोकारिउ. 22 S
कपुण्ण. 23 PS पुरि. 24 S परेवेहिउ. 25 PS तूसेवि. 26 S दिण्णउ.

6. 1 PS पइसरिय. 2 S अउज्झाउरि. 3 P नयरु. 4 A सरीवि. 5 S सहेणु, A सहिणु.
6 SA मेलविवि.

३ सुलोचनस्य पुत्री. ४ सगरस्य.

[५] १ हेल्या.

गउ उप्परि तासु पुण्णघण्हो
रहणेउरचक्कवालण-यरे
जो तोयदवाहणुं तोसु सुउ
गउ हंस-विमाणे तुट्ट-मणुं
मम्मिस दिण्णं अमरेसरणे
जे^१ रिउ अणुपच्छए लग्गं तहो

जे^२ जीविउ हरिउ सुलोयणहो ॥ ३
विणिवाइउ पुण्णमेहुं समरे ॥ ४
भो रणेमुहे कह वि^{१२} कह वि णै मुउ ॥ ५
जहिं^{१४} अजिय-जिणिन्दं-समोसरणु ॥ ६
स-वइर-वित्तन्तुं कहिउ णरेण ॥ ७
गय पासु पंडीवा णिय-णिर्वहो ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तोयदवाहणु देव^{१०}
जिम सिद्धालंए सिद्धु

पाण लएविणुं णट्टउं ।
तिम समसरणे पइट्टउ ॥ ९

[७]

तं णिसुणेवि^१ पंहु झत्ति पलित्तउ
'मरु मरु जइ वि जाइ पायालहो
पइसइ जइ वि सरणु सुर-सेवहुं
पइसइ जइ वि सरणु थिर-थाणहुं
पइसइ जइ वि मरणु दुवारहुं
कप्पामरहुं जइ^{१५} वि अहमिन्दहुं
मरइ तो वि मंहु तोयदवाहणु
पेक्खेवि^{१६} माणत्थम्भु जिणिन्दहो
सो वि गम्पि समसरणु पइट्टउं
विहिं^{१७} मि भवन्तराइ वज्जरियइं

णं खंड-हारुं हुआंसणे घित्तउ ॥ १
विसहर-भवण-मूल-घण-जालहो ॥ २
दसविह-भावणवासिय-देवहुं ॥ ३
अट्ट विहहुं विन्तर-गिवाणहुं ॥ ४
जोइस-देवहुं पञ्च-पयारहुं ॥ ५
वरुण-पवण-वइसवण-सुरिन्दहुं ॥ ६
पइज करेवि^{१८} गउ दंससयलोयणु ॥ ७
मच्छरु माणु वि गलिउ णरिन्दहो ॥ ८
जिणु पणवेप्पिणु पुरउ णिविट्टउ ॥ ९
विहिं^{१९} मि जणण-वइरइं परिहरियइं ॥ १०

7 P पुण्णघणहो. 8 S जं. 9 P SA पुण्णमेहु. 10 S तोयदवाहण. 11 P रणउहे, S रणउहि.
12 P कहिवि कहिवि ण मउं, S कहिवि मुणउं, A कहवि न कहवि मुउ. 13 A सट्टमणु.
14 PS जहि. 15 P °जिणंद°. 16 P दिव. 17 P °विन्तु. 18 S लग्गं, A लग्गु. 19 P
°निवहो. 20 Missing in PS. 21 PS लेवि. 22 PS पणट्टउ. 23 PS सिद्धालय, A
सिद्धालउ. 24 A समसरणु.

7. 1 PS णिसुणिवि. 2 A खडमार. 3 PS हुआंसणि. 4 PS जाहि. 5 PS सुरसेवहो,
A °सेवहु. 6 PS °भवणवासियदेवहो, A °देवहु. 7 S °थोरणहु, A °थाणहु. 8 P विहहो
corrected to °विहहो, A विहहु. 9 PS वंतर°. 10 SA °गिवाणहु. 11 SA दुवारहु.
12 P जोइसएवहुं, S जोइसएवहो. 13 °पयारहो. 14 S कप्पामरहो. 15 A अहव. 16 S
अहमिन्दहो. 17 P °सुरिन्दहु, S °सुरिन्दहो. 18 A करिवि. 19 S पेक्खेवि. 20 PS जिणंदहो.
21 A वइट्टउ. 22 A विहिं वि. 23 P भवन्तराइ. 24 PS वज्जरियइ. 25 PS °वइरइ.

[६] १ सहस्राक्ष-पितुः. २ पूर्णमेघस्य. ३ न मृतः. ४ इन्द्रेण. ५ राहस्राक्षस्य मृत्याः. ६ पार्थ
गताः. ७ पुनः, सहस्राक्षस्य किङ्कराः.

[७] १ सहस्राक्षः. २ तृणभारम्. ३ मेघस्य. ४ धनदस्य. ५ मम हस्ते. ६ सहस्राक्षः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

“भीम-सुभीमैहि”^{२६} तामं
पुत्र-भवन्तर-णेहं^{२७}

अहिणव-गहिय-पसाहणु ।
अवरुण्डिउ घणवाहणु ॥ ११

[८]

१ पभणइ भीमु भीम-भड-भङ्गणु
जिह चिरु तिह एवहि^४ मि पियारउ^५
‘लइ कामुक-विमाणु^६ अवियारें
अणु^७ वि रयणायरं-परियञ्चिय^८
तीस परम जोयण वित्थिणी^९
१० अणु^{१०} वि एक-चार छज्जोयणं
भीम-महाभीमहुँ आएसें
विमलकिन्ति-विमलामलं-मन्तिहि^{११}

‘तुहुँ महु अण-भवन्तरे’^{१२} णन्दणु ॥ १
चुम्बिउ पुणु वि पुणु वि सयवारउ ॥ २
लइ रक्खसिय विज्जं सहुँ^{१३} हारें ॥ ३
दुप्पइसार सुरेहि^{१४} मि वञ्चिय ॥ ४
लङ्का-णयरि तुज्जु मँइ दिणी ॥ ५
लइ पायाललङ्क घणवाहण’ ॥ ६
दिणु पयाणउं मणे^{१५} परिओसें ॥ ७
परिमिउं अवरहि^{१६} मि सामन्तेहि^{१७} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

लङ्काउरिहि^{१८} पइहु
११ रक्खस-वंसहो णाई

अविचलुं रज्जे^{१९} परिट्टिउ ।
पहिलउ कन्दु समुट्टिउं ॥ ९

[९]

वेहवें कालें वल-संपत्तिं^{२०}
तं समसरणु पईसइ जावेहिं^{२१}
पुच्छिउ णाहु पिहिमिं-परिपालें
२१ तुम्हें जेहा वय-गुण-वन्ता
तं णिसुणेंवि कन्दप्प-वियारउ

अजिय-जिणहो गउ वन्दण-हत्तिं^{२२} ॥ १
सयरु वि तहिं जे पराइउ तावेहिं ॥ २
‘कइ होसन्ति भवन्तें कालें ॥ ३
कइ तित्थयरं देव अइकन्ता’ ॥ ४
मागह-भासंए कइइ भडारउ ॥ ५

२० A भीमसुभीमहिं. २१ PS ताव. २२ A ‘जेहि.

४. १ A पभणइ. २ PS लहु. ३ S ‘भवन्तरि. ४ A एवहिं वि. ५ S कमुविकमाण. ६ PS सहु. ७ A अण. ८ S रयणाचरे. ९ P ‘परेअञ्चिय, S top. १० PS A सुरेहिं. ११ PS वित्थिणी. १२ PS महु. १३ A इहु. १४ P छज्जोयण. १५ S ‘महाभीमहु, A ‘महाभीमह. १६ A पयाणउं. १७ P मणे. १८ P ‘विमलामलं, S ‘विमलामलं, A ‘विमलालय. १९ PS ‘मन्तेहिं. २० A परिमिउं. २१ P A अवरहिं. २२ A सामन्तेहिं. २३ P लंकाउरिहे. २४ PS अविचले. २५ P राजु, S रज्जु. २६ PS णाहु. २७ A समुट्टिउं.

९. १ A विहवें. २ A ‘संपत्तिं. ३ A जावेहिं. ४ S तहिं जे परायउ तावेहिं. ५ A पिहिमिं. ६ A हवन्तें कालें. ७ A तुम्हें, S तुम्हें. ८ P तित्थयर, S तित्थर. ९ S ‘भासइ, A ‘भासइ.

७ राक्षसेन्द्राभ्याम्.

[८] १ नयकण्ठा-दारेण सह. २ एकद्वारो यत्र.

‘मइ^{१०} जेहउ केवल-संपणउ^{११} एकु जि रिसहु देउ उप्पणउ ॥ ६
पइ^{१२} जेहउ छक्खण्ड^{१३}-पहाणउ^{१४} भरह^{१५}-गराहिउ एकु जि राणउ^{१६} ॥ ७
पइ^{१७} विणु दस होसन्ति णरेसर मइ^{१८} विणु चावीस वि तित्थङ्कर ॥ ८
णव वलएव णव जि णारायण हर एयारह णव जि दसाणण ॥ ९
अणु वि एकुणसट्ठि पुराणइ^{१९} जिण-सासणे होसन्ति पहाणइ^{२०} ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

तोयदवाहणु ताम
दस-उत्तरेण सएण

भावें पुलउ वहन्तउ ।
भरहुं जेम णिक्खन्तउ ॥ ११

[१०]

णिय-णन्दणहो^१ णिहय-पडिवक्खहो^२ लङ्का-णयरि दिण्ण महरक्खहो^३ ॥ १
वहवें कालें सासय-थाणहो^४ अजिय-भडारउ गउ णिवाणहो^५ ॥ २
सयरहो^६ सयल पिहिमि^७ भुञ्जन्तहो^८ रयण-णिहाणइ^९ परिपालन्तहो^{१०} ॥ ३
सट्ठि सहास हूय वर-पुत्तहुं^{११} सयल-कला-विण्णाण-णित्तहुं^{१२} ॥ ४
एक-दिवसें जिण-भवण-णिवासहो^{१३} वन्दण-हत्तिए^{१४} गय कइलासहो^{१५} ॥ ५
भरह-कियइ^{१६} मणि-कञ्चण-माणइ^{१७} चउवीस वि वन्देप्पिणु थाणइ^{१८} ॥ ६
भणइ^{१९} भइरहि सुदु विक्खणु^{२०} ‘करहुं किं पि जिण-भवणहुं रक्खणु^{२१} ॥ ७
कहेवि^{२२} गङ्ग भमाडहुं पासेहि^{२३} तं जि समत्थिउ^{२४} भाइ-सहासेहि^{२५} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

दण्ड-रयणु परिचिन्तेवि^{२६}
पायालइरिहे^{२७} णाइ

खोणि खणन्तुं भमाडिउ ।
वियड-उरत्थलु फाडिउ ॥ ९

10 PS मइ. 11 PA °संपणउ. 12 PA उप्पणउ. 13 PS पइ, A तइ. 14 P छक्खंड°. 15 PA पहाणउ. 16 S भरहु. 17 PA राणउ. 18 S पइ. 19 A इकुणसट्ठि. 20 P पुराणइ. 21 PS जिणसासणि. 22 PS होइति. 23 PS भरहो.

10. 1 PS अजिउ भडारहो. 2 A पिहिमि. 3 PS °णिहाणइ. 4 P °पुत्तहु, S पुत्तहो, A °पुत्तहु. 5 S णित्तहु, A °निष्ठत्तहु. 6 P वन्दण-मत्तिण. 7 A कंलासहो. 8 S °कयइ. 9 S °माणइ. 10 P राणइ, S ठाणइ. 11 A भणइ. 12 S विक्खणु. 13 PS करहु. 14 P °भवणहु, S भवणहो. 15 S रक्खणो. 16 P कहेवि, A कहेवि. 17 P भमाडहु, S भमाडहो. 18 S पासेहि. 19 समत्थिउ. 20 P सहासहि. 21 S परिचिन्तेवि, A परिचिन्तेवि. 22 A खमंतु. 23 PS पायालइरिहि णाइ.

[९] १ आगामिक. २ अतिक्रान्ता.

[१०] १ भागीरथि. २ पातालमहि.

[११]

- तक्खणें^१ खोहु जाउ अहि-लोयहों^२ धरणिन्दहों^३ सहास-फड-डोयहों ॥ १
 आसीविस-दिट्ठिहें^४ 'णिक्खत्तिय' सयलं वि छारहों पुञ्ज पवत्तिर्य ॥ २
 कह वि कह वि ण वि दिट्ठिहिं^५ पडियां भीम-भईरहि वे उवरिया ॥ ३
 ५ दुम्मण दीण-वयण परियत्ता लहु सक्केय-णयरि संपत्ता ॥ ४
 मन्तिहिं कहिउ 'कह वि तिह भिन्दहों जिह उडुन्ति ण पाण णरिन्दहों' ॥ ५
 तामं सहा-मण्डउं मण्डिज्जइ आसणु आसणेण पीडिज्जइ ॥ ६
 मेहलु मेहलेण आलग्गें हारें हारु मउडु मउडग्गें ॥ ७
 सयर-णरिन्दासण-संकासइ वइसणाहुं वाणवइ सहासइ ॥ ८

10

॥ घत्ता ॥

णरवइ आउल-चित्तु
 सट्ठि-सहासहुं मज्जे

सवत्थाणु विहावइ ।
 एकु वि पुत्तु ण आवइ ॥ ९

[१२]

- भीम-भईरहि^१ तामं पइट्ठा 'णिय-णिय-आसणें गम्पि णिविट्ठा ॥ १
 १५ पुच्छिय पुणु परिपालिय-रज्जे 'इयर ण पइसरन्ति किं कज्जे ॥ २
 तेहिं^५ विणासणाइं विच्छायइं तामरसाइं वं णिद्धयगार्यइं ॥ ३
 'तं णिसुणेवि वयणु तहों मन्तिहिं जाणाविउ पच्छण-पउत्तिहिं ॥ ४
 'हे णरवइ णिय-कुलहों^{१०} पईवा गय दियहा किं एन्ति^{११} पडीवा ॥ ५
 जलवाहिणि-पवाह णिवूढा परियत्तन्ति^{१३} काइं^{१४} ते^{१५} मूढा ॥ ६
 २० घण-घट्टियइं^{१६} विज्जु-विप्पुरियइं सुविणय-वालभाव-संचरियइं ॥ ७
 जलवुवुव-तरङ्ग-सुरचावइं कइ दीसन्ति विणासुं ण भावइ ॥ ८

11. 1 s तक्खणि. 2 s धरणेदहो. 3 s दिट्ठिय. 4 p सयल. 5 ps छारपुंज. 6 ps परियन्तिय. 7 s कहिवि. 8 दिट्ठिहे, s दिट्ठिहि. 9 a भरिया. 10 This hemistich missing in s. 11 p संकेय°, a साकेय°. 12 s मन्तिहि. 13 a भिन्दहु. 14 ps ताव. 15 p °मंडवु, s मंडव. 16 ps मेहल. 17 ps संकासइ. 18 ps वइसणाह. 19 ps सहासइ. 20 a आउलचित्तु. 21 ps a °सहासहु. 22 ps मज्जे.

12. 1 p °भईरहि. 2 ps ताव. 3 a णियणियणिय आसणहिं वइट्ठा. 4 p ण पइसरंत, s किं करंत. 5 ps तेहि. 6 pa विणासणाइ. 7 sa इव. 8 p णिद्धयवायइं, s णिद्धयवायइं, a निद्धयगावइ corrected to निद्धयवावइ. 9 a तं. 10 a कुलभवणपईवा. 11 a इति. 12 a जे ऊढा. 13 s परियत्तिवि. 14 ps काइ. 15 s ते. 16 p °घट्टिअइं. 17 ps सुविणइ. 18 a °वुव्व. 19 s °सुरचावइ. 20 pa विणास. 21 a भावइ.

[११] १ क्षणं नीताः. २ कृताः. ३ सगरस्य प्रकटीक्रियते. ४ ६०००० आसन पुत्राणाम् । ३२००० मुकुटबद्ध-रूपाणाम्, एवं ९२०००.

॥ घत्ता ॥

भरह-वाहुवलि-रिसंह
कड दीसन्ति^{२३} पडीवा

काल-भुअङ्गे गिलिया ।
उज्झहि^{२४} एक्कहि^{२५} मिलिया' ॥ ९

[१३]

जं 'णिदरिसु' समासए^१ दिण्णउं^२
'तेण जे' ते अत्थाणु ण दुक्का
लद्धावसरेंहि^३ जं अणुहुत्तउं^४
तं णिसुणेवि राउ मुच्छंगउ
तहि^५ मि काले^६ सामिय-सम्मोणेहि^७
दुक्खु दुक्खु दूरज्झियं-वेयणु
'किं सोए'^८ किं खन्धावारें
आयए^९ लच्छिअं बहु जुज्झाविय

तं चक्कवइहें हियवउं भिण्णउं ॥ १
फुडुं महु केरउं पेसणु चुक्का' ॥ २
भइरहि-भीमहि^{११} कहिउ णिरुत्तउ ॥ ३
पडिउ महहुमुं ब पवणाहउं ॥ ४
भिच्चहि^{१७} जेम ण मेल्लिउं पाणेहि^{१०} ॥ ५
उट्ठिउ सब्बागयं-वेयणु ॥ ६
वरि पावज्ज लेमि^{२४} अवियारें ॥ ७
पाहुणयां इव बहु वोलाविय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो जो को^{२०} वि जुवाणु
मेइणि छेच्छइ जेम

तासु तासु कुलउत्ती ।
कवणें^{३४} णरेंण ण भुत्ती' ॥ ९

[१४]

पभणिउं भीमु 'होहि दिदुं रज्जहों
तेण वि वुत्तु 'णाहिं' वउ भुज्जमि^५
चत्तु^८ भीमु भइरहि हक्कारिउ

हउं^३ पुणु जामि थामि णिय-कज्जहों ॥ १
'छेच्छइ' पइं^७ जि कहिय णउ भुज्जमि ॥ २
दिण्णं पिहिमि^{१०} वइसणें वइसारिउ ॥ ३

22 Metro requires रिसहा. 23 P वीसंति. 24 A उज्झहे. 25 PS एक्कहि.

13. 1 S णिदरिसु, A णियरसणु. 2 A समाए. 3 SA दिण्णउं. 4 P हिअवउ, S हिअवउ.
5 PS भिण्णउं, A भिज्जउ. 6 SA जि. 7 S पडु. 8 P केरउं. 9 S लद्धावसरहु. 10 P अणुहुत्तउं,
A अणुहुत्तउ. 11 S भैरहिभीमहि. 12 S महादुम, A महहुमो. 13 A पवणाहउं. 14 A तहि.
15 PS कालि. 16 P 'समाणेहि', S 'समाणेहि. 17 PS भिच्चहि. 18 S पोलिउ. 19 P
पाणेहि, S पाणिहि. 20 P दुक्ख. 21 P दूरज्झिय'. 22 P सब्वागय', S सब्वागय'. 23 S
सोयं. 24 PS लेवि. 25 P आयें, S आयइ. 26 PS पाहुणया. 27 P इय. 28 S वोलाविया.
29 PS कोइ. 30 P जुवाणु. 31 Missing in S. 32 S कुलत्ती. 33 S छिच्छइ, A
छिच्छइ. 34 P कवणें, S कमेण, A कवणि.

14. 1 A पभणिउं. 2 P रहुदिदु, S दिदु, A रहु. 3 PS हउ. 4 PS णाहि. 5 S भुज्जमि.
6 P छेछइं, S छेछइ, A छिच्छइ. 7 S पइ. 8 S चारु. 9 PS दिण्णु, A दिज्ज. 10 A पुहइ.

[१३] १ दृष्टान्तः. २ अन्य-व्याजेन. ३ पुंश्चली.

[१४] १ पुंश्चली. २ लयः.

पउ० चरि० ७

अप्पुणुं भरहु जेम णिक्खन्तउ तउ करेवि पुणु णिब्बुइ पत्तउ ॥ ४
 ता एत्तहें^{१२} विणिहय-पडिवक्खहों रज्जु करन्तहों तहों महरक्खहों ॥ ५
 देवरक्खु उप्पण्णउ^{१३} णन्दणु णैरवइ एक्क-दिवसे^{१४} गउ उववणु ॥ ६
 कीलण^{१५}-चाविहें परिमिउ^{१७} णारिहिं णहाइ गइन्दु^{१८} व सहुं गणियारिहिं^{२०} ॥ ७
 ५ णिवडिय तासु दिट्ठि ताहिं^{२१} अवसरे^{२२} जहिं^{२३} मुउ महुयरु कमलम्भन्तरे^{२४} ॥ ८
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

चिन्तिउ 'जिह धुअगाउ
 तिह कामाउरु सव्वु

रस-लम्पडु अचलन्तउ ।
 कामिणि-वयणासत्तउ' ॥ ९

[१५]

१० णिय-मणें^१ जाइ विसायहों जावेंहिं सवण-सङ्गु संपाइउ तावेंहिं^२ ॥ १
 सयल वि रिसि तियाल-जोगेसरं 'महकइ गमयं वाइ वाईसर ॥ २
 सयल वि बन्धु-सत्तु-समभावा तिण-कञ्चण-परिहरण-सहावा ॥ ३
 सयल वि जल्ल-मलङ्किय-देहा धीरत्तणें महीहर-जेहा ॥ ४
 सयल वि णिय-तव-तेणं^५ दिणयर गम्भीरत्तणेण रयणायर ॥ ५
 १५ सयल वि घोर-वीर-तव-तत्ता सयल वि सयल-सङ्ग-परिचत्ता ॥ ६
 सयल वि कम्म-वन्ध-विज्झंसण सयल वि सयल-जीव-मम्भीसण ॥ ७
 सयल वि परमागम-परियाणा काय-किलेसेक्केक-पहाणा ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सयल वि चरम-सरीर^{११}
 १६ णं परिणहं पयइ

सयल वि उज्जुय-चित्ता ।
 सिद्धि-वहुयं वरइत्ता ॥ ९

[१६]

तो एत्थन्तरे^१ पहु आणन्दिउ सो रिसि सङ्गु तुरन्ते^२ वन्दिउ ॥ १
 पभणिउं विण्णवेवि^४ 'सुयसायर भो भो भवम्भोय-दिवायर ॥ २

11 A अप्पणु. 12 S एत्तहि, A तेत्तहे. 13 S णंदणु उप्पण्णउ. A उप्पज्जइ णंदणु. 14 S A इक्क°. 15 A °दिवसि. 16 A कीलइ, S कीलण. 17 PS परिमिहि. 18 PS गयंदु. 19 S सहु. 20 PS गणियारिहि. 21 S तहि. 22 P अवसरि. 23 PS जहि. 24 A कमलम्भन्तरि. 25 P विवगारउ, S धुयगारउ. 26 P वइणा°.

15. 1 PS °मणि. 2 P तावेहि, S ताविहि. 3 PS तियाले. 4 S योगेसर, A जोगेसर. 5 A गमइ वय. 6 A °परिहण°. 7 S °तेयं. 8 A सव्व°. 9 S °किलेसिक्केक°. 10 A °पहाणा. 11 PS सरीरा. 12 PS उज्जय. 13 P परिणहं, S परियणहं. 14 PA पयइ. 15 SA °वइ. 16 S वरयत्ता.

16. 1 P एत्थन्तरि. 2 P तुरन्ते. 3 A पभणिउं. 4 P वेण्णवेवि, A ताम तेण.

१ महारक्षः.

[१५] १ महाशब्दाः (?).

भव-संसार-महण्णव-णासिय करे^६ पसाउ पवज्जे^७ सामिय^८ ॥ ३
जम्पइ साहु 'साहु लङ्केसर पइ^८ जीवेवउ अट्ट जे^९ वासर ॥ ४
जं जाणहि^{१०} तं करहि^{११} तुरन्तउ^{१२} णिविसद्धेण^{१३} सो वि णिवस्वन्तउ^{१४} ॥ ५
अट्ट दिवसं सल्लेहण भावेवि^{१५} अट्ट दिवस दाणइ^{१६} देवावेवि^{१७} ॥ ६
अट्ट दिवस पुज्जउ^{१८} णीसारिवि^{१९} अट्ट दिवस पडिमउ अहिसारिवि^{२०} ॥ ७
अट्ट दिवस आराहण वाएवि^{२१} गउ मोक्खहो परमप्पउ झाएवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तहो महरक्खहो पुत्त देवरक्खु वलवन्तउ ।
थिउ अमराहिउ जेम लङ्क स इ^{२३} भु अन्तउ ॥ ९

*

[६. छट्टो संधि]

10

चउसट्ठिहि^१ सिंहासणेहि^२ अइकन्तेहि^३ आणन्तण^४ सित्तिण^५ ।
पुणु उप्पण्णु कित्तिधवलु धवलउ^६ जेण भुअणु णिय-कित्तिण^७ ॥ १

* * * *

*यथा प्रथमस्तोयदवाहनः । तोयदवाहनस्यापत्यं महरक्षः । महरक्षस्यापत्यं देवरक्षः । देवरक्षस्यापत्यं रक्षः । रक्षस्यापत्यमादित्यः । आदित्यस्यापत्यमा-
दित्यरक्षः । आदित्यरक्षस्यापत्यं भीमप्रभः । भीमप्रभस्यापत्यं पूजार्हन् ।
पूजार्हतोऽपत्यं जितभास्करः । जितभास्करस्यापत्यं संपरिकीर्तिः^९ । संपरि-
कीर्तेरपत्यं सुग्रीवः । सुग्रीवस्यापत्यं हरिग्रीवः । हरिग्रीवस्यापत्यं श्रीग्रीवः ।
श्रीग्रीवस्यापत्यं सुमुखः । सुमुखस्यापत्यं सुव्यक्तः । सुव्यक्तस्यापत्यं मृगवेगः ।

5 P भवण्णव, A 'महंतुर' (?). 6 PA करि. 7 PS पवज्जे. 8 PSA पइ. 9 PS जि.
10 A जाणहिं. 11 A करहिं. 12 PS णिवसद्धेण. 13 PS णिवस्वन्तउ. 14 PS दिवसे.
15 PSA भाविवि. 16 PS दाणइ. 17 PA देवावि, S देवावि. 18 PS पूजउ. 19 PSA
णीसारिवि. 20 PSA अहिसारिवि. 21 S भावेवि. 22 S अमरायउ. 23 P सइ, S सबं.
24 S सुजंतउ.

1. 1 P चउसट्ठिहि, A चउसट्टी. 2 PS सिंहासणेहि. 3 S अइकन्तिहि. 4 S आणंतपभित्तिण
A अणंतपभित्तिण. 5 S पुणु पुणु. 6 S धवल. 7 A भुअणु जेण

* For the text of this dynastic list the incorrectness of the Mss. relating to sandhi, Prakritic influence etc. is ignored. Variants for the names only are recorded. 8 This name is missing in PS, 9 PS परिकीर्तिः. 10 PS मृगवेगः.

[१६] १ वाचयित्वा.

[१] १ बहुकोटिना(?)कोटिपुरुषान्वये गते सति.

मृगवेगस्यापत्यं भानुगतिः । भानुगतेरपत्यमिन्द्रः । इन्द्रस्यापत्यमिन्द्रप्रभः ।
 इन्द्रप्रभस्यापत्यं मेघः । मेघस्यापत्यं सिंहवदनः । सिंहवदनस्यापत्यं पविः ।
 पवेरपत्यमिन्द्रविटुः । इन्द्रविटोरपत्यं भानुधर्मा^{११} । भानुधर्मणोऽपत्यं भानुः ।
 भानोरपत्यं सुरारिः । सुरारेरपत्यं त्रिजटः । त्रिजटस्यापत्यं भीमः । भीम-
 ५ स्यापत्यं महाभीमः । महाभीमस्यापत्यं मोहनः^{१२} । मोहनस्यापत्यमङ्गारकः ।
 अङ्गारकस्यापत्यं रविः । रवेरपत्यं चक्रारः । चक्रारस्यापत्यं वज्रोदरः । वज्रो-
 दरस्यापत्यं प्रमोदः । प्रमोदस्यापत्यं सिंहविक्रमः । सिंहविक्रमस्यापत्यं चामुण्डः ।
 चामुण्डस्यापत्यं घातकः । घातकस्यापत्यं भीष्मः । भीष्मस्यापत्यं द्विपबाहुः ।
 द्विपबाहोरपत्यमरिमर्दनः । अरिमर्दनस्यापत्यं निर्वाणभक्तिः । निर्वाणभक्ते-
 १० रपत्यमुग्रश्रीः । उग्रश्रियोऽपत्यमर्हद्भक्तिः । अर्हद्भक्तेरपत्यं अनुत्तरः^{१३} । अनु-
 त्तरस्यापत्यं गत्युत्तमः । गत्युत्तमस्यापत्यमनिलः । अनिलस्यापत्यं चण्डः ।
 चण्डस्यापत्यं लङ्काशोकः । लङ्काशोकस्यापत्यं मयूरः । मयूरस्यापत्यं महा-
 बाहुः । महाबाहोरपत्यं मनोरमः । मनोरमस्यापत्यं भास्करः । भास्करस्यापत्यं
 बृहद्गतिः^{१४} । बृहद्गतेरपत्यं बृहत्कान्तः । बृहत्कान्तस्यापत्यमरिसन्त्रासः ।
 १५ अरिसन्त्रासस्यापत्यं चन्द्रावर्तः । चन्द्रावर्तस्यापत्यं महारवः । महारवस्यापत्यं
 मेघध्वनिः । मेघध्वनेरपत्यं ग्रहक्षोभः । ग्रहक्षोभस्यापत्यं नक्षत्रदमनः ।
 नक्षत्रदमनस्यापत्यं तारकः । तारकस्यापत्यं मेघनादः । मेघनादस्यापत्यं
 कीर्तिधवलः । इत्येतानि चतुःषष्टिं सिंहासनानि ॥

* * * *

२०

[१]

सुर-कीलएँ रज्जु करन्ताहों लङ्काउरि परिपालन्ताहों ॥ १
 एकाहि^{१५} दिणें विज्जाहर-पवर लच्छी-महएविहें भाई-णरु ॥ २
 सिरिकण्ठ^{१६}-णामु णिवं-मेहुणउं रयणउरहों आइउ पाहुणउं ॥ ३
 स-कलत्तु स-मन्ति-सामन्त^{१७}-वलु तहों^{१८} अहिमुहुं आउ कित्तिधवलु ॥ ४
 २५ स-पणांमु समाइच्छिउ करेवि पुणु थिउं एकासिणें वइसरेंवि ॥ ५
 एत्थन्तरें हय-गयरह^{१९}-चडिउं अत्थक्कएँ पारक्कउ पडिउ ॥ ६

११ P S भानुधर्मा. १२ P मोहानः. १३ A मनोत्तरः. १४ P S बृहद्गतिः. १५ P एकाहि,
 S पक्कहि. १६ S A दिणि. १७ S °महएविह. १८ S भाई. १९ P S सिरिकण्ठु णाम.
 २० P A निव°. २१ A मेहुणउं. २२ P रहनेउरहो, S रहणेउरहो. २३ P A पाहुणउं.
 २४ A °समंत°. २५ S तहु. २६ P A अहिमुहुं. २७ P सयणाउ S सपणाउं. २८ A थिम. २९ P
 S एकासणि. ३० S वइसरिवि. ३१ P °रय.° ३२ A °वडिउ. ३३ S अत्थक्कउ.

२ लक्ष्मी महादेवी, तस्या भ्रातृ-नरः. ३ सा(स्या)लक्ष्मः. ४ अग्रस्तावे. ५ शत्रोः (?).

चायारँ वि वारइँ रुझाई
णिसुयँइ रण-तूरँइ वज्जियँइ
दुवार-वइरि-सयँ-रोकियँइ

दिट्ठइँ छत्त-द्धयँ-चिन्धाँइ ॥ ७
हय-हिंसिय-गयवर-गज्जियँइ ॥ ८
पच्चारिय-स्वारिय-कोक्कियँइ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं पेक्खेविणु वइरि-वलु कित्तिधवलु सिरिकण्ठे घीरिउ ।
'ताव ण जिणवरु जय भणमि जाव ण रणे विवक्खु सर-सीरिउ' ॥ १०

[२]

सिरिकण्ठहोँ जोएँवि^१ मुह-कमलु
'किं^३ ण मुणहि^४ धण-कञ्जण पउरु
तहिँ^६ पुप्फोत्तर^७-विज्जाहिवइ
छुडु छुडु उच्चेल्लेवि^{१२} णीसरिय
तहिँ^{१६} अवसरँ^{१७} धवल-विसालाई^{१७}
स-विमाणु एन्तु^{१८} णेँ^{१९} णियँवि सइँ
तइयँहुँ जेँ^{२३} जाउ पाणिगहणु
मा णिय-णिय-सेण्णइँ^{२७} णिट्ठवहोँ^{२८}

कमलाएँ^२ पवुत्तु कित्तिधवलु ॥ १
विज्जाहर-सेट्ठिहिँ^५ मेहउरु ॥ २
तहोँ^८ तणियँ दुहिय^{१०} हउँ कमलमइँ^{११} ॥ ३
चमरहरिहिँ^{१३} णारिहिँ परियरिय^{१४} ॥ ४
वन्देप्पिणु मेरु-जिणालाई^{१८} ॥ ५
घत्तिय णयणुप्पल-माल मइँ ॥ ६
एँवहिँ^{२१} णिक्कारँणेँ^{२२} काई रणु ॥ ७
तहोँ पासुँ^{२५} महन्ता पट्ठवहोँ^{२६} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिसुणैवि^{३०} तं तेहउ वयणु
उत्तर-वारँ^{३१} परिट्ठियउ^{३६}

पेसिय^{३१} दूय पराइयँ^{३२} तेत्तहेँ^{३३} ।
पुप्फोत्तरु^{३६} विज्जाहरु जेत्तहेँ^{३७} ॥ ९

[३]

विण्णाण-विणय-णयवन्तएँहिँ
'परमेसर एत्थुँ^४ अ-खन्ति^४ कउ

विज्जाहरुँ वुत्तु महन्तएँहिँ ॥ १
सवउ कण्णउ पर-भायणउ ॥ २

३४ A वेयारिवि. ३५ SA दिट्ठइ. ३६ P °दय°. ३७ A °चिन्धाइ. ३८ S णिसुयइ. ३९ A रणतूरइ
S रयणतय. ४० PS विज्जियाइँ. ४१ SP गज्जियाइँ, गज्जियाइ. ४२ PS रोकियाइँ, °सइ
रोकियाइ. ४३ PS °कोकियाइँ, A °कोकियाइ. ४४ S सरसरीरिउ.

२. १ S जोइवि. २ S कमलाइ, A कमलाएँ वुत्तु. ३ P किञ्ज. ४ A मुणहिँ. ५ P सेट्ठिहि.
६ PSA तहि. ७ PS पुप्फोत्तर°, A पुप्फुत्तर. ८ PS तहु. ९ A तणय. १० S हउ. ११ A
कमलवइ. १२ P उच्चेल्लिवि, A उच्चेल्लिवि. १३ S णीसरिया. १४ S परियरिया. १५ PS तहि.
१६ P अवसरि. १७ S विसालाइ. १८ P जिणालाई, S जिणालाए. १९ S णहि. २० P जेएँवि.
२१ S णयलु°. २२ S तइयहु. २३ SA जि. २४ PS एँवहि, A एँवहिँ. २५ S णिक्कारणि. २६
PSA काइ. २७ PS सेण्णइ. २८ A णिट्ठवहु. २९ PS पासि. ३० P तं णिसुणैवि, S तं णिसुणिवि.
३१ S पेसिउ दूयउ. ३२ P पराइय, S पराज. ३३ P तेत्तहे. ३४ PSA वारि. ३५ P परि-
ट्ठियउ. ३६ PS पुप्फोत्तर, A पुप्फुत्तर. ३७ P तेत्तहे.

३. १ P णवयंतएँहिँ. २ P विज्जाहर. ३ S एत्थु. ४ PS अखन्ति. ५ A कण्णउ. ६ PS
°भायणउ.

सरियउ णीसरेवि^७ महीहरहों
 मोत्तिय-मालउ सिरे^८ कुञ्जरहों
 धाराउ लेवि जलु^{१०} जलहरहों
 उप्पज्जवि^{१२} मज्झ महा-सरहों
 ६ सिरिकण्ठ-कुमारहों दोसु कउ
 तं णिसुणेंवि^{१७} णरवइ लज्जियउ^{१८}

ढोयन्ति सलिलु रयणायरहों ॥ ३
 उवसोह देन्ति^९ अण्णहों णरहों ॥ ४
 सिञ्चन्ति^{११} अङ्गु णव-तरुवरहों ॥ ५
 णलिणिउं वियसन्ति दिवायरहों ॥ ६
 तउ^{१४} दुहियएँ^{१५} लइउं सयम्बरउ^{१६} ॥ ७
 थिउ माण-मडप्फरं-वज्जियउं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘कण्णा दाणु कंहिं(?) तणउ
 होइ सहावें मइलणिय

जइ णं दिण्णुं तो तुडिहिं^{२४} चडावइ ।
 छेयक-लें^{२५} दीवय-सिह णावइ ॥ ९

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गउ एम भणेवि णराहिवइ
 बहु-दिवसेहिं उम्माहय-जणणु
 सन्भावें भणइ कित्तिधवलुं
 तिह अच्छहुँ^{१०} मज्जण-पाण-पियं
 १५ महु अत्थि^{११} अणेय दीव पवर
 कुस-कञ्चण-कञ्चुअ-मणि-रयण
 ववर-वज्जर-गीरां वि सिरि
 वेलन्धर-सिङ्गल-चीणवर

[४]

सिरिकण्ठे परिणिय पउमवइ ॥ १
 णिय-सालउं पेक्खेवि^३ गमणं-मणु ॥ २
 ‘जिह दूरीहोइ ण मुह-कमलु ॥ ३
 किं विहिं^४ ण पहुच्चइ एह सिय ॥ ४
 हरि-हणुरुहं-हंस-सुवेल-धरं ॥ ५
 छोहार-चीरं-वाहण-जवण ॥ ६
 तोयावलि-सञ्जागार-गिरि ॥ ७
 रस-रोहण-जोहण-किक्कुधरं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

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भार-भरक्खमं-भीम-तडं
 णिवाडेप्पिणु धम्मु जिह

एय महारा दीव विचिंत्ता ।
 जं भावइ तं गेण्हहिं^{२३} मिंत्ता^{२४} ॥ ९

७ P नीसरिवि, S A णीसरिवि. ८ P S सिर. ९ P A दिंति. १० S जल. ११ P संचित्ति, S संचित्ति. १२ P उप्पज्जइ, S उप्पज्जवि. १३ S णलिणिय, A णलिणिउं. १४ A तुह. १५ P S दुहियण. १६ P लइयउ, S लयउ. १७ S णिसुणिवि. १८ P लज्जिअउ. १९ S °मड-प्फर. २० P °वज्जिअउ. २१ P S कंहिं तणउं, A कहिं तणउ. २२ P न. २३ P S दिवु. २४ P S तुडिहि. २५ A °कालि.

४. १ P S दिवसें. २ A °सालउं. ३ P S A पेक्खिवि. ४ A गवण°. ५ S कित्तिधवलु. ६ P S अच्छहु. ७ S °पिया. ८ P S विहि. ९ A पहुच्चइ. १० P अच्छि. ११ P दीवपवर, S दीहपवरा. १२ P S °हगरुह°. १३ P S °सुवेलयर. १४ P S कंचुय. १५ P S °वीण°. १६ P S °सीरा. १७ P S तोयावलि°, A तायावलि°. १८ S °किक्कुधरा. १९ P °खम, S खेम. २० S °तड. २१ P S विचित्त. २२ S गिण्हहि, A गिन्हहि. २३ P S A मित्त.

[५]

सिरिकण्ठहों ताम मन्ति कहइ
जहिं^४ किकु-महीहरु हेम-इलु
पंवलङ्कुरु इन्दनील-गुंहिलु
मुत्ताहल-जल-नुसार-दरिसुं
अहिणव-कुसुमइ पकइ फलइ
जहिं^{१४} दक्ख रसालउ दीहियउ
जहिं^{१४} णाणा-कुसुम-करम्बियइ
जहिं^{१४} धणणइ फल-संदरिसियइ

‘किं वंहवें’ वाणर-दीउं लइ ॥ १
विप्फुरिय-महामणि-फलिह-सिलु ॥ २
ससिकन्त-णीर-णिज्झर-वहलुं ॥ ३
जहिं^८ देसु वि तामु जे^९ अणुसरिसु ॥ ४
कर-गेज्झइ^{११} पण्णइ^{१२} फोप्फलइ^{१३} ॥ ५
गुलियउं अमरेहि^{१७} मि^{१८} ईहि[य]उं ॥ ६
सीयलइ^{२०} जलइ^{२१} अलि-चुम्बियइ ॥ ७
धरणिहें अङ्गाइ व हरिसियइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

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तं णिसुणेंवि^{२६} तोसिय-मणेंण देवागमणहों अणुहरमाणउं ।
माहव-मासहों पढम-दिणें तहिं सिरिकण्ठें दिण्णु पयाणउं ॥ ९

[६]

लङ्खेप्पिणु लवण-समुद्-जलु
जहिं कुहिणित रविकन्त-प्पहउं
जहिं वाविउ वउलामोइयउं
जहिं जलइ^{१३} णाहिं^{१०} विणु पङ्कयइ^{११}
जहिं वणइ^{१३} णाहिं^{१०} विणु अम्बयइ^{१४}
गोच्छा वि णाहिं^{१०} विणु कोइलइ^{१६}

तं वाणर-दीउ पइहु वलु ॥ १
सिहि^३-सङ्कए उवरि ण देइ^४ पउ ॥ २
सुर-सङ्कए^६ णरेण ण जोइयउ ॥ ३
पङ्कयइ^{११} णाहिं^{१०} विणु छप्पयइ^{१२} ॥ ४
अम्ब्या वि णाहिं^{१०} विणु गोच्छयइ^{१५} ॥ ५
कोइलउ णाहिं^{१०} विणु कलयलइ^{१७} ॥ ६

5. 1 The portion from वहवें वाणरदीउ लइ up to साहामयणिवह (VI 9 3 a) is transposed in A after णिविसद्धं किकु (VII 6 3 a). 2 A वहवे. 3 P वानरदीउ. 4 s जहि. 5 P इंदनील°, A इंदनीलु. 6 P °हवलु, A °वहुलु. 7 A °सरिसु. 8 P s जहि. 9 A जि. 10 s °कुसुमइ पकइ फलाइ. 11 s A गेज्झइ. 12 s पण्णइ. 13 P s फोफलइ. 14 s जहि. 15 This hemistich missing in s. 16 P गुलिअउ. 17 For the portion from °हिं ईहियउ up to बुद्धार घो° (VI 11 5 b) P could not be used, as its folio 19 containing this portion is missing. 18 A अमरे हिं मि. 19 A ईहिउ. 20 s सीयलइ. 21 s जलइ. 22 s धणणइ फलसंदरिसियइ. 23 s धरणिहि. 24 s अंगाइ, A अंगाइ. 25 s हरिसियइ. 26 s णिसुणिवि. 27 A अणुहरमाणउं. 28 P पयाणउं.

6. 1 A लवण वण°. 2 s °तपहुउ, A °दप्पहउं. 3 A ससि°. 4 A दिति. 5 s लामोइअउ. 6 s °संकहि. 7 A णरिहि. 8 s जहि. 9 s जलइ. 10 s णाहि. 11 s A पंकयइ. 12 s छप्पयइ, A छप्पयइहिं. 13 s वणइ. 14 s अंबइ. 15 A गोच्छइहिं. 16 A कोइलइहिं. 17 A कलयलिहिं.

[५] १ प्रवालय(क). २ घनम्. ३ दीर्घः, धृतिकारी वा.

जहिं फलइ¹⁸ णाहिं¹⁹ विणु तरुवरैहिं²⁰ तरुवर वि णाहिं²⁰ विणु लयहरैहिं ॥ ७
लयहरइं णाहिं णिकुसुमियइं जहिं महुयर-विन्दइं²¹ णं भमियइं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

साहउ णउ विणु वाणरैहिं
१ ताँइं णियन्तउं ताँहिं जें थिउं

णउ वाणरं जाहं²² ण बुंकारो ।
विज्जालउं सिरिकण्ठ-कुमारो²⁴ ॥ ९

[७]

पहुं तेहिं²⁵ समाणु खेडु करेविं²⁶
गउ किक्कु-महीहरहो(?) सिहरु
किउ सहसा सबु सुवण्णमउ
१० जहिं²⁷ चन्दकन्ति-मणि-चन्दियउ
जहिं सूरकन्ति-मणि विप्फुरियं
जहिं णीलाउलि-भू-भङ्गुरइं²⁸
विहुमंदुवार-रत्ताहरइं
उप्पण्णु ताम कोड्ढावणउं

अवरेहिं²⁹ धरावैवि सइं³⁰ धरैवि ॥ १
चउदह-जोयण-पमाणु णयरु ॥ २
णामेण किक्कपुरं अण्णमउं ॥ ३
ससि भणैवि अ-दियहें जें³¹ वन्दियउ ॥ ४
रवि भणैवि जलैइं³² मुअन्ति दिय ॥ ५
मोत्तियतोरण-उदन्तुरइं³³ ॥ ६
अवरोप्परु विहसन्ति व घरइं ॥ ७
सिरिकण्ठहों वज्जकण्ठुं तणउ ॥ ८

१५

॥ घत्ता ॥

एक्क-दिवसे³⁴ देवागमणु
वन्दण-हत्तिणं सो वि गउ

णिणैवि³⁵ जन्तुं णन्दीसर-दीवहों ।
परम-जिणहों तइलोक्क-पईवहों ॥ ९

[८]

स-पसाहणु स-परिवारु स-धउं
११ पडिक्कलिउ ताम गमणु णरहों
‘मइं अण्ण-भवन्तरें काँइं किउ

मणुसुत्तर-महिहरं जाम गउ ॥ १
सिद्धालउं णाँइं कु-मुणिवरहों ॥ २
जें सुर गयं महु जिं³⁶ विमाणु थिउ ॥ ३

18 s फलइ. 19 A तरुवरैहिं repeated. 20 s णाहि, A नाहि. 21 s लयहरइ णाह
विणु कुसुमियइं. 22 s °विंदइ. 23 s णउ. 24 s गयाइं. 25 s वाणरैहि. 26 s वाणरु.
27 s जहि. 28 s A बुंकारु. 29 s ताइ. 30 A नियंतु. 31 s तहि जि, A ताहिं. 32 A
थियउ. 33 A चेत्तालउ. 34 s A °कुमार.

7. 1 s यहु. 2 s तेग. 3 A करिवि. 4 s अवरेहि मि. 5 s सइ, A ताहं. 6 p s °गिरि°.
7 s किक्कपुर. 8 A अन्नमउं. 9 s जहि. 10 A चंदकंत°. 11 s अदियहें, A अदियहि जे.
12 s विप्फुरिया. 13 s भणवि. 14 s जलाए, A जलाइ. 15 s सुबंति. 16 A लीलावरि°.
17 s °भंगुरइ. 18 s °उदंतुरइ. 19 s विदुम°. 20 A कोड्ढावणउं. 21 s वज्जकंठ. 22 s
दिवसि. 23 s णियवि. 24 s जंत. 25 A तइलोक्क°.

8, 1 s सयवाहणु. 2 s सधओ. 3 s माणुसोत्तर°. 4 s °महिहर. 5 s सिद्धालउ णाह,
6 s महु. 7 s A °भवन्तरि. 8 s काइ. 9 s illegible. 10 s missing.

धेरि धोर-वीर-तउं हउं^{११} करमि
गउ एम^{१२} भणैवि णिय-पट्टणहों
णीसहु जाउ णिविसन्तरेण
तिह इन्दाउहु तिह इन्दमइ^{१३}
तिह रविपहु एम सुहासणइं

णन्दीसरक्खु जें पइसरमि^{१४} ॥ ४
संताणु समण्येवि गन्दणहों ॥ ५
जिह^{१७} वज्जकण्डु कालन्तरेण ॥ ६
तिह मेरु स-मन्दरु^{१९} पवणगइ ॥ ७
^{२१}ववगयइं अट्ट सीहासणइं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णवमउ णामें अमरपहुं वासुपुज्ज-सेयंस-जिणिन्दहुं ।
अन्तरें विहि^{२१} मि परिट्टयउ छणं-पुवणहुं जेम रवि-चन्दहुं ॥ ९

[९]

परिणन्तहों लङ्काहि-व-दुहियं
दीहर-लङ्गलारत्त-मुह
तं पेक्खेवि^१ साहामय-णिवहुं
एत्थन्तरे^{११} कुविउ णराहिवइ
पणवेप्पिणु मन्तिहि^{१३} उवसमिउं
एयहुं^{१७} जि पसाएं^{१८} राय-सिय
एयहुं जें^{२३} पसाएं रणें अजउ
सिरिकण्ठहों लंगेवि कइ-सयइं

तहों पङ्गणें^३ केण वि कइ लिहियं ॥ १ ॥
कमु दिन्ति व धावन्ति व समुहं ॥ २
भइयए^९ मुच्छाविय राय-वहुं ॥ ३
'तं मारहु लिहिया जेण कइ' ॥ ४
'कइ-णिवहुं ण केण वि अइकमिउं' ॥ ५
तउ पेसणयारी^{१९} जेम तियं ॥ ६
जणें^{२४} वाणर-वंसु पसिद्धि-गउं ॥ ७
एयइं जें^{२८} तुम्ह कुल-देवयइं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेंवि^{२९} परितुट्ठएणं अइकमिय(?) णमिय मरिसावियं ।
णिम्मल-कुलहों^{३३} कलङ्कु जिह मउडें चिन्धे^{३३} धएँ छत्ते लिहाविय ॥ ९ ॥

11 s वर. 12 s missing. 13 s हउ करमि. 14 A नंदीसरदीवि पइसरमि. 15 s भणिवि एम. 16 s समण्येवि. 17 s तिह. 18 A इन्दमइ. 19 s समंदरु, A missing. 20 s सुहासणइ. 21 s missing. 22 A अमरपहुं. 23 s जिणिन्दहु. 24 A विहि मि. 25 s छणु, A छण. 26 s पुवणहु, A पुवणहु. 27 s रविचंदहो.

9. 1 s damaged, A लंका. 2 s दुहिया, A हिय. 3 s पंगणि. 4 s लिहिया. 5 s गंगलारत्तमुहा. 6 s समुहा. 7 s पेक्खेवि, A पेक्ख. 8 s णिवहो. 9 s भइयइ. 10 s रायवहो. 11 s एत्थेत्तरि. 12 s लिया. 13 s मन्तिहि. 14 A उवसमिउं. 15 s णिवहो. 16 s अविकमिउ, A अइकमिउं. 17 s येयहु. 18 s पसायं. 19 A पेसणियारी. 20 A एह. 21 s तिया. 22 s आयहु. 23 s जि पसायं रणि. 24 A जणे, s जणि. 25 s गओ. 26 A सिरिकंठाहो छगिवि. 27 s कयसयइं. 28 s येयहु जि. 29 A णिसुणिवि. 30 A परितुट्ठमण. 31 s मरिसाविया. 32 A कुलहु. 33 s छत्ते धयचिंधि, A चिंधि धइ छत्ते. 34 P लिहाविया.

[१०]

तैं^१ वाणर-वंसु पसिद्धि-गउ
 उप्पणु कइद्धउं तासु सुउं
 पडिवलहों वि णयणाणन्दु पुणु
 पुणु गिरिणन्दणु पुणु उवहिरउं
 ५ तंडिकेसि-णामु लङ्काहिवइ
 एक्कहिं^{१२} दिणें उववणु णीसरिउ
 महएवि तामं तहों तक्खणेणं
 तेण वि णारायहिं विज्जु कइ
 विण्णि वि सेट्ठिउं वसिकरेंवि^३ थिउ ॥ १
 कइधयहों वि पडिवलु पवर-भुउ ॥ २
 पुणु खयरानन्दु विसाल-गुणु ॥ ३
 तहों परम-मित्तु पडिपक्ख-खंड ॥ ४
 विज्जाहर-सामिउ^{१०} गयणगइं ॥ ५
 पुणु बुद्धिण-वाविहें^{१४} पइसरिउ ॥ ६
 थण-सिहरहिं^{१७} फाडिय मक्केडणं ॥ ७
 गउ तउ जउं तरुवर-मूले जइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

११ लंङ्गे-णमोक्कारहों^{२३} फल्लेणं
 णियय-भवन्तरु संभरेंवि^{२६}
 उवहिंकुमारु देउ उप्पण्णउ ।
 विज्जुकेसु जउ तउ^{२८} अवइण्णउ ॥ ९

[११]

तडिकेसु णिएवि विहाइयउं
 अज्जुवि मणें^४ सल्लु समुवहइ
 १५ केत्तडउं वहेसइ खुदु खलु
 तो एम भणेंवि^८ साहामियइं
 रत्तमुहइं^{१०} पुच्छ-पईहरइं
 १ आणत्तइं उप्परि^{१४} धाइयइं^{१५}
 'हउं^३ एण हयासें धाइयउं ॥ १
 जउं पेक्खइ तउ कइवर वहइ ॥ २
 उप्पायमि माया-पमय-वल्लु' ॥ ३
 गिरिवर-संकासइं^९ णिम्मियइं ॥ ४
 बुक्कार-घोर-धग्घर-सरइं^{१२} ॥ ५
 जल्ले थल्ले आयासें^{१६} ण माइयइं^{१७} ॥ ६

10. 1 S तं. 2 A सेणिउ. 3 S A वसिकरिवि. 4 S कयद्धउ. 5 S सुओ. 6 S उवहिरउ. 7 S खओ. 8 A तहो केमि. 9 S णाउ लंकाहिवइ. 10 A सामिउ. 11 S गयणगइ. 12 S इक्कहि दिणि उववणु णीसरइ. 13 A बुद्धिण. 14 S वाविहि. 15 S ताव. 16 S तक्खडेण. 17 S सिहरह, A सिहरहि. 18 A मडक्केडण. 19 S णारायं. 20 A विज्जु. 21 A जं. 22 P S लद्ध. 23 S णमोक्कार, A नमोक्कारहो. 24 S महाफल्लेण, A फल्लिण. 25 S उवहि. 26 A संभरिवि. 27 A सो वि सुकेसु जेषु अवइण्णउ. 28 S तइ.

11. 1 S विहाइउ, A वेहावियउ. 2 S A हउ. 3 S धाइआउ. 4 S A मणि. 5 A जइ. 6 S केत्तडउ. 7 A ता. 8 S भणिवि साहामयइ. 9 S A संकासइ. 10 S रत्तमुहइ, A रत्तामुह. 11 P S धग्घर. 12 S सरइ. 13 P S आणत्तइ. 14 P उप्परि. 15 P S धाइअइ. 16 A आयासि. 17 P माइअइ, S माइयइ.

[११] १ आज्ञाऽनन्तरम्, अनन्तानि वा.

अण्णइ^{१८} उम्मूलिय^{१९}-तरुवरइ^{२०}

अण्णइ^{२१} संचालिय-महिहरइ ॥ ७

अण्णइ^{२२} उग्गामिय-पहरणइ^{२३}

अण्णइ^{२४} लङ्गल-पइहरइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णइ^{२५} हुयवह^{२६}-हत्थाइ^{२७}
रूवइ^{२८} कालहो^{२९} केराइ^{३०}

अण्णइ^{३१} पुणु अण्णेहि^{३२} उप्पाएहि^{३३} ।

आवेवि^{३४} थियइ^{३५} णाई^{३६} बहु-भाएहि^{३७} ॥ ९

[१२]

अण्णहि^{३८} कोकिउं लङ्गाहिउ^{३९}

‘तिहं^{४०} पहरु पावं जिह णिहउ कइं’ ॥ १

तं णिसुणेवि^{४१} णरवइ कम्पियउं

‘किं^{४२} कहिं^{४३} मि पवङ्गमुं जम्पियउ ॥ २

किं^{४४} कहि मि कइन्दहो पहरणइ

आयइ लहुआइ^{४५} ण कारणइ ॥ ३

चिन्तेवि महाभय-घत्थएण

बोलाविय पणविय^{४६}-मत्थएण ॥ ४

‘के’^{४७} तुम्हइ^{४८} काई^{४९} अ-खन्ति किय

कजेण केण सण्णेहि^{५०} थिय’ ॥ ५

तं णिसुणेवि चविउं पमय-णिवहु

‘किं पुव-वइरु वीसरिउ’^{५१} पहु ॥ ६

जइयहुं जल-कीलए आइयउ

महएवि-कज्जे^{५२} कइ घाइयउ ॥ ७

रिसि-पञ्चणमोकारहुं^{५३} वल्लेण

सुरवरु उप्पणु तेण फल्लेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

वइरु तुहारउ संभेरवि सो हउं^{५४} एक्कु जि थिउ बहु-भाएहिं ।

सेरउ अच्छहि काई रणे जिम अम्भिडुं जिम पडु महु पाएहिं ॥ ९

18 s अण्णइ, A अंनइ. 19 A निम्मूलिय°. 20 P तरुवराइ, s तरुवराइ. 21 P s अण्णइ. 22 s अण्णइ. 23 P s पहरणइ. 24 P लंगूलपइहराइ, s लंगूलपइहराइ, A लंगूलपहरइ हरइ. 25 P s हुयवहु. 26 P अण्णइ, s अण्णे. 27 P s अण्णेहि, A अण्णिहि. 28 P s उप्पाइहि. 29 P रूवइ?, s रूवइ. 30 s केराइ. 31 s आइवि, A आविति. 32 P थियइ, s थियइ. 33 A बहु°. 34 P s भावहि.

12. 1 s A अण्णहि. 2 P कोकिउ. 3 A तह. 4 A पाउ. 5 s A कइं. 6 s णिसुणिवि. 7 P कंप्पियउ. 8 This hemistich missing in s. 9 P कह थि, A कहि मि. 10 P पवंगउ जंप्पियउ. 11 A वहि. 12 P s कह मि, A कहि मि. 13 P A कइंदहु. 14 P s आयहु. 15 P s लहुआइ, A लहुयाइ. 16 A पणमिय°. 17 A कं. 18 P s तुम्हइ, A तुम्हहि. 19 P s अखन्ति. 20 P सण्णहवि. 21 s illegible. 22 s पमयणि. 23 s वीसरि. 24 s जइयहु. 25 s °कीलइ. 26 P कज्जि, s illegible. 27 P s णमोकारहो. 28 P सुरवर, s illegible. 29 P s उप्पणउ तं. 30 P हउ, s illegible. 31 A °भायहि. 32 s A अच्छहि. 33 P काइ, s काइं. 34 P s अम्भिडु. 35 P s जेम. 36 P s पायहि.

[१२] १ अक्षमा. २ मन्दोद्यमः.

[१३]

- तं णिसुणोवि^१ णमिउं णराहिणइ अमरेण वि^२ दरिसिय अमर-गइ ॥ १
 णिउ विज्जुकेसुं करे^३ धरेवि^४ तहिं णिवसइ महारिसि चउ-णाणि जहिं ॥ २
 पयाहिणं करेवि^५ गुरु-भत्ति किय वन्देप्पिणु विण्णि मि^६ पुरउ थिये^७ ॥ ३
 ४ सवङ्गिउ सुरवरुं हरिसियउं 'एहुं^८ जम्मु एणं^९ महु दरिसियउं ॥ ४
 अज्जु वि लक्खिज्जइ पायडउ महु केरउ एउं^{१०} सरीरडउ ॥ ५
 तं पेक्खेवि^{११} तडिकेसु वि डरिउ णं पवण-छित्तुं तरु थरहरिउ ॥ ६
 पुणु पुच्छिउ महारिसि 'धम्मु कहे परिभमंहुं जेणं^{१२} णउ णरय-पहे' ॥ ७
 तं णिसुणोवि^{१३} चवइ चारु-चरिउ 'महु अत्थि अण्णु परमायरिउं^{१४} ॥ ८
 १० सो कहइ धम्मु सबत्तिहरु पइसंहुं जि जिणालउ सन्तिहरु' ॥ ९
 परिओसें तिण्णि वि उच्चलियं वाहुवलि-भरह-रिसंहं व मिलियं ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

दिट्ठु महारिसि चेइ-हरे णरवइ-उवहिकुमारं-मुणिन्देहिं^{३१} ।
 परम-जिणिन्दुं समोसरणे णं धरणिन्दं-सुरिन्द-णरिन्देहिं ॥ ११

[१४]

- पणवेप्पिणु पुच्छिउ परम-रिसि 'दरिसावि भडारा धम्म-दिसि' ॥ १
 परमेसरु जम्पइ जइ-पवरु तइ-काल-बुद्धि चउ-णाण-धरु ॥ २
 'धम्मेण जाण-जम्पाण-धयं धम्मेण भिच्च-रह-तुरय-गयं ॥ ३
 धम्मेणाहरण-विलेवणंइ धम्मेण णियासण-भोयणंइ ॥ ४
 २० धम्मेण कलत्तइ मणहरंइ धम्मेण छुहा-पण्डुर-धरंइ ॥ ५
 धम्मेण पिण्ड-पीण-त्थणउं चमरंइ पाडन्ति वरङ्गणउं ॥ ६

13. 1 P S णिसुणिवि. 2 A नमिउं. 3 P S व. 4 S A विज्जकेसु. 5 S धरे, A करि. 6 A धरिवि. 7 P तियपाहिण, S तिपयाहिण, A पयाहिण corrected to तिपया. 8 P S करे. 9 A वि. 10 A थिउ. 11 A सुरवइ. 12 P हरिसियउ, S हरिसियाउ. 13 P इहु, S यहु. 14 A णहिं. 15 P दरिसियउ. 16 S येउ. 17 S पिक्खिवि. 18 P S छित्त. 19 A कहि. 20 P S परिभमउ. 21 A जेण. 22 S णिसुणिवि. 23 P S परमाइरिउ. 24 S सवत्तिहरु. 25 S पइसहु, A लइ जाहु. 26 S उच्चलिया. 27 P S ०रिसहु. 28 S मिलिया. 29 S चेयहरे, A चेइहरि. 30 S ०उवहिकुमार, A उवहिकुमार. 31 S ०मुणिंदहो. 32 S जिणिंद. 33 P धरणंद. 34 P ०नरंदहिं, S णरिंदहिं.

14. 1 S ०धया. 2 S ०गया. 3 P ०विलेवणाइ, S ०विलेवणाइ. 4 P S ०भोयणाइ. 5 P S मणहराइ. 6 P S ०वराइ. 7 P S पीणपिंड. 8 P ०थणउ, S A स्थणउं. 9 P S चमरह. 10 P S A वरंगणउं.

धम्मेण मणुय-देवत्तणइ^{११}
धम्मेण अरुह^{१२}-सिद्धत्तणइ^{१३}

वलएव-वासुएवत्तणइ^{१४} ॥ ७
तित्थङ्कर-चक्करत्तणइ^{१५} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एकं धम्मे^{१६} होन्तएण
धम्म-विहणहो माणुसहो

इन्दा देव^{१७} वि सेव करन्ति ।
चण्डाल वि पेङ्गणएण ठन्ति^{१८} ॥ ९

[१५]

तडिकेसे^१ पुच्छिउ पुणु वि गुरु
जइ जम्पइ 'णिसुणुत्तर-दिसए
तुहु^८ साहु^९ एहु धाणुक्कु^{१०} तहि^{११}
णिगन्थु^{१२} णिएवि उवहासु कउ^{१३}
भञ्जैवि काविथ-सग्ग-गमणु
तत्थहो वि चवेप्पिणु सुद्धमइ^{१४}
धाणुक्किउ^{१५} हिण्डेवि^{१६} भव-गहणे
पइ^{१७} हउ समाहि-मरणेण मुउ

'अण्णहिं भवे को^३ हउ^४ को वं सुरु^५ ॥ १
जाओ^६ सि आसि कासी-विसए ॥ २
आइउ^७ तरु-मूले वि थिओ सि जहि^{११} ॥ ३
ईसीसुप्पणु^{१७} कसाउ तउ ॥ ४
पत्तो सि णवर जोइस-भवणु ॥ ५
हूओ सि एत्थं लङ्काहिवइ ॥ ६
उप्पणु पवङ्गमु पमय-वणे ॥ ७
पुणु गम्पिणु उवहि-कुमारु हुउ^{१८} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेवि^{१९} लङ्केसरेण रज्जे सुकेसु^{२०} थवेवि परमत्थे ।
मुएवि^{२१} कु-वेस वराय-सियं तव-सिय-वहुय लइय सइ^{२२} हत्थे ॥ ९

[१६]

जं विज्जुकेसु^१ णिगन्थु थिउ
तं कडय-मउड-कुण्डल-धरेण
एत्थन्तरे^२ किक्क-पुरेसरहो
महि-मण्डले^३ घत्तिउ दिट्ठु किह^४

पञ्चेहिं^५ मुट्ठिहिं^६ सिरं^७ लोउ किउ ॥ १
सम्मत्तु लइउ दिट्ठु सुरवरणे ॥ २
गउ लेहु कइइय-सेहरहो ॥ ३
णावालउ^{१०} गङ्गा-वाहु जिह ॥ ४

11 s °देवत्तणइ. 12 A परम.° 13 s सिद्धत्तणाइ. 14 s °चक्करत्तणाइ. 15 A धम्मे.
16 A इंडाएव. 17 s पंगण म हवन्ति.

15. 1 s तडिकेसि, A तहिंवेसे. 2 P s अण्णहि, A अण्णहिं. 3 s के. 4 P s हउ. 5 P s भ. 6 P s जंपइ. 7 P जाउ. 8 s तुहु. 9 P साहु. 10 P धाणुक्कु. 11 s तहि. 12 s A आयउ. 13 A तरुमूलिहिं थियउ. 14 s जहि. 15 The portion up to उवहा° missing in s. 16 A किउ. 17 P s ईसीसुप्पणु, A ईसीसिप्पणु. 18 P s भंजिवि काविथ°. 19 P s सुद्धमइ, A सच्छमइ. 20 A इत्थु. 21 s धाणुक्किउ. 22 A हिण्डिवि. 23 P s पइ. 24 P s उवहिकुमारु. 25 s णिसुणिवि. 26 A सुकेउ. 27 P परमथं. 28 s सुयवि. 29 s सिधा. 30 P s A सइ.

16. 1 P s विज्जुकेसु. 2 s पंचहि, A पंचहिं. 3 P मुट्ठि, s मुट्ठिहि. 4 P सिर, s A सिरि. 5 s लउउ. 6 P s इत्थंतरि, A एत्थंतरि. 7 P किक्क°. 8 s मंडलि. 9 s किहा. 10 P णामालउ, s णामूलउ.

वन्धण-विमुक्कु णं 'णिरयउलु
जुवई^{११} जणु वणुणं समुबहइ
णं अक्खर-पन्तिहि^{१८} पहु^{१९} भणिउं
तडिकेसे^{२३} तव-सिय लइय करे

वङ्कुडउ सहावे^{१२} जेम खलु ॥ ५
आयरिउं व चरिउ कहउं कहइ ॥ ६
'तुम्हहुं^{२१} सुकेसु परिपालणिउं ॥ ७
जं जाणहि तं पहु तुहुं मि करे ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

लेहु धिवेप्पिणु उवहिरंउ
पुरे पडिचन्दु परिट्ठियउं

पुत्तहो^{२७} रज्जु देवि णिक्खन्तउ ।
वाणरदीउ स इ^{२९} भु ज्जन्तउं ॥ ९

*

[७. सत्तमो संधि]

पडिचन्दहो जाय
॥ णं रिसह-जिणासु

किक्किन्धन्धयं पवर-भुव ।
भरह-वाहुवलिं वे वि सुव ॥ १

[१]

छुडु छुडु सरीर-संपत्ति पत्त
'वेयहुं-कडए^९ धण-कणय-पउरे^{१०}
विज्जामन्दरु णामेण राउ
१५ सिरिमाल-णाम तहो तणिय दुहियं इन्दीवरच्छि छण-चन्द-मुहियं ॥ ४
कयली-कन्दल-सोमाल वाल
तं णिसुणेवि^{१७} पवर-कइद्धएहिं
ढोइयइं विमाणइं चडियं जोह
णिविसंद्धं दाहिण-सेट्ठि पत्त

तहिं अवसरे केण वि कहिय वत्त ॥ १
दाहिण-सेट्ठिहिं^{११} आइच्चणयरे ॥ २
वेयमइं अग-महिसिए^{१३} सहाउ ॥ ३
सा परए^{१०} धिवेसइ कहो वि माल ॥ ५
गमु सज्जिउ किक्किन्धन्धएहिं ॥ ६
संचल णहङ्गणे दिण्ण-सोह ॥ ७
जहिं मिलिया विज्जाहर समत्त ॥ ८

२०

॥ घत्ता ॥

किक्किन्धे दिट्ठु
हकारइ णाई

धउ राउलउ सुं(?)पवणहउ ।
करयलु सिरिमालहे तणउं ॥ ९

११ A मुक्कुवि. १२ P S सहावि. १३ A जुवइयण. १४ A वञ्ज. १५ P आइरिउ. १६ A कहिउ. १७ S कहण. १८ S °पन्तिहि. १९ P पहु. २० P A भणिउं. २१ S तुहु, A तुम्हहं. २२ P A परिपालणिउं. २३ S तडिकेसि. २४ P A जाणहिं. २५ A तुहुं मि. २६ P उवहिरउ. २७ S पुत्तिहि. २८ P S परिट्ठियउ. २९ S सयं, A सइ. ३० A भुजंतउ.

१. १ A जाया. २ S A °धदय. ३ S पवरभुवा, A पवरभुय. ४ S वाहु वाहुवलि. ५ S सुया, A सुय. ६ P S तहि. ७ A अवसरे. ८ A वेयइ. ९ P S °कडइ. १० A °पयरे. ११ A °सेट्ठिहि. १२ A वेयवइ. १३ S °सहिसिय. १४ P दुहिअ, S दुहिया. १५ P °मुहिअ, S °मुहिया. १६ S परइ. १७ S णिसुणेवि. १८ S °कयद्धएहिं. १९ P किक्किन्धय(इ)धएहिं, S किक्किन्धएहिं, A किक्किन्धससरेहिं. २० P S ढोइयइ. २१ S A विमाणइ. २२ P चडिय. २३ P णिव-सइ. २४ P S जहि. २५ P S missing, A स. २६ S णाह. २७ P S सिरिमालए. २८ A तणउं.

[१६] १ निरजः सिद्धसमूहः. २ लेखं गृहीत्वा.

[१] १ प्राप्तयौवनौ. २ समस्ताः.

[२]

णिय-णिय-थाणेहि^१ णिवद्ध मञ्च
आरूढ सब मञ्चेसु तेसु
परिभमिर-भमर-झङ्कारिएसुं
रविकन्त-कन्ति-उज्जालिएसुं
मञ्चेसुं तेसु थिय पहु चडेवि
भूसन्ति सरीरइ^{१०} वारवार
सुन्दर सच्छायि^{११} वि कणय-डोर
गायन्ति हसन्ति पुणासणत्थ^{१२}

महकवि-कवालाव व सु-सञ्च ॥ १
चामियर-गत्तं-मणि-भूत्तिएसुं ॥ २
णिविडायवत्त-अन्धारिएसुं ॥ ३
आलावणि-सद्-वमालिएसु ॥ ४
वम्मह^{१३}-णड णाडिज्जन्ति(?) के वि ॥ ५
कण्ठाइ^{१४} मुअन्ति लयन्ति हार ॥ ६
अलियं^{१५} जि धिवन्ति भणेवि थोर ॥ ७
अङ्गइ^{१६} मोडन्ति वलन्ति हत्थ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

10

स-पसाहण सब
'किर होसइ सिद्धि^{१७}'

थियं सम्मुह वरइत्त किह^{१८} ।
आर्यए^{१९} आसए^{२०} समय जिह^{२१} ॥ ९

[३]

सिरिमाल तामे करिणिहें^{२२} वलग्ग
सयलाहरणालङ्कारिय-देहं
अग्गिम-गणियारिहें चडियं धाइ
दरिसाविउं णर-णिउरुम्बु तीए^{२३}
उहु सुन्दरि चन्दाणण-कुमारु
उहु विजयसीहु रिउ-पलय-कालु
सयल वि णरवर वञ्चन्ति जाइ
पुर उज्जोवन्तिय दीवि जेम
णं सिद्धि कु-मुणिवर परिहरन्ति

णं विज्जुं महा-घण-कोडि-लग्ग ॥ १
णं णहें उम्मिल्लियं चन्द-लेह ॥ २
णिसि-पुरउ परिट्ठिय सञ्ज णाइ ॥ ३
णं वण-सिरि तरुवर महयरीए ॥ ४
उग्घाउं उहु रणे दुण्णिवारु ॥ ५
रहणेउर-पुरवर-सामिसालु ॥ ६
अवरागम सम्मादिट्ठि^{२४} णाइ^{२५} ॥ ७
पच्छइ^{२६} अन्धारु करन्ति तेम ॥ ८
दुग्गन्धि^{२७} रुक्खं णं भमर-पन्ति ॥ ९

15

20

2. 1 s °थाणेहि. 2 P चामीयरग. 3 s भूत्तियेसु. 4 s झङ्कारियेसु. 5 s °अधारियेसु. 6 s °उज्जालियेसु. 7 P s आलावणि. 8 A मञ्चेसु. 9 P वम्महं. 10 P s A सरीरइ. 11 P कंठाए. 12 P सुपन्ति, s मुयन्ति. 13 P लप्ति. 14 A सच्छाविय. 15 P s अलिउ. 16 s पुणेवि ससत्थ, A पुणेसणत्थ. 17 P s A अंगइ. 18 s चलन्ति. 19 A हत्था. 20 P s थिय. 21 P s किहा. 22 s ति. 23 s आयइ. 24 s आसप. 25 s जिहा.

3. 1 P s ताव. 2 s A करिणिहि. 3 s A विज्ज. 4 A °देहा. 5 P उम्मेल्लिय, s उम्भि-लिय. 6 s चडिया. 7 s दरिसावि व पुण णिउरुम्बु. 8 P उग्घाउ उहु, s उहुग्घाउ उहु. 9 s सम्माइट्ठि. 10 s णाइ. 11 This whole line missing in A. 12 P पच्छा. 13 A दुग्गन्धि. 14 P रुक्खु, A रुक्खे.

[२] १ अनया सह-दर्शनाशा—सिद्धिर्भवति. २ पङ्दर्शनानि च.

[३] १ तथा.

॥ घत्ता ॥

गणियारिऐं वाल^{१५}
सरि-सलिल-रहल्लिएं(?)

णिय किक्किन्धहों पासु किह^{१६} ॥
कलहंसहों कलहंसि जिह^{१७} ॥ १०

[४]

६ किक्किन्धहों घल्लियं मालं तांए
आसणं परिट्ठिय विमल-देह
विच्छाय जाय सयल वि णरिन्द
णं कु-त्तवसि परम-गईह^{१८} चुक्क^{१९}
एत्थन्तरि^{२०} सिरिमाला-वईहु
१० 'अब्भन्तरि^{२१} विज्जाहर-वराहु^{२२}
उद्दालहो^{२३} बहु वरइत्तु^{२४} हणहो^{२५}
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु अन्धएण

णं मेहेसरहों सुलोयणाए ॥ १
णं कणयगिरिहें^{२६} णव-चन्दलेह ॥ २
ससि-जोणहें^{२७} विणु णं महिहरिन्द ॥ ३
णं पङ्कय-सर रवि-कन्ति-मुक्क ॥ ४
कोवग्गि-पलीविउं विजयसीहु ॥ ५
पइसारु दिण्णु किं वन्नराहुं ॥ ६
वाणर-वंस-यरुहों^{२८} कन्दु खणहों^{२९} ॥ ७
हक्कारिउ अमरिस-कुञ्जएणं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

११ 'विज्जाहर तुम्हें
लइ पहरणु पाव

अम्हें कइद्धयं^{३०} कवणु छलु ।
जाम ण पाडमि सिरि-कमलु ॥ ९

[५]

तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु विजयसीहु
अब्भिट्ठं जुज्झुं विज्जाहराहं
साहणइ मि अवरोप्परु मिडन्ति
२१ भञ्जन्ति खम्भ विहडन्ति मञ्च
हय गय सुण्णासण संचरन्ति
रणु विज्जाहर-वाणरहुं जाम

उत्थरिउ पवर-भुवे-फलिह-दीहु ॥ १
सिरिमाला-कारणें दुद्धराहं ॥ २
णं सुकइ-कव-वयणइं घडन्ति ॥ ३
दुक्कवि-कवालाव व कु-सञ्च ॥ ४
णं 'पंसुलि-लोयण परिभमन्ति ॥ ५
लङ्काहिउ पत्तु सुकेसु ताम ॥ ६

15 P वालेवि, S बालवि. 16 S किहा. 17 P S रहल्लए. 18 S जिहा.

4. 1 A घत्तिय. 2 A मालए. 3 P S आसणि. 4 P कणयइरिहे, S कणयइरिहिं. 5 P °गईहिं, S गईहि. 6 P चुक्क corrected to चुक्क, S चुक्क, A अक्क. 7 P एत्थन्तरि, S इत्थन्तरि. 8 P S °वलीविउ. 9 A अब्भन्तरि. 10 P S °वराहं. 11 P S वाणराहं. 12 P S A उद्दालहु. 13 S वरयत्तु. 14 A हणहु. 15 P S वाणरवंसुवभउ. 16 A खणहु. 17 S सुणेवि. 18 S कइ-द्धएण. 19 P अग्गि. 20 S कयद्धय. 21 A सिरि°.

5. 1 P S °सुअ°. 2 P S अभिट्ठ, A आभिट्ठ. 3 P S जुज्झ, A जुज्जे. 4 A विज्जाहराह. 5 P A साहणइं मि, S साहण मिअ. 6 P S °वयणइ. 7 A घिडन्ति. 8 A °कवालाव. 9 P S °वाणराहं. 10 S सुकेसि.

[४] १ तथा कन्यया. २ अस्मिन् प्रस्तावे.

[५] १ पुंश्वली.

आलगु सो वि वणें जिह हुआसुं
तहिं अवसरें वेहाविद्धण

जसु दुकड़ सो सो लेइ नासुं ॥ ७
रणे विजयसीहु हउ अन्धण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

महि-मण्डलें सीसु

दीमइ असिवर-खण्डियउं ।

णावइ मयवत्तु

तोडेवि^{१७} हंसें^{१८} छण्डियउ ॥ ९

5

[६]

विणिवाइएँ 'विजयमइन्दे खुदें
तुट्ठाणणु भणइ मुकेसु एमं
तें^१ वयणें गय कण्टइय-गत्त
एत्तहें वि दुट्ठ-णिट्ठवण-हेउ
'परमेसर पर-णरवर-सिरीहु'
पडिचन्दहो सुएण कइद्धण
तं वयणु सुणेवि णं करन्तु खेउ
चउरङ्गें^{१०} विज्जाहर-चलेण

किऐं पाराउट्टुएँ वल-समुदें ॥ १
'मिरिमाल लण्णिणु जाहुं देव' ॥ २
णिविमद्धें किक्कु-पुरक्खु पत्त ॥ ३
केण वि णिसुणाविउ असणिवेउं ॥ ४
ओलगइ पाणोहिं^{११} विजयसीहु ॥ ५
आवट्टिउं जम-मुहें^{१२} अन्धण ॥ ६
मण्णहेवि पधाइउ असणिवेउ ॥ ७
परिवेढिउं पट्टणु तें छलेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

15

हकारिय वे वि

'पावहो'^{१३} पमय-महद्धयहो ।

लइ दुकड़ कालु

'णिग्गहो' 'किक्किन्धन्धयहो'^{१४} ॥ ९

[७]

पुणु पच्छएँ विप्फुरियाणणेण
'अरे भाइ महारउ णिहउ जेम
तं णिसुणेवि दूसह-दंसणेहिं^{१५}
णिग्गन्तहिं जण-णिग्गय-पयावु

हकारिय 'विज्जुलवाहणेण ॥ १
दुद्धर-सर-धोरणि धरहो तेम' ॥ २
पडिचन्द-णरिन्दहो णन्दणेहिं ॥ ३
किउ पाराउट्टुउं सण्णु साउं ॥ ४

20

11 s हुआसु. 12 P s तासु, A नासु. 13 P s तहि. 14 A अवसरि. 15 P s A मंडलि.

16 P खंडियओ. 17 P s A तोडिबि. 18 A हंस.

6. 1 s पाराउट्टुए. 2 A भणइ. 3 P s एव. 4 P s जाहु. 5 A ते. 6 A णिविसद्धि. 7 s एत्तहें. 8 s असणवेउ, A असणिवेउ. 9 A 'समीहु. 10 s उलगइ. 11 A पाणिहिं. 12 P आवट्टिउ. 13 P s 'मुहि. 14 s missing, A न न. 15 A चउरंगे. 16 P परिवेढिउ. 17 A रिउपट्टणु छलेण. 18 A पाहो. 19 P णिग्गहुओ with हु deleted, A णिग्गउ. 20 A 'धद्धयहो.

7. 1 P विप्फुरिया. 2 A सहहु. 3 A 'संदणेहिं. 4 A णिग्गतिहि. 5 P जणे. 6 s 'पयाउ. 7 P पाराउट्टुउं, s पाराउट्टिउ. 8 s साउ.

२ कोपाविष्टेन.

[६] १ विजयमिह. २ रे मर्कटध्वजा (?). ३ निगच्छथ. ४ नाम.

[७] १ अशनिवेगेन (?). २ सर्वम्.

पउ० चरि० ७

सो असणिवेउं अन्धयहों वलिउ तडिवाहणेण किक्किन्धुं खलिउ ॥ ५
 पहरणैँ मुयन्ति सु-दारुणाई खणें अग्गेयई खणें वारुणाई ॥ ६
 खणें पवणत्थैँ खणें थम्भणाई खणें वामोहणं-उम्मोहणाई ॥ ७
 खणें महियलें खणें णहयलें भमन्ति खणें सन्दणें खणें जे^{१५} विमाणें थन्ति ॥ ८

४

॥ घत्ता ॥

आयामेवि दुक्खु
 णिउ पन्थें तेण

अन्धउ खगें कण्ठे हउ ।
 जे^{१८} सो विजयमइन्दुं गउ ॥ ९

[८]

एत्तहें^१ वि 'भिण्डिवालेण पहरुं
 १० अच्छन्तउ परिचिन्तेवि^२ मणेण
 तहिं अवसरें दुक्खु सुकेसु पासु
 पंडिवाइउं चयण-भाउं लद्धु
 'कहिं^{११} अन्धउं' 'पेसण-चुक्खु देव'
 पुणु पडिवाइउ पुणु आउ जीउं
 १५ हा भाय सहोयर देहि वाय

किक्किन्ध-णराहिउ मुच्छ-गउ ॥ १
 आमेल्लिउं विज्जुलवाहणेण ॥ २
 रहवरें^६ छुहेवि णिउ णिय-णिवासु ॥ ३
 उट्ठन्ते^{१०} पुच्छिउ परम-वन्धु ॥ ४
 णिवडिउं पुणो^{१५} वि तडि-रुक्खु जेम ॥ ५
 'हा पइं^{१७} विणु सुण्णउं पमय-दीउ ॥ ६
 हां पइं विणु मेइणि 'विहवें जाय' ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

तो भणंइ सुकेसु
 सिरें णिक्खए खगो

'संसउ णाहें जिएवाहो'^{१४} ।
 अवसरु कवणु रुएवाहो^{२०} ॥ ८

[९]

२० विणु कज्जे वइरिहिं अङ्गु देहिं
 जीवन्तहुं सिज्झइ सव्वु कज्जु

पायाललङ्क पइसरहुं एहिं ॥ १
 एत्तिउ ण वि हउं ण वि तुहुं ण रज्जु' ॥ २

१ A असणिचेउ. १० A किक्किन्धु. ११ S पहरण. १२ P मुयन्ति. १३ S पावत्थइ. १४ S वाहण, A उम्मोहण. १५ S खणे जि, A खणि जि. १६ A ठंति. १७ A पंथे. १८ P S जि, A जे. १९ A विजयमयंदु.

८. १ S एत्तहिं. २ PS हउ. ३ PS परिचित्तिवि, A परिचितइ. ४ S आमिल्लिय. ५ S विज्जुलवाहणेण. ६ PA रहवरि, S रहवर. ७ S पडिवायउ. ८ PS भाव. ९ A लद्धु. १० PS उट्ठन्ते. ११ PS कहि. १२ A बंधउं. १३ P पेसणचक्खु. १४ A सिवडउ. १५ S पुणो पुणो जि. १६ P S तरु च्छिद्यु. १७ A missing. १८ PSA पइ. १९ A सुणउं. २० PS हो. २१ P विहउ. २२ A भणइ. २३ S णाहे. २४ PS जीवेवहो. २५ A सिक्खय. २६ P रुवेवाहो corrected to रुवेवहो, S रुवेवहो.

९. १ A कजे. २ PS वइरिहि. ३ S देहि अंगु, A पंगु देहि. ४ S एहिं. ५ PS जीवन्तहु. ६ S हउ.

[८] १ गोफणि-पापाणेन. २ प्रतिवापितः, पुनः पुनः वीजितः. ३ सचेतनो जातः. ४ वामरद्वीपः. ५ विधवा.

तं णिसुणोवि वाणर-वंस-सारु
णासन्तु णिँएवि हरिमिय-मणेण
करे^९ धरिउ असणिवेएण पुत्तु
णासन्तु णवन्तु सुवन्तु सत्तु
जे^{१०} विजयसीहु हउ भुयं-विसालु
तं णिसुणोवि तडिवाहणु 'णियन्तु

णीसरिउ स-साहणु स-परिवारु ॥ ३
रहु वाहिउ विज्जुलवाहणेण ॥ ४
'किं उत्तिमं-पुरिसंहं एउ जुतु ॥ ५
भुज्जन्तु ण हम्मइ जलु पियन्तु ॥ ६
सो^{२१} णिउ कियन्तं-दन्तन्तरालु ॥ ७
लहु देसु पसाहिउ एक्कं-छत्तु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'णिग्घायहो' लङ्क
भुत्तइ इच्छाए

अण्णंहं अण्णइ पट्ठणंइ ॥
सु-कलत्तइ^{३०} व स-जोवणइ ॥ ९

[१०]

किक्किन्ध-सुकेसहं पुरं हरेवि
वहु-दिवसेहिं^१ घण-पडलइ^२ णिएवि^३ तं विजयसीहं-दुहु संभरेवि ॥ २
सहसार-कुमारहो देवि^४ रज्जु
वहु-काले^{१०} किक्किन्धाहिवो वि
पलुट्टु पडीवउ णर-वरिट्टु
जोवइ^{१५} व पईहियं-लोयणेहिं
गायइ व भमर-महुअरि-सरेहिं
वीसमइ व ललिय-लयाहरेहिं

अवरं वि विज्जाहर वसिकरेवि ॥ १
अप्पुणु साहिउ पर-लोय-कज्जु ॥ ३
गउ वन्दण-हत्तिए^{११} मेरु मो वि ॥ ४
महु पवर-महीहरु तामं दिट्टु ॥ ५
हसइ^{१६} व कमलायर-आणणेहिं ॥ ६
ण्हाइ व णिम्मल-जल-णिज्जरेहिं ॥ ७
पणवइ व फुल्ल-फल-गुरुभरेहिं^{१८} ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं सेलु णिएवि
किउ पट्ठणु तेत्थु

कोक्कवेवि^{२०} णिय पय पउरु ।
किक्किन्धे^{२३} किक्किन्धपुरं ॥ ९

7 A सपरिचार. 8 s विज्जलवाहणेण. 9 P s करि धरिवि असणिवेउ वि. 10 P पवुत्तु, s बुत्तु. 11 A उत्तम°. 12 s पुरिसहो, A °पुरिसह. 13 s एव. 14 This hemistich is missing in s. 15 A णमंतु. 16 A सुयंतु. 17 P संतु. 18 A हम्मइ. 19 s जि, A जे. 20 s सुज°. 21 s हणिउ. 22 P कयंत°. 23 s दंततरालु. 24 s णिसु णिसुणि वि तडेवाहणु. 25 P s णियंतु. 26 P s एक्क. 27 A णिग्घायं. 28 P s अण्णहो. 29 s पदइ. 30 P सकलत्तइ, s सुकलत्तइ.

10. 1 s °सुकेस, A °सुकेसर. 2 s पुरइ. 3 A अवरवि अवरवि. 4 P s °दिवसेहिं. 5 P °पडलइ, s पट्टलइ, A पट्टण. 6 s णियैवि, A णिए. 7 P s विजयसीहु. 8 A देव. 9 A अप्पणु. 10 s कालि, A काले. 11 P °भत्तिए. 12 s पलुट्टु, A पलुट्टु. 13 P s ताव. 14 P s जोवइ. 15 A पईहि. 16 s हंसइ. 17 A °महुयर°. 18 P s °गुरुहरेहिं. 19 A सयलु. 20 A कोक्का-विधि. 21 A पउरु. 22 A तित्थु. 23 s किक्किंधे. 24 A किक्किंधउरु.

[९] १ व्याघ्रटितः. २ निर्घात-नाम-विद्याधरस्य.

[१०] १ मधुप्रचुरपर्वतः (?)

[११]

मंहु-महिहरो वि किक्किन्धु वुत्तु उच्छुरउं तामं उप्पण्ण पुत्तु ॥ १
 अण्णु वि सूररउं कण्हि तु तासु वाहुवलि जेम भरहेसरासु ॥ २
 एत्तेह वि सुकेसहो तिण्णि पुत्तु सिरिमालि-सुमालि-सुमल्लवन्त ॥ ३
 ५ पोढत्तेणो वुच्चइ तेहिं ताउ 'कि' ण जाहुं जेत्यु किक्किन्धराउ' ॥ ४
 तं सुणेवि जणेरे^८ वुत्तु एम 'थिय दाहुप्पाडिय सप्पु जेम ॥ ५
 कहिं जाहुं मुएवि पायाललङ्क चउपामिउ वइरिहुं तणिय सङ्क ॥ ६
 घणवाहण-पमुह गिरन्तराई एत्तियइं जामं रजन्तराई ॥ ७
 अणुहूय लङ्क कामिणि व पवर महु तणएँ सीमे अवहरिय णवर' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१० तं वयणु सुणेवि मालि पलित्तुं दवग्गि जिह ।
 'उद्धद्वएँ रज्जे णिविसु वि जिज्जइ ताय किह ॥ ९

[१२]

महु कहिय भडारा पइं जि णित्ति तिह जीवहि जिह परिभमइं कित्ति ॥ १
 १५ तिह हसु जिह ण हसिज्जइ जणेण तिह भुज्जु जिह ण मुच्चहि^{१०} धणेण ॥ २
 तिह जुज्जु जिह णिवुइ जणइं अज्जु तिह तज्जु जिह पुणु वि ण होइं मज्जु ॥ ३
 तिह चउं जिह वुच्चइं साहु साहु तिह संचरु जिह सयणहं णं डाहु ॥ ४
 तिह सुणु जिह णिवसहि गुरुहुं पासे^{१५} तिह मरु जिह णावहि^{१६} गब्भवासं ॥ ५
 तिह तउ करे जिह परितवइ गत्तु तिह रज्जु पाले जिह णवइं सत्तु ॥ ६
 २० २० किं जीएँ रिउं-आसङ्किण किं पुरिसं माण-कलङ्किण ॥ ७
 किं दवे^{२१} दाण-विवज्जिएण किं पुत्ते^{२४} मइलइ वंसु जेण ॥ ८

11. 1 s उच्छुरउ. 2 ps ताव. 3 s सूरउ. 4 ps सुमल्लवत्त. 5 s किर, A कि न. 6 ps जाहु जिथु. 7 ps सुणिवि. 8 A जणेरे. 9 ps थिय. 10 A जाहु. 11 s illegible. 12 ps वइरिहि. 13 A पहुइ. 14 p एत्तियइ, s णत्तियइ. 15 s illegible. 16 s तणइ. 17 ps सीमे. 18 A पवत्त. 19 A उद्धद्वएँ.

12. 1 ps पइं जि भडारा कहिय. 2 s तिह. 3 A परिभमइं. 4 p हसिज्जहि. 5 A तिह. 6 ps मुच्चइ, A मुच्चहि. 7 A जुज्ज. 8 A जणइं. 9 ps तज्जु. 10 s illegible. 11 p वच्चु. 12 p वुच्चहि, s illegible, A वच्चहि. 13 s न. 14 गुरुहु. 15 A पासि. 16 ps णावहि. 17 A करि. 18 s रत्तु. 19 A नभइं. 20 a and b are transposed in A. 21 p रिउं, s illegible. 22 A दवे. 23 A विवज्जिएणी. 24 A पुत्ते.

[११] १ मधुगिरेः किक्किन्ध-नाम स्थापितम्. २ इक्षुरवः. ३ सूर्यरवः. ४ माल्यवन्तः (?). ५ विनष्टे.

॥ प्रता ॥

जइ कल्लै ताय
तो गियय-जणेरि

लङ्काणयरि^{२५} ण पइसरमि^{२६} ।
इन्दाणी^{२७} करयल्ले धरमि^{२८} ॥ ९

[१३]

गय रयणि पयाणउं परएँ^१ दिण्णु
संचल्लिउं साहणु गिरवसेसु
तुरएसु के वि केँ^२ वि सन्दणेसु
परिवेदिय लङ्का-णयरि तेहिं
णं पोढ-विन्नासिणि कामुएहिं
किउ कलयलु रहसाऊरिएहिं
संखिएहिं सङ्ख तालिएहिं ताल
धाइउ लङ्काहिउ विप्फुरन्तु

हउ तूरु रसायलु णाइँ^३ भिण्णु ॥ १
आरूढ के वि णर गयवरेसु ॥ २
सिविएसु के वि पञ्चाणणेसु ॥ ३
णं महिहर-कोडि^४ महा-घणेहिं ॥ ४
णं सयवत्तिणि फुल्लन्धुएहिं ॥ ५
पडिपहयँइ तूरँइ तूरिएहिं ॥ ६
चउ-पासिउ उट्ठियँ भड-वमालँ ॥ ७
रणे पाराउट्ठउ वलु करन्तु ॥ ८

॥ प्रता ॥

णं मत्त-गइन्दु
सरहसु गिग्घाउ

पञ्चाणणहो समावडिउ ।
गम्पिणु मालिहें अब्भिडिउ ॥ ९

[१४]

पहरन्ति परोप्परु तरुवरेहिं
पुणु विजारुवहिं भीसणेहिं
पुणु णाराएहिं भयङ्करेहिं^१
छिन्दन्ति महारह-छत्त-धयइ

पुणु पाहणोहिं पुणु गिरिवरेहिं ॥ १
अहि-गरुड-कुम्भ-पञ्चाणणेहिं ॥ २
भुयँइन्दायाम-पईहरेहिं ॥ ३
वइयागरणं व वायरण-पयइँ ॥ ४

25 P लंकाउर. 26 P पईसरमि. 27 P इन्दाणि.

13. 1 A पयाणउं. 2 A नवर. 3 S चर. 4 P णाउं, A नाइ. 5 A संचल्लियउ. 6 S किवि. 7 S सुविणसु. 8 S गयरे. 9 S फुल्लुधुएहिं. 10 S पडिपहरइ. 11 A तूरय. 12 S संखियहिं, A संखियहिं. 13 S तालियहिं, A तालियहिं. 14 P उट्ठिय. 15 S भवमाल corrected to भडह. 16 P गयंदु. 17 P महरमु. 18 P मालिहिं, S मालिहि.

14. 1 P परोपर. 2 P पहरेहिं, marginally 'तरुवरेहिं पाटे,' S पहरेहिं, marginally 'पहरणेहिं'. 3 P पाहणेहिं. 4 A विजारुवहिं. 5 S गुरु. 6 S कुंभे. 7 A repeats whole of the previous portion of this Kadavaka except the first hemistich. 8 P भुयँइदा, S भुयँइदा. 9 P वइयायरण, S पइयायरण.

[१२] १ माता.

[१३] १ प्रमाते. २ णागराजो (P. णाउं) भेदितः. ३ अग्रभाग. ४ प्रमर्शः. ५ निर्घातु नाम विद्याधरः.

[१४] १ भुजगेन्द्रदीर्घत्व.

एत्थन्तरे^{१०} वाहिय-सन्दणेण
सयवारउ परिअञ्चेवि^{११} गयणे^{१३}
णिग्घाउ^{१२} पडिउ णिग्घाउ^{१३} जेम
चत्तारि वि धुव^{१४}-परिहव-कलङ्क

दणुवइ^{१५}-इन्दाणिहें णन्दणेण ॥ ५
हउ स्वग्गे छुडु कियन्त^{१६}-वयणे^{१७} ॥ ६
महियलें णर^{१८} णहें^{१९} परितुडु^{२०} देव ॥ ७
जय-जय-सदेण पइडु लङ्क ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सन्तिहें सन्तिहरे
सुविलासिणि जेम

गम्पिणु वन्दण-हत्ति कियं ।
लङ्क स^{२१} इं भु ज्जन्तं थियं ॥ ९

*

[८. अट्टमो संधि]

मालिहें रज्जु करन्ताहो
सहमा अहिमुहिह^१आइं

सिद्धइं विज्जाहर-मण्डलइं ।
सायरहो जेम मव्वइं जलइं ॥ १

[१]

तहिं अवमेग छुह-पङ्कापण्डुरे
पिहुल-णियम्बिणि पीण-पओहरि^२
ताहें पुत्तु सुर^३-सिरि-संपण्णउं
१५ भेसइं मन्ति दन्ति अइरावणु
विज्जाहर जि सब किय सुरवर
छवीम वि सहसइं पेक्खणयहुं
गायण जाइं सुरिन्दत्तणयहुं
उव्वसि-रम्भ-तिलोत्तिम-पहुइहिं

दाहिण-सेट्ठिहिं^४ रहणेउर-पुरे^५ ॥ १
सहसारहो पिय माणम-सुन्दरि ॥ २
इन्दु चवेवि इन्दु उप्पण्णउं^६ ॥ ३
सेणावइ हरिकेसि भयावणुं ॥ ४
पवण-कुवेर-वरुण-जम-मसहर ॥ ५
णाहिं पमाणु खुज्ज-वामणयहुं ॥ ६
णामइं ताइं कियइं अप्पणयहुं ॥ ७
अट्ठायाल-सहस-वर-जुवइहिं ॥ ८

10 PSA एत्थन्तरे. 11 A दणुवइं. 12 A परियञ्चेवि. 13 P गयणं. 14 A कयंत°. 15 PS वयणि. 16 S णिग्घाउ. 17 P णिग्घाउ, S णिग्घा with य added marginally. 18 PS णरवइ. 19 P णहिं, S णहि. 20 PS लङ्क. 21 P marginally corrected to धुव. 22 S संतिहिं. 23 S कियं. 24 S सयं. 25 PA भुजन्ति. 26 S थिया.

1. १ रज्जु. २ A repeats the previous words as विज्जु करन्ताहो, सिद्धइं. ३ A मण्डलइ. ४ P अहिमुहिहयाइं, S अहिमुह हयाइं. ५ PSA सव्वइ. ६ A पंडरे. ७ S सेट्ठिहि, A सेट्ठिहें. ८ A पुत्ति. ९ S पउहरि. १० PS तासु. ११ A सरं. १२ P संपुण्णउं, S संपुण्णउ. १३ A उप्पण्णउं. १४ S भेसह. १५ S यभावणु. १६ PS पवणु कुवेर. १७ S वरुण. १८ PS सहस. १९ P पेक्खणयहु, S पेक्खणयहु. २० S णाहि. २१ PS खुज्ज. २२ P वावणयहुं, S वावणयहु. २३ A गाणहुं जाइं सुरिंदहुं तणयहुं. २४ PSA णामह. २५ A अप्पणयहु. २६ SA उव्वस. २७ S पहुइहिं.

२ राक्षसपति मुकेशीलथः. ३ माता. ४ मुकेशि-मालि-सुमालि-माल्यवन्तः.

[१] बृहस्पति. २ प्रसूतिभिः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

परिचिन्तिउं विजाहरें
ताइं ताइं महु चिन्धाइं

‘तहों जाइं जाइं आखण्डलहों ।
‘लईं हउं जि इन्दु महि-मण्डलहों’ ॥ ९

[२]

‘जुएँ’ खय-काले णिडु (?) णिडुलिहें जे जे सेव करन्ता मालिहें ॥ १
ते ते मिलिय णराहिव इन्दहों अवर जलोह व ‘अवर-समुद्धों ॥ २
कप्पु ण दिन्ति जन्ति सिरिगारहिं(?) आण करन्ति वि णाहङ्कारहिं ॥ ३
केण ‘वि कहिय गम्पि तहों मालिहें ‘पहु संकन्ति(?) ण तुम्ह ‘णिडुलिहें(?) ॥ ४
इन्दु को वि सहसारहों णन्दणु तासु करन्ति सब भिच्चत्तणु’ ॥ ५
तं णिसुणेवि सुकेसहों पुत्तं कोव-जलण-जालोलि-पलित्तं ॥ ६
देवाविय रण-भेरि भयङ्कर घरु (?) सण्णहेंवि पराइय किङ्कर ॥ ७
किक्किन्धहों किक्किन्धहों णन्दण दिण्णु पयाणउं वाहिय सन्दण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘गमणु ण सुज्झइ महु मणहों’
‘पेक्खुं देव दुणिमित्ताइं

तं मालि सुमालि करेहिं^{१७} धरइ ।
सिव कन्दइ वायसु करगरइ ॥ ९

[३]

पेक्खु कुंहिणि विसहर-छिज्जन्ती मोक्कल-केस णारि रोवन्ती ॥ १
पेक्खु फुरन्तउ वामउ लोयणु पेक्खहि रुहिर-ण्हाणु वस-भोयणु ॥ २
पेक्खु वसुन्धरि-तलु कम्पन्तउ घर-देवउलं-णिवहुं लोइन्तउ ॥ ३
पेक्खु अकाले महा-घणुं गज्जिउ णहें णच्चन्तुं कवन्धु अलज्जिउ’ ॥ ४
तं णिसुणेवि वयणुं तहों वलियउ ‘वच्छ वच्छ जइ सउणुं जि वलियउ ॥ ५
तो किं मरइ सब्बु ऐउं अलियउ दइउं मुएवि अण्णु को^{१३} वलियउ ॥ ६

28 A परिचितिउं. 29 A जाइं जाइं वि. 30 P चिधाइ, S चिधइं. 31 This Pada is missing in A. 32 P लईं, S missing.

2. 1 The first line is missing in A. 2 S वुय. 3 A रवरव. 4 S दंति, A दिति. 5 S सेंगारहिं, A सिंगारिहिं. 6 A गणति. 7 S illegible, A ‘दंकारहिं. 8 A केहिं मि. 9 S मालिहो. 10 P संकन्ति. 11 P णिडालिहें, S णिडालिहें, A मिडालिहें. 12 S णंदणो. 13 S जालालि. 14 A किक्किध वि. 15 P पयाणउं. 16 P सुमाले. 17 P. करे. 18 S पेक्खे. 19 A दुणिमित्ताइ. 20 P करकरइं, S करकरइ.

3. 1 A पक्खि. 2 PS ‘देउलहं. 3 S णिवहुं. 4 A अकालि. 5 A महाघण. 6 S णच्चन्ति. 7 S वचणु. 8 PS सवणु. 9 PS सक्कु. 10 S यउ, A इउ. 11 P अलिअउं. 12 S दयउ. 13 A नउ.

[२] १ मृत्युकाले. २ ललाटेः. ३ आज्ञां.

[३] १ मार्गः. २ भगवत्पदं(उं) वा.

छुडु घीरसणु होई मणूसहा
एमं भणेपिणु दिणु पयाणउं

लच्छि कित्ति ओसरई ण पासहों ॥ ७
चलिउं सेणु सरहसु सविमाणउं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हय-गय-रहवर-णरवरहिं
दीसइ विञ्ज-महीहरहों

महियलें गयणयलें ण माइयउं ।
मेहउलु णाई उद्धाइयउं ॥ ९

[४]

तं जमकरणहों अणुहरमाणउं
उभय-सेढि-सामन्त पणट्टा
तहिं अवसरें बलवन्त महाइयं
॥ 'अहों अहों रहणेउर-पुर-राणा
दुज्जउ लक्काहिउ समरङ्गणें
राय-लच्छि तइलोक-पियारी
तेण समाणु विरोहु असुन्दर'
'दूउ भणेवि तेण तुहुं चुकउं

णिसुणेंवि रक्खहों तणउ पयाणउ ॥ १
गम्पिणु इन्दहों सरणें पइट्टा ॥ २
मालिहें केरा दूअ पराइयं ॥ ३
कप्पु देवि करे सन्धि अयाणा ॥ ४
छुडु जेण णिग्घाउ जमाणें ॥ ५
दासि जेम जसुं पेसणगारी ॥ ६
आएहि वयणेंहि कुविउं पुरन्दर ॥ ७
णं तो जम-दन्तन्तरे दुक्कउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

को सो लक्क-पुराहिवइ
जो जीवेसइ विहिं मि रणें

को तुहुं किर सन्धि कहों तणियं ।
महि णीसावण तहो सणिय ॥ ९

[५]

गय ते मालि-दूय णिम्भच्छिय
॥ सणज्जइ सुरिन्दु सुर-साहणु
सणज्जइ तणु-हेइ हुआसणुं
सणज्जइ जमु दण्ड-भयङ्करु

दुव्वयणावमाण-पडिहत्थियं ॥ १
कुलिस-पाणि अइरावय-वाहणु ॥ २
धूमद्वउ कुयारि मेसासणु ॥ ३
महिसारुदु पुरन्दर-किङ्करु ॥ ४

14 PS होउ. 15 S उसरइ. 16 PS एव. 17 PA पयाणउं. 18 A चलिउं. 19 A सविमाणउं. 20 A णरवरहिं. 21 A महियलि गयणयलि. 22 P माइअउं, मायूअउ. 23 PS विञ्जहरि°. 24 PS उद्धाइअउ.

4. 1 PA अणुहरमाणउं. 2 S बक्खहो. 3 A तणउं पयाणउं. 4 A उहयसेणि°. 5 P सरणि, S सरण, A सरणु. 6 PS तहि. 7 A बलेवंत. 8 S महाइया. 9 A हूअ°. 10 S पराइया. 11 P could not be used for the text from उरपुराणा up to कुम्भवीडे अविभ° (VIII 9 8), because folio no. 24 in P covering that portion is missing. 12 S देहि. 13 SA करि. 14 S जं. 15 S पेसणगारी. 16 S आयहि वयणेहि. 17 A कुइउ. 18 S तुहु. 19 A चुकउं. 20 S दंतन्तरे. 21 A कहु. 22 S तणिय. 23 A विहिं मि. 24 S तहु तणिया.

5. 1 S पउहत्थिय, A पउहच्छिय. 2 A सनज्जइ. 3 S अइरावइ. 4 S हुआसणु. 5 A कुंजारि. 6 S A जमदंडु.

सण्णज्झइ णइरिउ मोगार-धरु
सण्णज्झइ वरुणु वि दुहंसणु
सण्णज्झइ मिग-गमणु समीरणु
सण्णज्झइ कुवेरु फुरियाहरु
सण्णज्झइ ईसाणु विसासणु
सण्णज्झइ पञ्चाणण-गामिउं

रिच्छारूढु रणङ्गणें दुद्धरु ॥ ५
णागवास-करु करिमयरासणु ॥ ६
तरुवरं-पर्वरुग्गामिय-पहरणु ॥ ७
पुप्फ-विमाणारूढु सत्ति-करु ॥ ८
सूल-पाणि पर-वल-संतासणु ॥ ९
कुन्तं-पाणि ससि ससिपुर-सामिउ ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

जाइं वि दिंलीहोन्ताइं
णिऐवि परोप्परु चिन्धाइं

ताइ मि रण-रसं-पुलउगयइं ।
सुहडहुं^{१३} कवयइं फुट्टेवि^{१९} गयइं^{२०} ॥ ११

[६]

तामं परोप्परु वेहाविद्धंइं
मुसुमूरिय-उर-सिर-मुह-कन्धर
पुच्छुग्गीरिय पडिपहरन्ति व
जोह वि अमुणियं^{१०} जठर-उरत्थल
संचूरिय तुरङ्ग-धयं^{१३} सारहि
ताहिं अवसरं रहणेउर-सारहो
सूररण सोमु रणं^{१८} स्वारिउ
जमु^{२०} किक्किन्धं धणउ सुमालिं

पढम भिडन्तंइं अग्गिम-खन्धंइं ॥ १
पच्छिम-भाअ-सेस थियं कुञ्जर ॥ २
'कहिं^८ गय अग्गिम-भाय' भणन्ति व ॥ ३
'कहिं गय रिउ' पहरन्ति' व करयल ॥ ४
चक्क-सेस थियं णवर महारहिं^{१६} ॥ ५
घाइउं मल्लवन्तु सहसारहो ॥ ६
उच्छुररणं वरुणु हक्कारिउ ॥ ७
पवणु सुकेसें^{२३} सुरवइ मालिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'एत्तिउं^{२४} कालु ण बुज्झियउ तुहुं^{२५} कवणहुं^{२६} इन्दहुं^{२७} इन्दु कहे ।
रण्डेहिं^{२८} मुण्डेहिं जिम्भिऐहिं^{२९} किं^{३०} जो सो रम्महि इन्दवहे^{३१} ॥ ९

7 s मोगारघरु. 8 A मयरासणु. 9 s तरुवरु. 10 s पहरं. 11 s विमाणारूढु सत्तिअकरु.
12 A गामिउं. 13 A कौतं. 14 A टीलीहोताइ. 15 s रणसं. 16 s पुच्छगावइ, A
पुलउगयाइ. 17 s चिन्धाइ. 18 s सुहडह कवयइ. 19 s A फुट्टेवि. 20 s गयइ, A गयाइं.

6. 1 s ताव. 2 s वेहाइंद्धइ. 3 A भिडंतहुं. 4 s खंघइ, A खंघहु. 5 s थिय. 6 s
पुच्छु. 7 This hemistich is missing in s. 8 A कहि. 9 s अपुणिय. 10 A जठरोर-
त्थल. 11 s कहि, A कह. 12 A पसरंति. 13 A धुरसारहिं. 14 s थिय. 15 A महारहिं.
16 s तहि. 17 s घायउ. 18 s रणि. 19 s उच्छुररण. 20 A जसु किक्किंघे. 21 s सुमालें.
22 A सुकेसि. 23 s मालें. 24 A एत्तव. 25 s A तुहु. 26 s कवणहो, A कवणहुं.
27 s missing. 28 A रंजिहिं मुंजिहिं. 29 s जिम्भिहिं, A अएहिं. 30 A रम्महिं.
31 s इंदवहो.

पउ० चरि० 10

[७]

तं^१ णिसुणेंवि चोइउ अइरावउ
 मालि-पुरन्दरं^३ भिडिय परोप्परु
 जुज्झइं^६ सेस-णरेंहिं^७ परिचत्तइं^८
 १ इन्दयालु जिह तिहं^९ जोइज्झइ
 मीम-महाभीमैहिं^{१०} जा दिण्णी
 सा विकराल-वयण उद्धाइय
 चिन्तिउ वरुण-पवण-जम-धणएहिं^{११} 'पत्तुं^{१२} इन्दु चरिएहिं^{१३} अप्पणएहिं^{१४} ॥ ७
 दूए^{१५} वुत्तु आसि^{१६} रायङ्गणें

॥ घत्ता ॥

११ तहिं^{१७} पत्थावें^{१८} पुरन्दरेंण
 बहिय तहें^{१९} वि चउग्गुणिय
 माहिन्द-विज्ज लहु संभरियं^{२०} ।
 रवि-कन्तिएँ ससि-कन्ति व हरियं^{२१} ॥ ९

[८]

तं माहिन्द-विज्ज अवलोएँवि^१
 १५ 'तइयंहुं^२ ण किउ महारउ वुत्तउ
 तं णिसुणेंवि पलम्ब-भुय-डालें
 वायव-वारुण-अग्गेयत्थइं^३
 जिह अण्णाण-कणें^४ जिण-वयणइं^५
 जिह उवयार-सयइं^६ अकुलीणें^७
 २० गम्पि पहज्जणु मिलिउ पहज्जणें
 हसिउ पुरन्दरेण 'अरें माणव
 भणइं सुमालि मालि-मुहुं^८ जोएँवि^९ ॥ १
 एवहिं^{१०} आयउ कालु गिरुत्तउ' ॥ २
 अमरिस-कुद्धएण रणें^{११} मालें ॥ ३
 मुक्कइं^{१२} तिण्णि मि^{१३} गयइं^{१४} गिरत्थइं^{१५} ॥ ४
 जिह गोट्टङ्गणें^{१६} वर-मणि-रयणइं^{१७} ॥ ५
 वयइं^{१८} जेम चारित्त-विहीणें^{१९} ॥ ६
 वरुणहों^{२०} वरुणु हुंवासु हुआसणें ॥ ७
 देव-समाण होन्ति किं दाणव' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

भणइ मालि 'को देउं^१ तुहुं^२ वलु पउरु सु सयलु णिरिक्खियउ ।
 १३ जं वन्धहि ओहट्टहि वि इन्दयालु परं सिक्खियउ' ॥ ९

7. १ s णिसुणिवि चोयउ. २ s उळ. ३ s पुरंदरु. ४ A विहिंवि. ५ s जुज्झइ, A जुज्झजुज्झइ. ६ s परिचत्तइ. ७ sA पडिथिरइ. ८ s गेत्तइ. ९ s तिह. १० s रक्खइ. ११ s महाभीमहि. १२ s परंपराय अववण्णी. १३ s धणयहिं. १४ A पुत्तु. १५ A चरियहि. १६ s अप्पणयहिं. १७ s दूयहिं. १८ A मासि. १९ s तहि. २० A पत्थावि. २१ s संभरिया. २२ s होवि. २३ s हरिया.

8. १ s अवलोयवि. २ A भणइ. ३ A मोहुं. ४ s जोयवि. ५ s तइयहो. ६ s येवहि. ७ s रण. ८ s यत्थइ. ९ s वि. १० s गयइ. ११ A गोट्टंगणाए मणि. १२ s अकुलीणइ. १३ s वयइ. १४ s विहणइ. १५ s वरुणहु. १६ A हुवासु हुयामणे. १७ s देव तुहु. १८ s जहिं वद्धउ इहहि जिह. १९ s परि सिक्खियउ.

[९]

तं गिसुणेवि वयणु सुररांणं
लहु उप्पाडेंवि^१ धित्तु णरिन्दें^२
सहसा रुहिरायम्बिरु दीसित
वाम-पाणि वणें^{१०} देवि अखन्तिणं
विहलङ्गलु ओणलु महीयलें
मालि सुमालि^{१३} साहुकारिउ
उट्टेवि^{१६} मुक्कु^{१७} चक्कु महसक्खं
सिरु पाडेवि रसायलें पडियउ

विद्धु णिडालें मालि णारांणं ॥ १
णाईं वरक्कुसु मत्त-गईन्दें ॥ २
णं मयगलु सिन्दूर-विहसित ॥ ३
भिण्णु णिडालें सुराहिउ सन्तिणं ॥ ४
कलयलु घुट्टु रक्ख-वाणर-वले ॥ ५
'पईं होन्तिणं णिय-वंसुद्धारिउ' ॥ ६
एन्तउं धरेवि^{१९} ण सक्किउ रक्खें ॥ ७
कह वि^{२१} ण कुम्भ-वीढें अम्भिडियउं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१०

वयणुं मडक्क ण वीसरिउ
वे-वारउ अइरावयहों

धाविउं कवन्धु रोसावियउं ।
कुम्भत्थलें असिवरु वाहियउं ॥ ९

[१०]

जं विणिवाइउं रक्खु रणङ्गणें
णट्टु कइइय-वलु भय-भीयउ
केण वि तामं कहिउ सहसक्खहों
बहुवारउ णिसियर-कइचिन्धेहिं^९
एय जि विजयसीह खय-गारा
तं गिसुणेवि गउ चोइउ जावेहिं^{१२}
'महु आदेसुं देहि परमेसर
सेणु वि घत्तमि जम-मुह-कन्दरे'^{१७}

विजउ घुट्टु अमराहिव-साहणें ॥ १
गलियाउहु कण्ठ-ट्टिय-जीयउं ॥ २
'पच्छलें लगु देव पडिवक्खहों ॥ ३
वेयारिय सुकेस-किक्किन्धेहिं ॥ ४
तिह करे^{१०} जेमं ण जन्ति भडारा' ॥ ५
ससहरु पुरउ परिट्टिउ तावेहिं^{१३} ॥ ६
मारमि^{१५} हउं जि णिसायर वाणर ॥ ७
दसण-सिलायलें-जीहा-कक्करें ॥ ८

९. १ स सुररायं. २ स णिडालें, A मिडालि. ३ स णारायं, A नारायं. ४ A उप्पाडिभि. ५ स णरेंदें, A नरिंदे. ६ स णाह. ७ स गबंदें. ८ A 'रायंउ पदीसउ. ९ स सिंदूर, A सिंद. १० स वण, A रणे. ११ स णिहालि, A मिडालि. १२ A रक्खस्सवाणरं. १३ स सुमालि. १४-स पई. १५ A नमिभि नमिंवसु उद्धारिउ. १६ स उट्टि, A उट्टिभि. १७ A चक्कु मुक्कु. १८ स यंतउ. १९ SA धरिभि. २० A रसायलि. २१ A व. २२ स कुम्भवीढि. २३ P अम्भिडियउं. २४ PS वयण. २५ A भाहउ. २६ A रोसाहियउ. २७ PS वाहियउ.

१०. १ स विणिवायउ. २ स कयइय. ३ A गलिया. ४ PS जीयउ. ५ PS कहिउ ताव. ६ PS सहसक्खहो. ७ A पच्छले. ८ PS णिसिक्खइ. ९ स चंचेहिं. १० SA करि. ११ P जेव, S जेव. १२ P जावहि, SA जावेहि. १३ P तावहि. १४ PS आदेसु. १५ P मारउं, S मारउ. १६ P मुहि. १७ स कंदरे. १८ PS सिलायले.

[१०] १ छविताः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

इन्दे^{१०} हत्थुत्थल्लियं^{२०}पच्छल्ले^{२२} पवणाहणे^{२४} धणहो^{२५}

धाइउं ससि सर वरिसन्तु किह ।

धाराहरु वासारंत्तु जिहं ॥ ९

[११]

१ 'मरु मरु वलहो' वलहो किं णासहो

सुरयण-णयणाणन्द-जणेरा

तं णिसुणेवि^६ दूरुज्झिय-मङ्कउगंहकलोलुं^८ णाइं छण-चन्दहो

'अरे ससङ्क स-कलङ्क अलजिये

॥ चन्दु भणेवि जे^{१३} हासउ दिज्जइएमं चवेप्पिणुं^{१७} चाव-सणाहउमुच्छ पराइये^{१९} पसरिय-वेयणु

धाराहरं-मङ्कडहो हयासहो ॥ १

कुद्ध पाव तं (?) वासव-केरा' ॥ २

अहिमुहुं मल्लवन्तु पर थक्कउ ॥ ३

णाइं मइन्दु महगय-विन्दहो ॥ ४

महिलाणंण वे-पक्ख-विवजिय ॥ ५

पइं^{१४} वि को वि किं रणे धाइज्जइ' ॥ ६

भिण्डिवाल-पहरणेण समाहउ ॥ ७

दुक्खु दुक्खु किर होइ स-चेयणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

दूरीहया तामं रिउ

॥ सिरु संचालइ करु धुणइं

मयलञ्छणु मणे अंवतसइ किहं ।

संकन्तिहे^{२३} चुक्क विप्पु जिहं^{२४} ॥ ९

[१२]

तामं महा-रहणेउर-पुरवरं

पवण-कुवेर-वरुण-जम-खन्देहिं

वेन्दिण-सयाहिं पवहिय-हरिसेहिं^६

॥ जोइस-जक्ख-गरुड-गन्धर्वोहिं

चलणेहिं गम्पि पडिउ सहसारहो

जय-जय-सदें पइसइ सुरवर ॥ १

णड-फम्फाव-छत्त-कइवन्देहिं ॥ २

विज्जाहर-किण्णर-किंपुरिसेहिं ॥ ३

जय-जय-कारु करन्तेहिं सर्वेहिं^{१०} ॥ ४

णं भरहेसरु तिहुअण-सारहो ॥ ५

19 B इंदे. 20 P हत्थुत्थल्लिउअं. 21 S धायउ वरेसांतु किहा. 22 S पत्तले, A पच्छए.

23 S पइणहए, A पवणहय. 24 PS धयहो. 25 PS वरिसंतु. 26 S जिहा.

11. 1 A वलहु २. 2 A धारायर. 3 S पाय तं, A पायवो. 4 S वाहाकेरा. 5 S णिसुणिवि.
6 A अहिसुहुं. 7 P मल्लवन्तु. 8 PS गहिकलोल. 9 PS णाह. 10 A छणचंदहो. 11 S
अलजिया. 12 S महिलाणण. 13 P जं. 14 PS पइ. 15 A धाइजइ. 16 PS एव. 17 A
भणेप्पिणु. 18 PS वाव. 19 S पराउउ. 20 P S ताव. 21 S किहा. 22 S धुणइ, A धुणइं.
23 P संकन्तिहे, S संकन्तिहि. 24 S जिहा.12. 1 PS ताव. 2 A पुस्वर. 3 A जय. 4 A छिइसएहिं पवहिय. 5 PA हरिसहिं,
S हरिसिहि. 6 P किण्णर, A missing. 7 S किंपुरिसहिं. 8 S गंधर्वहिं. 9 PS A करन्तिहिं.
10 A सर्वेहिं. 11 S सहसा.

१ पक्षिमयेषः.

[११] १ राक्षस, वानर. २ गृध्रवैरी राहुस्वर्यः. ३ उद्वेगं करोति.

ससिपुरि सँसिहें दिण्णं विक्खायहों धणयंहों लङ्क किक्कु जमरायहों ॥ ६
मेह-णयरे^{१६} वरुणाहिउ ठवियउ कँचणपुरे कुवेरु पट्टवियउ ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णु वि को वि पुरन्दरेण तहिं अवसरें जो संभावियेंउ ।
मण्डलु एक्केऊ पवर सो सँवु स इं भु ज्ञावियेंउ ॥ ८

*

[९. णवमो संधि]

एत्थन्तरे^१ रिद्धिहें जन्नाहों पायाल-लङ्क भुज्जन्नाहों ।
उप्पण्णु सुमालिहें पुत्तु किहं रयणासउ रिसहहों भरहु जिहं ॥ १

[१]

सोलह-आहरणालङ्कुरिउ सयमेव मयणु णं अवयरिउ ॥ १
बहु-दिवसेहें आउच्छेवि^८ जणणु गउ विज्जा-कारणें पुप्फवणु ॥ २
थिउ अक्खसुत्तु करयलें करेवि^{१०} जिह मह-रिसि परम-ज्ञाणु धरेवि^{११} ॥ ३
तहिं अवसरें गुण-अणुराइयउ सो^{१२} पोमविन्दु संपाइयउ ॥ ४
रयणासउ लक्खिउ तेण तहिं 'इमुं पुरिम-रयणु उप्पण्णु कहिं ॥ ५
लइ सच्चउ ह्यउ गुरु-वयणु ऐहुं सो णरु ऐउ तं पुप्फवणु' ॥ ६
कइकसि णामेण वुत्तं दुहियं पप्फुल्लियं-पुण्डरीय-मुहियं ॥ ७
'ऐहुं पुत्ति तुहारउ भत्तार माणस-सुन्दरिहें^{२६} व सहसारं' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

गउ धीय थवेविणियासवहों उप्पण्ण विज्ज रयणासवहों ।
थिउ विहि^{२७} मि मज्जे परमेसरिहिं^{२८} णं विज्जु तावि-णम्मयं-सरिहिं ॥ ९

12 A ससिहो. 13 S दिवु. 14 S धणहो. 15 PA मेहणयरी, S मोहणयरी. 16 PS कंचणपुरि कुवेरु पट्टविअउ, A कंचणपुरिहिं धणउ पट्टविअउ. 17 PS तहि अवसरि. 18 P संभावियउ. 19 S सच्च. 20 P भुज्जाविअउ.

1. 1 S इत्थंतिरि, A एत्थंतिरि. 2 PS रिद्धिहि. 3 S पइसंताहो. 4 S सुमालिहिं. 5 S किहा. 6 S जिहा. 7 PS सोलस. 8 S आउच्छिवि, A आउच्छिवि. 9 PS पुप्फवणु. 10 A करिवि. 11 A धरिवि. 12 PSA तहि. 13 P सां. 14 PS ह्य. 15 P हअउं. 16 S बहु. 17 P इउ, S यउ. 18 P पुप्फवणु, S पुप्फवणु. 19 PS वुत्तु. 20 S दुहिया. 21 P पुप्फुल्लियं. 22 S मुहिया. 23 P इहु, S यहु. 24 A तुहारहुं. 25 PSA सुंदरिहि. 26 S सहसारो. 27 A विहिं मि. 28 S परमेसरिहि. 29 S पा. 30 S णंमय.

[१] १ विद्याधरः. २ इन्द्रस्य माता तस्यावर्धमो (?) यथा. ३ इन्द्रस्य पिता. ४ तापी-नदी-योर्नद्योर्मध्ये.

[२]

अवलोइयं बहु रयणासर्वेण
 सु-णियस्विणि परिचक्कलिय-थणि^१
 'कसु केरी कहिं अवइण्ण तुहुं
 १ तं सुणेवि^{११} स-सङ्क कण्ण चवइ
 हउं^{१३} तासु धीयं केण ण वरियं
 गुरु-वयणेहिं^{१४} आणिय एउ वणु
 तं णिसुणेवि सु^{१५}पुरिम-धवलहरु
 कोक्काविउ सयलु वि वन्धुजणु

णं अग-महिसि सइं वासवेण ॥ १
 इन्दीवरच्छि पङ्कय-वयणि^४ ॥ २
 तउ दूरें^७ दिट्ठि जें^८ जणइं सुहुं^{१०} ॥ ३
 'जइ जाणहो^{१२} पोमविन्दु णिवइ ॥ ४
 कइकसि^{१६} णामें विज्जाहरिय^{१७} ॥ ५
 तउ दिण्णी करे^{१८} पाणिगहणु^{१९} ॥ ६
 उप्पाइउं विज्जाहर-णयरु ॥ ७
 सहुं कण्णए किउ पाणिगहणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

बहु-कालें सुविणंउ लक्खियउ अत्थाणें णरिन्दहो अक्खियउ ।
 'फाडेप्पिणु कुम्भइं^{२४} कुञ्जरहुं पञ्चाणणु उवरे पइहु महु ॥ ९

[३]

उच्चोलिहे चन्दाइच्च थियं^२
 १ अट्ठङ्ग-णिमित्तइं जाणएण
 'होसन्ति पुत्त तउ तिण्णि धणें
 जग-कण्टउ सुरवर-डंमर-करु
 परिओसें^७ कहि मिं^८ ण मन्ताहुं
 उप्पण्णु दसाणणु अतुल-वल्लु
 १ पक्कल-णियम्बु^{१३} वित्थिण्णं^{१४} उरु
 पुणु भाणुकण्णु पुणु^{१५} चन्दणहि^{१६}

तं णिसुणेवि दइएं^३ 'विहसिकियं (?) ॥ १
 बुच्चइ रयणासव-राणएण ॥ २
 पहिलारउ ताहं रउहुं रणें ॥ ३
 भरहद्ध-णराहिउ चक्कधरु^४ ॥ ४
 णवें-सुरय-मोक्खुं^५ माणन्ताहुं ॥ ५
 पारोहं-पइहर-भुय-जुयलु ॥ ६
 णं सग्गहो पचविउ को वि सुरु ॥ ७
 पुणु जाउ विहीसणु गुण-उवहि^{१०} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तो उप्पाडन्तु दन्त गयंहुं^{१७} करयलु छुहन्तु मुहें पण्णयंहुं ।
 आयए लीलए रामणु रमइं^{१९} णं कालु वालु^{२०} होएवि भमइ ॥ ९

2. 1 A अवलोविय. 2 A सइ. 3 PS ०यणे. 4 PS ०वयणे. 5 P अवइज्ज. 6 A रउ.
 7 S दूरे, A दूरिं. 8 S जें, A जि. 9 A जणइं. 10 PA सुहुं. 11 PS णिसुणिवि. 12 A जाण-
 हुं. 13 PS हउ. 14 P धय, S धव. 15 S वरिया. 16 A नामे. 17 S विज्जाहरिया, A विज्जाहरिय.
 18 A करि. 19 S पाणिगहणो. 20 S सपुरिसधवलहरो. 21 S उप्पायउ. 22 PS सहु.
 23 A सिखिणउं. 24 PS कुंभइ कुंजरहो. 25 PS उअरे. 26 P महुं.

3. 1 PS उच्चोलिहि. 2 S थिया. 3 S देवं. 4 P वियसिकिय, S वियसिकिया. 5 PS
 ०णमित्तइ. 6 S रउइ. 7 P परिउसें. 8 A कहिमि. 9 P णव corrected to वर. 10 A सुक्ख.
 11 S माणंताहो. 12 A पक्कल. 13 PS विच्छिण्ण. 14 A पुण्णु. 15 S चंदणेहिं. 16 P S
 ०डअहि. 17 PS गयहं. 18 S पण्णहु. 19 A रमइं. 20 A होवि भमइं.

[३] १ विहसित्वा. २ भयार्णे(न)क. ३ बडारोह (?). ४ विस्तीर्णः.

[४]

खेलन्तु पईसइ भण्डार
णव-मुहइ जासु मणि-जडियाइ
जो परिपालिजइ पण्णंएहिं
सामण्णहो अण्णहो करइ वहु
सहसत्ति लग्गु करे दहमुहहो
परिहिउं णव-मुहइ समुट्ठियइ
णं सयवत्तइ संचारिमइ
बोलन्ति समंउ बोलन्तएण

जैहिं तोयंदवाहण-तणउ हारु ॥ १
णव गह परियप्पेवि^१ घडियाइ ॥ २
आसीविस-रोसाउण्णंएहिं ॥ ३
सो कण्ठउ दुट्ठउं दुबिसहु ॥ ४
णं मित्तु^{१०} सुमित्तहो अहिमुहहो ॥ ५
णं गह-विम्वइ सु-परिट्ठियइ ॥ ६
णं कामिणि-वयणइ कारिमइ ॥ ७
स-वियारु हसन्ति हसन्तएण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खेप्पिणु तोइ दहाणणइ थिर-तारइ^{१०} तरलइ लोयणइ ।
ते दहमुहु दहसिरु जणेण किउं पञ्चाणणु जेम पसिद्धि गउ ॥ ९

[५]

जं परिहिउं कण्ठउ रावणेण
रयणासउ कइकसि धाइयइ
णिसुणेप्पिणु आइउं उच्छुरउं
संयलेहिं णिहालिउं साहरणु
परिचिन्तिउं णउ सामण्णं^{१०} णरु
एयहो पासिउ रज्जु वि विउलुं
एयहो पासिउ सुरवरइ^{१६} खउं

किउ वद्धावणउं सु-परियणेण ॥ १
आणन्दे कंहि मि ण माइयइ ॥ २
किक्किन्धु स-कन्तउ सूरउं ॥ ३
दह-गीउम्मीलिय-दह-वयणु ॥ ४
एहु होइ णिरुत्तउ चक्कहरु ॥ ५
कइ-जाउहाणं-वल्ल^{१४} रणे अतुलु ॥ ६
जम-वरुण-कुवेरहं णाहिं जउ ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णेक्क-दिवसे गज्जन्तु किहं णव-पाउसे^{२०} जलहर-विन्दु जिहं ।
णहं जन्तउ पेक्खेवि वइसवणु पुणु पुच्छिय जणणि 'एहु कवणु' ॥ ८

४. १ s सह भंडार. २ ps जहि. ३ a तोयदवाहणहो. ४ ps मुहइ. ५ p मणे. ६ ps परिअप्पेवि. ७ p घडियाइ, घडियाए. ८ p पण्णयहिं. ९ p परिट्ठउ. १० s मित्त. ११ s परिहउ. १२ a मुहइ. १३ ps समुट्ठियाइ. १४ ps सुपरिट्ठियाइ. १५ ps संचारियाइ. १६ p कारिमाइ, s कारियाइ. १७ a समउ. १८ s ताए. १९ a missing. २० s तारइ तरलइ. २१ s दहमुह. २२ ps कउ. २३ p पसिद्धे.

५. १ s परिहउ. २ pa वद्धावणउं. ३ s धाइयइ, a धाइयाइ. ४ a कंहि मि न माइयाइ. ५ s आयउ. ६ ps उच्छुरउ. ७ a सूरउं. ८ a संयलेहिं मि. ९ a दाहगीउ. १० s सामण्ण. ११ s यहु. १२ a विमल. १३ s जाउहाणु. १४ ps अतुलवल्ल. १५ p सुरवरहि, s सुरवरहो. १६ s खओ. १७ p धणयकुवेरहं, s धणयकुवेरहो. १८ ps णहि. १९ s किहा. २० s पाउस. २१ p जलयर, s यलयर. २२ ps जिहा. २३ ps णहि. २४ p पेक्खिभि, s पिक्खिभि. २५ s वइसवणो. २६ p कवणु.

[५] १ वानरराक्षसयोः

[६]

तं गिसुणेंवि^१ मज्जलिय-णयणियंए^२
 'कजसिकि जणेरि एयहो तणियं
 'वीसावसु विजाहरुं जणणु
 ५ वइरिहिं मिलेवि मुहुं मल्लिणं कियं
 एयहो उडालेवि^३ जेम तियं
 रत्तुप्पलं-हूआलोयणें
 'वइसवणहो केरी कवण सिय
 पेक्खेसहि^४ दिवसहिं थोवएहिं

वज्जरिउ स-गगर-वयणियंए ॥ १
 पहिलारी वहिणि महु तणियं ॥ २
 ऐहुं भाइ तुहारउ वइसवणु ॥ ३
 मायारि व कमागय लङ्क हियं ॥ ४
 कइयंहुं माणेसहुं राय-सियं^५ ॥ ५
 णिब्भच्छिय जणणि विहीसणें ॥ ६
 दहवयणहो णोक्खी^६ का वि^७ किय ॥ ७
 आएहिं^८ अम्हारिस-देवएहिं^९ ॥ ८

॥

॥ घत्ता ॥

जम-खन्द-कुवेर-पुरन्दरेंहिं
 अणुदिणु दणुवइ-कन्दावणहो

रवि-वरुण-पवण-सिहि-ससंहरेहिं ।
 घरे सेव करेवी रावणहो ॥ ९

[७]

एकहिं दिणें आउच्छेवि^१ जणणु
 ५ जहिं जक्ख-सहासइं दारुणइं
 जहिं णीसासन्तेहिं अजयरेहिं
 जहिं साहारूढइं विप्पयइं
 तहिं तेहए भीसणें भीम-वणें
 जा अट्ठक्खरेंहिं पसिद्धि गय
 ५ सा विहिं पहरेंहिं जे^२ पासु अइयं
 पुणु झाइय सोलह-अक्खरिय

गय तिण्णि वि भीसणु भीम-वणु ॥ १
 जहिं सीह-पयइं रुहिरारुणइं ॥ २
 डोल्लन्ति डाल सहुं तरुवरेंहिं ॥ ३
 अन्दोलण-परम-भाव-गयइं ॥ ४
 थिय विज्जेहें^३ ज्ञाणु धरेवि मणें ॥ ५
 णामेण संब-कामन्न-रूयं ॥ ६
 णं गाढालिङ्गण-गय दइय ॥ ७
 जय(?) -कोडि-सहास-दहुत्तरियं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ते^४ भायर अविचल-ज्ञाण-रुइं
 वणें दिट्ठ जक्ख-सुन्दरिणं^५ किह

दहवयण-विहीसण-भाणुसुइ ।
 जिण-वाणिणं तिण्णि वि लोय जिह ॥ ९

6. 1 P गिसुणिवि. 2 P °लोयणइं, S °लोयणइ. 3 S तणिया. 4 P तणीअ, S तणिया.
 5 P विजाहर. 6 A उडु. 7 P वइसवणु. 8 P वइरिहुं, S वइरिहु. 9 P मुहुं, SA मुहु. 10 SA
 मळण. 11 S किया. 12 S हिया. 13 A उडालिवि. 14 S विया, A निय. 15 P कइयहु, S
 कइयहु, A कइयहु. 16 S स्तिया. 17 P रत्तुप्पलं. 18 P वयसवणहो. 19 P केरी, S णोक्खी.
 20 S क वि. 21 P पेक्खेसहिं. 22 S आयहि. 23 A देवयहिं. 24 A °ससहरिहिं. 25 A वइ.

7. 1 P आउच्छिवि, S आउच्छिवि. 2 P SA जहि. 3 P S सहु. 4 A सप्पारूढइं विप्पयइं.
 5 A विजहो. 6 A °अय. 7 A missing. 8 S अइअ, S इव. 9 P °सहासय. 10 P.
 इहुत्तरिय, S इहुत्तरिया. 11 P S ता. 12 A °रइ. 13 P S °सुंदरिह.

[६] १ घनदस्य पिता (पितुः) नाम. २ रावणस्य(?). ३ मनुष्यदेवैः. ४ कातंकेयः, वष्पुसः.
 [७] १ पक्षिपुत्रकाः. २ विद्या सर्वकामरूपिणी. ३ दुःखोत्तीर्णा.

[८]

जं जक्खिणँ रावणु दिट्ठु वणें
 'वोलाविउ वोलाइ किं' ण तुहँ
 किं ज्ञायहि अक्खसुत्तु 'धिवहि'
 दहगीवँ-पसरु अलहन्तिणँ
 वच्छत्थले पहरु सुकोमलेण
 अणोक्कए वुत्तु वरङ्गणँ
 'तुहँ जाणहि एहु णरु सच्चमउं
 पुणु गम्पिणु रण-रसँ-अहियहो

तं वम्महँ-वाण पइड्डु मणें ॥ १
 किं वहिरउ किं तुहँ णाहिँ^४ मुहँ ॥ २
 महु केरउं रुव-सलिलु पिवाहिँ^५ ॥ ३
 स-विलक्खउ खेडु करन्तिणँ ॥ ४
 कण्णावयंस-णीलुप्पलेण ॥ ५
 पँफुल्लिय-तामरसाणणँ^{१३} ॥ ६
 उप्पाइउं केण वि कट्ठमउं^{१७} ॥ ७
 जक्खहो वज्जरिउ अणहियहो ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

॥

'कञ्जी-कलाव-केउरँ-धर
 वणें विज्जउ आराहन्तिं थिय

पइँ तिण-समु मण्णेवि तिणिण णर ।
 णावइ जग-भवणहो खम्म किं^{१९} ॥ ९

[९]

तं णिसुणेंवि^१ जम्बूदीव-पहु
 'सो कवणु एत्थुं णिक्कम्पिरउ
 अहिमुहुं पयइँ तहो आसवहो
 'अहो पवइयहो अहिणवहो
 जं एक्कु वि उत्तरु दिण्णु ण वि
 उवसगु घोरु पारम्भियउ
 आसीविसँ-विसहर-अजयरेहिँ
 गय-भूय-पिसाँएहिँ रक्खसेहिँ

णं जलिउ जलण-जाला-णिवहु ॥ १
 जणें जीवइ जो^४ महु वाहिरउ^५ ॥ २
 सुय दिट्ठु ताम रयणासवहो ॥ ३
 कं^८ ज्ञायहो कवणु देउ थुणहो^९ ॥ ४
 तं पुणु वि समुट्ठिउ कोव-हवि ॥ ५
 वहरूवेहिँ^{१३} जक्खु वियम्भियउ ॥ ६
 सहूल-सीहिँ-कुञ्जर-वरेहिँ ॥ ७
 गिरि-पवणँ-हुआसण-पाउसेहिँ ॥ ८

8. 1 P वम्महं. 2 P किञ्ज, 8 A किञ्ज. 3 P S तव. 4 P S णाहि. 5 P A मुहं. 6 S धिवहिं.
 7 P केरउं. 8 S पिवाहिं. 9 P दहगीउ. 10 S किं वच्छत्थले. 11 P A वरंगणाए, S वरंगणाइ.
 12 b missing in A. 13 P 'साणणाए, 'साणणाइ. 14 A जाणहिं. 15 P चममउ. 16 S
 उप्पायउ. 17 S कट्ठमिउ. 18 A रसियहियहो. 19 A नेउर. 20 P S वण. 21 P S आराहन्ति.
 22 S विया.

9. 1 S णिसुवि, A णिसुणिवि. 2 P S कमणु. 3 A इत्थु. 4 P जे. 5 P A अहिमुहुं. 6 P पयहु.
 7 P अणिणउहो, S अणिणवहो. 8 P S किं ज्ञायहु, A कं ज्ञायहु. 9 P थुणहुं, S थुणहु. 10 A पुण.
 11 A आरंभियउ. 12 S वहरूवहि. 13 A आसीसविसं. 14 P सिंह, S सेंह. 15 S A
 पिसायहि. 16 P S 'पवर'. 17 A उसेहिं.

[८] १ लजय. २ अनादृत्यनाम। यक्षः.
 पउ० वरि० ११

॥ घत्ता ॥

दस-दिसि^{१८}-बहु अन्धारउ करेंवि ओरुम्भेवि^{१०} गज्जेवि उत्थरेवि^{२०} ।
गउ णिप्फलु सो उवसग्गु किह गिरि-मत्थए वासारत्तु जिह ॥ ९

[१०]

- ५ जं चित्तु ण सक्किउ अवहरेवि थिउ तक्खणे अण्ण माय धरेवि ॥ १
दरिसाविउ सयलु वि वन्धुजण कलुणउ कन्दन्तु विसण्ण-मणु ॥ २
कस-घाएहि^४ घाइज्जन्तु वणे 'णिवडन्तुडन्तइ^५ खणे जे^६ खणे ॥ ३
रयणासवु कइकसि चन्दणहि^८ हम्मन्तइ^९ जइ^{१०} ण अम्हे गणहि^{११} ॥ ४
तो सरणु भणेवि पडिव(१)क्ख करें^{१२} रिउ मारइ लगइ^{१३} पुत्त धरे^{१४} ॥ ५
१० तं पुरिसयारु किं^{१५} वीसरिउ णव-वयणु जेण कण्ठउ धरिउ ॥ ६
अहो भाणुकण्णं करें चारहडि सिरि भज्जहि लगउ छार-हडि ॥ ७
अहो धरहि विहीसण जत्ताइ वणे^{१७} मेच्छहि पिट्ठिज्जन्ताइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

- अरे^{१८} पुत्तहो णउ पडिरक्खं किय जं लालिय पालिय बहुविय ।
१५ सो^{२१} णिप्फलु सयलु किल्लेसु गउ जिह पावहो धम्मु विअक्खियउ^{२२} ॥ ९

[११]

- जं केण वि णउ साहारियउ तं तिण्णि वि जक्खं मारियउ ॥ १
पुणु तिहि मि जणहुं दरिसावियउ सिव-साण-सिवाल्लेहिं खावियउ ॥ २
णवि चलिउ तो वि तहो ज्ञाणु थिरु माया-रावणउ करेवि सिरु ॥ ३
२० अगए घत्तिउ अविचल-मणहं भाइहिं रविकण्ण-विहीसणहं ॥ ४
'तं णिएवि सीसु रुहिरारुणउ ते ज्ञाणहो चलिय मणामणउ ॥ ५
णिद्धइं मुद्धइं थिर-जोयणइं ^{१२}ईसीसि पगलियइं लोयणइं ॥ ६

१८ P^०दिसिहिं, S दिशि. १९ P S हंजिखि. २० S उत्तरेवि.

१०. १ P A कलुणउ. २ S कंदंति. ३ S विसण्ण मणु. ४ S कसघायहि, A कसघाएहि.
५ P S A^०तुत्तं. ६ P A जि. ७ S रयणासउ. ८ P A चंदणहिं, S चंदणेहिं. ९ S हम्मन्तइ, A हम्मन्तइ.
१० S तेयं. ११ S वणहिं, A गणहिं. १२ P A करि. १३ P S लगउ. १४ P S A धरि.
१५ S कं. १६ S भाणुकण्ण. १७ S वण. १८ P A पिट्ठिज्जन्ताहि, S पिट्ठिज्जन्ताइ. १९ A भरि. २०
S A पडिवक्ख. २१ P S तं. २२ A किउ. २३ P विआरकउ, A विआरु किउ.

११. १ A साहारिभाउ. २ P A मारिअउं. ३ A दरिसाविअउं. ४ A खाविअउं. ५ A
चलिउं. ६ P S A^०रावणउं. ७ P सिरु. ८ A^०रावणहं. ९ P तं. १० P A मणामणउं. ११ P A
सुद्धए, S सुद्ध. १२ P इसीसि.

[९] १ मेघः.

[११] १ मनाक्क मनः (?).

सिरि^{१३}-कमलई ताह^{१४} मि केराई उवणाएँवि दुक्ख-जणेराई ॥ ७
रावणहों गम्पि दरिसावियई पडमई व णाल-मेळावियई ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

जं एम वि रावणु अचलु थिउं तं देवहिं साहुकारु किउ ।
विज्जहुं सहासु उप्पणु किह तित्थयरहों केवल-णाणु जिह ॥ ९

[१२]

आगया कहकहन्ती महाकालिणी गयण-संचालिणी भाणु-परिमालिणी ॥ १
कालि कोमारि वाराहि माहेसरी घोर-वीरासणी जोगजोगेसरी ॥ २
सोमणी रयण वम्भाणि इन्दाइणी अणिम लहिमत्ति^१ पण्णत्ति कच्चाइणी ॥ ३
इहणि उच्चाटिणी थम्भणी मोहणी वइरि-विद्धंसणी भुवणं-संखोहणी ॥ ४
वारुणी पावणी भूमि-गिरि-दारिणी काम-सुह-दाइणी बन्ध-वह-कारिणी ॥ ५
सब-पच्छायणी सब-आकरिसिणी विजय जय जिम्भिणी सब-मय-णासणी ६
सत्ति-संवाहिणी कुडिल अवलोयणी अग्नि-जल-थम्भणी छिन्दणी भिन्दणी ७
आसुरी रक्खसी वारुणी वरिसणी दारुणी दुण्णिवारा य दुहरिसणी ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

आएँहि^{१०} वर-विजोहिं^९ आइयँहि रावणु गुण-गण-अणुराइयँहि ।
चउदिसि परिवारिउ सहइ किह मयलञ्छणु छणें ताराहुं जिह ॥ ९

[१३]

सब्बोसहं थम्भणी मोहणिय संविद्धिं णहङ्गणं-गामिणियं ॥ १
आयउ पञ्च वि ववगयउ तहिं थिउ कुम्भयणु चल-झाणु जहिं ॥ २
सिद्धत्थ सत्तु-विणिवारणियं निव्विग्घ गयणं-संचारिणियं ॥ ३
आयउ चयारि पुणु चल-मणहों आसण्णउ थियउ विहीसणहों ॥ ४
एत्थन्तरे पुण्ण-मणोरहेंणं बहु-विज्जालक्किय-विग्गहेंण ॥ ५

13 A सिरि°. 14 P वाहसि, A ताहिं मि. 15 P उणाएँवि, S ओणाइवि. P marginally जण-मण-आणंद-जणेराइं । पाटे. 16 P S A पडमह. 17 A थिउं. 18 P S A विज्जहु.

12. 1 A लहिमपण्णत्ति°. 2 P S °विद्धंसिणी. 3 S भुवणि. 4 A °दारणी. 5 A सबवथप. च्छायणी. 6 P S थंभणी. 7 A भिद्धणी. 8 S आयहि. 9 A वरविजोहिं. 10 A आयहिं. 11 A रावणुवणु. 12 P A °अणुरायएँहि, S अणुरायहि.

13. 1 P सबवासह, marginally 'सवागूह (?)' पाटे. 2 P A संविद्धि, S संविधि. 3 S णहंगणे, A णहंगणि. 4 P S A गामिणीय. 5 P S A °विणिवारणीय. 6 A गय. 7 P S A संचारणीय. 8 P S A मणोरहेण.

[१२] १ एताभिः.

णामेण सयंपहु णयरु किउ
अण्णु वि उप्पाइ^{१०} चेइहरु
उत्तुङ्गु सिङ्गु उण्णइ^{११} करेवि

णं सग-खण्डु अवयरेवि^{१२} थिउ ॥ ६

मणहरु णामेण सहससिहरु^{१३} ॥ ७

णं वञ्छइ सूर-विम्बु धरेवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

५ तं रिद्धि सुणेवि दसाणणहो
आयइ कइ-जाउहाण-चलइ

परिओसुं पवट्ठिउं परियणहो ।

णं मिलेवि परोप्परु^{१४} जल-थलइ ॥ ९

[१४]

जं दिट्ठु सेणो सयणहं तणिय
ताँए वि संवोहिउ दहवयणु
१० तं णिसुणेवि णरवइ णीसरिउ
णं कमलिणि-सण्डे पवरु सरु
स-विहीसणु कुम्भयण्णु चलिउ
तिण्णि मि^{१०} कुमार संचल्ले किर
रयणासउं पत्तु स-वन्धुजणु
१५ तं सह-मण्डउ मणि-वेयडिउ

परिपुच्छियं पुणु अवलोयणिय ॥ १

‘एहु देव तुहारउं वन्धु-जणु’ ॥ २

णिय-विज्ज-सहासं परियरिउ ॥ ३

णं रासि-सहासं दिवसयरु ॥ ४

णं दिवसं-तेउ सूरहो मिलिउ ॥ ५

उच्छलिय तामं फम्फाव-गिर ॥ ६

तं पट्ठणु तं रावण-भवणु ॥ ७

तं विज्ज-सहासु समावडिउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खेप्पिणु परिओसियं-मणेण
रोमञ्चाणन्द-णेह-जुएहिं

णिय तणय सुमालिहं णन्दणेण ।

जुम्बेवि अंवगूढं स इं भु वेहिं^{१५} ॥ ९

*

[१०. दसमो संधि]

१० साहिउ छट्ठोववासु करेवि
सुन्दरु सु-वंसु सु-कलत्तु जिह

णव-णील्लुप्पल-णयणेण ।

चन्दहासु. दहवयणेण ॥ १ ॥

[१]

दससिरु विज्जा-दससय-णिवासु
गउ वन्दण-हत्ति^१ मेरु जाम

साहेप्पिणु दूसहु चन्दहासु ॥ १

संपाइय मय-मारिच्चं ताम ॥ २

१ P S अवयरिवि, A अवअरिवि. 10 S उप्पायउ चेयहरु. 11 S सहससिसिहरु. 12 A उप्पण्णु. 13 S सूर. 14 A परिउसु. 15 P A पवट्ठिउ. 16 P परोप्परु.

14. 1 A सेण. 2 P सयणहु, S सयणहो, A सयणहं. 3 P S पडिपुच्छिय. 4 S ताइं. 5 A तुहारउं. 6 A सहासे. 7 P S पवर. 8 P S सहासे. 9 A दससिसितेउ सूर. 10 S A वि. 11 P S संचल्लि. 12 P S ताव. 13 S A रयणासउ. 14 A विज्जासहासु. 15 P पेक्खेविणु. 16 P पडिओसियं. 17 P सुमालिहं, S सुमालिहि. 18 P S सयं. 19 S भूयहिं, A भूयहि.

1. 1 P वंदणहत्तिहे. 2 P S मारिचि.

[१४] १ समूहेन. २ रत्नाश्रवेण. ३ आलङ्कृताः.

मन्दोवरि पवर-कुमारि लेवि रावणहों जें^३ भवणु पइठु वे वि ॥ ३
 चन्दणहि णिहालिय तेहिं तेथु 'परमेसरि' गउ दहवयणु केथु ॥ ४
 तं णिसुणेंवि णयणाणन्दणीए बुच्चइ रयणासव-णन्दणीए ॥ ५
 'छुडु' छुडु साहेप्पिणु चन्दहासु गउ अहिमुहुं मेरु-महीहरासु ॥ ६
 'एत्ति' आवइ वइसरहु ताम' तं लेवि^{१०} णिमित्तु^{११} णिविट्ठु जाम ॥ ७
 वेत्तालें महि कम्पणहं लग्ग संचलिय अंसेस वि कंउह-मग्ग ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

खणें अन्धारउ खणें चन्दिणउ खणें धाराहरु वरिसइ ।
 विज्जउ जोक्खन्तउ दहवयणु णं माहेन्दु^{१५} पदरिसइ ॥ ९

[२]

मम्भीसेवि मन्दोवरि मएण चन्दणहि^१ पपुच्छिय भय-गएण ॥ १
 'एउं काइ भडारिए कोउहल्लु पवियम्भइ रए पेम्मु व णवल्लु' ॥ २
 स वि पचविय 'किं' ण मुणित्तं पयाउ दहगीव-कुमारहों एहुं पहाउ ॥ ३
 तं णिसुणेंवि सयल वि पुलइयङ्ग अवरोप्परु मुहइ णिएहुं लग्ग ॥ ४
 एत्थन्तरे किङ्कर-सय-सहाउ मय-दूसावासु णियन्तु आउ ॥ ५
 'एहुं को आवासिउ संमभरेण' पणवेवि कहिउ केण वि णरेण ॥ ६
 'विज्जाहर मय-मारिच्च के वि तुम्हहं मुहवेक्खा आय वे वि' ॥ ७
 तं णिसुणेंवि जिणवर-भवणु दुक्कु परियञ्चवि^{१६} वन्देवि ताण-मुक्कु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

सहसत्ति दिट्ठु मन्दोवरिए^{१७} दिट्ठिए चल-भउंहालए^{१८} ।
 दूरहों जें^{१९} समाहउ वच्छयलें णं णीलुप्पल-मालें ॥ ९

३ A जि. ४ P चंदणवि. ५ A गउभेसरि. ६ A छुडु छुडु जे. ७ S साहेविणु, A पसाहिय.
 ८ A अहिमुहुं. ९ S एत्तिव, A इत्तिउ. १० S लेविणु. ११ S मित्त णिविट्ठु, A णिविट्ठा कण्ण.
 १२ P वेत्तालण, S चेत्तालइ, A चेत्तालण. १३ P संचलि असेस, A संचलियासेस. १४ P A
 चंदिणउ. १५ P माहेन्दु, S महिन्दु. १६ P पदरिसिइ.

२. १ P चंदणहि. २ The portion from 'ण' up to भडारिए (x 2 2 a) is missing in A. ३ S इउ. ४ S भडारी. ५ S रण पेसु व, A पेम्मु व रय. ६ P S चविय.
 ७ P S कण्ण. ८ P S मुणियउ. ९ P S एउ. १० A पयाउ. ११ S मुहण, A मुहइ. १२ P S
 णिएवि. १३ P इहु, S यहु. १४ P S समहरेण. १५ P वयणु. १६ P S परियञ्चिवि. १७ A
 मंदोवरिए. १८ S भउंहालण, A भउंहालाए. १९ P S जि. २० P A मालाए.

[१] १ दिग्मार्गः. २ इन्द्रजालम्.

[२] १ सर्वसामग्र्या.

[३]

दीसइ तेण वि सहसत्ति वाल
 दीसन्ति चलण-णेउरं रसन्त
 दीसइ णियंम्बु मेहल-समग्गु
 ५ दीसइ रोमावलि छुडु चडन्ति
 दीसन्ति सिहिणं उवसोह^{१०} देन्त
 दीसइ पप्फुल्लिय-वयण-कमलु
 दीसइ मुणासु अणुहुअ-सुअन्धुं
 दीसइ णिडालुं सिरं-चिहुर-छण्णु
 णं भसलें अहिणव-कुसुम-माल ॥ १
 णं महु-राव वन्दिण पढन्त ॥ २
 णं कामएव-अत्थाण-मग्गु ॥ ३
 णं कसण-वालं-सप्पिणि ललन्ति ॥ ४
 णं उरयलुं भिन्देवि हत्थि-दन्त ॥ ५
 णीमासामोयासत्त-भसलु ॥ ६
 णं णयण-जलहो किउ सेउ-वन्धुं ॥ ७
 ससि-विम्बु व णं-जलहर-णिमण्णु ॥ ८

१०

॥ वत्ता ॥

परिभमंइ दिट्ठि तहो तहिं जे तहिं अण्णहिं कहि^{१०} मि ण थकइ ।
 रस-लम्पड महुयर-पन्ति जिमं केयंइ मुएवि ण सकइ ॥ ९

[४]

दहगीव-कुमारहो लहेवि चित्तु
 १५ वेयहेहो दाहिण-सेट्ठि-पवर
 तहिं अम्हेइ मय-मारिच्च भाय
 लइ तुज्झु जे जोगउ णारि-रयणु
 एउ जे^{१०} मुहुत्तु णक्खत्तु वारु
 कल्लाण-लच्छि-मङ्गल-णिवासु
 २० तं णिसुणेवि तुट्ठे^{११} दहमुहेण
 जय-तूरहिं धवलेहिं मङ्गलेहिं
 एत्थन्तरे मारिच्चेण वुत्तु ॥ १
 णामेण देवसंगीय-णयरुं ॥ २
 रावण विवाह-कज्जेण आय ॥ ३
 उट्ठु देव करे पाणि-गहणु ॥ ४
 जं जिणु पच्चक्खु तिलोय-सारु ॥ ५
 सिव-सन्ति-मणोरेह-सुह-पयासु ॥ ६
 किउ तक्खणे पाणिगहणु तेण ॥ ७
 कञ्चण-तोरणेहिं समुज्जलेहिं ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तं बहु-वरु णयणाणन्दयरु विसंइ सयंपहु पट्ठणु ।
 णं^{१४} उत्तम-रायहंस-मिहुणु पप्फुल्लिय-पङ्कय-व(य)णु^{१६} ॥ ९

३. १ s दीसंत. २ A चलणे णेर. ३ A रुवराय. ४ A पाठन्ति. ५ P S णियं व मेहलसमग्ग. ६ P S "मग्ग. ७ A चलति. ८ A माल. ९ S सिहिणि. १० A उवसो दित्त. ११ A उरयडु. १२ P S "सुगंधु. १३ P S सेयवंधु. १४ S णिट्ठाल. १५ P S सिर. १६ A चुव. १७ A निसण्णु. १८ P परिभमहि, A परिभमइ. १९ A कहिं मि. २० A जिह. २१ P केयइ, S केअइ.

४. १ P वेयदहो, A वेयट्ठो. २ A नवरु. ३ P अम्हेहिं, S अम्हेहिं. ४ A उट्ठु. ५ P S करि. ६ P S जि. ७ P S णक्खत्त. ८ S जि. ९ S "मत्ति". १० P S "मणोहर". ११ S तुट्ठे. १२ A missing. १३ A विसयइ. १४ S तं. १५ S पप्फुल्लिय. १६ P S A वयणु.

[७]

आमे^७ल्लेवि पु^८जेवि करे^९वि दासं
 गउ रावणु णिय पट्ठणुं पविट्ठुं
 बहु-काले मन्दोयरिहे जाय
 एत्ते^{१०}हे वि कुम्भपुरे कुम्भयणु
 रत्तिन्दिउं लङ्काउरि-पएसु
 गय पर्यं कू^{११}वारं कोउं हूउ
 दहवयणट्ठाणुं पइ^{१२}ट्ठुं गम्पि
 पभणिउं 'सुमालि-पहु देहि कण्ण

परिणेप्पिणु कण्णहं छ वि सहास ॥ १
 स-कियत्थु सयल-परियणेण दिट्ठु ॥ २
 इन्दइ-घणवाहण वे वि भाय ॥ ३
 परिणाविउ सिय-संपय पवण्णु ॥ ४
 जगडइ वइसवणहो तणउं देसु ॥ ५
 पेसिउ वयणालङ्कार-दूउ ॥ ६
 तेहि^{१५} मि किउ अब्भुत्थाणु किं पि ॥ ७
 पोत्तउ णिवारि इउ कुम्भयण्णु ॥ ८

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॥ वत्ता ॥

अवराहं-सएहि^{१६} मि वइसवणुं तुम्हहिं समंउ ण जुज्झइ ।
 डज्झन्तु वि सवरे-पुलिन्दएहिं^{१७} विज्झुं जेम ण विरुज्झइ ॥ ९

[८]

पर आएं^१ पेक्खमि विपडिवण्णु
 एयहो पासिउ तुम्हहं विणासु
 एयहो पासिउ पायाल-लङ्क
 मालि वि जगडन्तउ आसि एम
 तइयहं तुम्हहं वित्तन्तु जो^{१५} जे
 वरि एहं जे समप्पिउं कुल-कयन्तु

जे^१ णाहिं णिवारहो कुम्भयण्णु ॥ १
 एयहो पासिउ आगमणुं तासुं ॥ २
 पइसेवउं पुणुं वि करेवि सङ्ग ॥ ३
 मुउ पडेवि^{११} पइवे^{१२} पयङ्गुं जेम ॥ ४
 एवाहिं दीसइ पडिवउ वि सो जे ॥ ५
 अच्छउ तहो घरे^{१७} णियलइ वहन्तु ॥ ६

7. 1 P S A आमिल्लिवि, करिवि. 2 P S दासु. 3 P परिणेप्पणु. 4 P S कण्णहिं छ वि सहासु. 5 A पट्ठणे. 6 A पइट्ठु. 7 P S एत्तेहि. 8 A रत्तिहिउ लकापुर. 9 A तणउं. 10 S पाय. 11 S कूवारे. 12 P S कोव. 13 P दहवयणाट्ठाणु, A दहवत्तत्थाणु. 14 S पइट्ठु. 15 S तेण वि, A तेहि मि. 16 A पभणिउं. 17 A विणिवारहि. 18 P अवराहे, S अवराहि. 19 A 'सएहिं मि. 20 P वइसमणु. 21 P तुम्हइ. 22 P समणु, S समाणु. 23 A समर. 24 P S पुलिंदेहिं. 25 A किं तुज्झु.

8. 1 P आयणं, S आयं. 2 P वियडिवण्णु, S वियडवण्णु. 3 P S A जे. 4 P S णाहि. 5 A णिवारहं. 6 A भयण्णु. 7 A सब्वहो. 8 S आगमण. 9 P पइसेवउं, S पयसेवउ. 10 A करिवि पुणे वि. 11 P पइवि, S पइवि. 12 S यंगु. 13 P तइयहु, S तइयहो. 14 A तुम्हहं. 15 P S जं जे. 16 A दीसइ पडिवउ एवहिं. 17 S यहु. 18 A अप्पिउ. 19 S घर.

[७] १ सकोपः.

[८] १ पर्यायेण. २ विप्रतिपक्षं, विरुतिवर्णो वा. ३ धनदस्य. ४ पुनरपि. ५ शृङ्खला.

तं णिसुणेंवि रोसिउं^{२०} णिसियरिन्दु 'कहों तणउ धणेंउ कहों तणेंउ इन्दु' ॥ ७
 अबलोइउं^{२१} भीसणु चन्दहासु पडिक्खे^{२२} पक्खे^{२३} खय-काल-वासु ॥ ८
 'पइं पढमु करेप्पिणु वलि-विहाणु पुणु पच्छे^{२४} धणयहों मलमि माणु' ॥ ९
 सिरु णावेवि^{२५} वुत्तु विहीसणेण 'विणिवाइएण दूवेण^{२६} एण ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

परिभमंइ^{२७} अयसु पर-मण्डलेंहि^{२८} तुम्हहँ एउ ण छँजंइ ।
 जुज्झन्तउ^{२९} हरिण-उलेहिं सहुं किं पञ्चमुहु^{३०} ण लज्जइ' ॥ ११

[९]

णीसारिउ दूउ पण्डु केम केसरि-कम-चुक्कु कुरङ्कु जेम ॥ १
 एत्तहें वि दसाणणु विप्फुरन्तु सण्णहेंवि विणिग्गउ जिहँ कयन्तु ॥ २
 णीसारिउ विहीसणु भाणुकण्णु रयणासउ मउ मारिच्चु^{३१} अण्णु ॥ ३
 णीसारिउ सहोव्वरु मल्लवन्तु इन्दइ घणवाहणु सिंसु वि होन्तु ॥ ४
 हउं तूरु पयाणउं दिण्णु जाम दूएण वि धणयहों कहिउ ताम ॥ ५
 'मालिहें पासिउ एयहों मरट्टु उक्खन्धु देवि अण्णु वि पयट्टु' ॥ ६
 तं वयणु सुणेंवि सण्णहेंवि जक्खु णीसारिउ णाँइ सइं दससयक्खु ॥ ७
 थिउ उडुवि^{३२} गिरि-गुञ्जक्खे जाम तं जाउहाणं-वल्लु दुक्कु ताम ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हय समर-तूर कियं-कलयलइं^{३३} अमरिसं-रहस-विसट्टइं ।
 वइसवण-दसाणण-साहणइं^{३४} विणिण वि^{३५} रणें अन्भिहइं^{३६} ॥ ९

[१०]

केण वि सुन्दर सु-रमणं सु-सेव आलिङ्गिय गय-घड वेस जेवं ॥ १

20 A णिसिउ णिसियारिउ. 21 P धणउं. 22 A तणउं. 23 S A अबलोयउ. 24 P पडिपक्ख. 25 S missing. 26 P S पच्छइ, A पच्छले. 27 A णावि. 28 P S दूएण. 29 A परिभमइं. 30 A परमंडलहि. 31 A जुज्जइ. 32 P A पंचमुहुं.

9. 1 A दसासणु. 2 S जहि. 3 P S मारिच्च, A मारिचि. 4 A महोव्वरु. 5 P S हय. 6 A पयाणउं. 7 S अणु. 8 P सण्हेंवि, S सण्हिवि. 9 S णाँइ सइ. 10 P सहस्सवक्खु, S सहसयक्खु. 11 P S उडुवि, A अडुवि. 12 P गुंजले, A गुंजल्ले. 13 P जाउहाणं. 14 A कव. 15 S अमरिसु. 16 A व. 17 P अन्भिहइ, S अन्भिहइ.

10. 1 P S सुरमण, A सुगमण. 2 P S जेम.

१ रे दूत. ५ न शोभते. ८ मृगकुलैः सह.

[९] १ वैरम्.

[१०] १ सुरतव्यापारचितः.

पउ० चरि० 12

स वि कासु वि उरयले वेज्जु देइ णं विवरियं-सुरए^५ हियउ लेइ ॥ २
 केण वि आवाहिउ मण्डलगु करि-सिरु णिवट्टेवि^८ महिहिं लगु ॥ ३
 केण वि कासु वि गय-घाउ दिण्णु किउ सरहु स-सारहि चुण्णु चुण्णु ॥ ४
 केण वि कासु वि उरु सरहिं भरिउ लक्खिज्जइ णं रोमञ्चु धरिउ ॥ ५
 ५ केण वि कासु वि रणे^{१३} मुक्कु चक्कु थिउ हियए धरेवि^{१५} णं पिसुण-वेक्कु ॥ ६
 एत्थन्तरे^{१७} धणेणं ण किउ खेउ हकारिउ आहवें कइकसेउ ॥ ७
 'लइ तुज्जु^{१९} जुज्जु एत्तडउ काल दुक्को सि सीह-दन्तन्तरालु' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेवि रावणु कुइय-मणु वइसवणहो आलगउ ।

११ करु उभेवि गज्जेवि^{२१} गुलगुलेवि णं गयवरहो महगउ ॥ ९

[११]

अम्बुहर-लील-संदरिसणेण सर-मण्डउ किउ तहिं दस-सिरेण ॥ १
 विणिवारिउ दिणयर-कर-णिहाउ णिसि दिवसु किं^२ ति सन्देहु जाउ ॥ २
 सन्दणे हए गए धय-चिन्धे छत्ते जम्पाणे विमाणे णरिन्द-गत्ते ॥ ३
 १६ थरथरहरन्त सर लग केम धणवन्तए माणुसे पिसुण जेम ॥ ४
 जक्खेण वि हय वाणेहिं वाण मुणिवरेण कसाय व दुक्कमाणं ॥ ५
 धणु पाडिउ पाडिउ छत्त-दण्डु दहमुह-रहु किउ सय-खण्ड-खण्डु ॥ ६
 अण्णेणं चडेप्पिणु भिडिउ राउ णं गिरि-संघायहो कुलिस-घाउ ॥ ७
 हउ धणउ भिण्डिवालेण उरसे ओणलु^{१३} भाणु ल्हसिए^{१४} व दिवसे ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१६ णिउ णिय-सामन्तेहिं वइसवणु विजउ दसाणणे घुट्टउ ।

११ 'कहिं जाहि^{१७} पाव जीवन्तु महु^{१९} कुम्भयण्णु आरुट्टउ ॥ ९

३ S उरयलु, A उरपडे. ४ P वेज्जु, S विज्जु, A विज्जु. ५ PS विवरिउ. ६ P सुरएहि, S सुरयं. ७ P आउलेइ. ८ P णिवट्टइ, S णिवट्टइ, A णिवट्टिवि. ९ S दिण्णु. १० PS ससारहु. ११ P उर. १२ PS सरहु. १३ PS णरे, A रेण. १४ A चकु मुक्कु. १५ PS धरेप्पिणु. १६ A चक्कु. १७ P इत्थंतरे, S इत्थंतरि, A एत्थंतरि. १८ PS धणयं. १९ A जुज्जु तुज्जु. २० PS करे. २१ PS गज्जिवि, A missing.

११. १ A रेणे. २ PS कित्ति, A कित. ३ PS सर थरहरन्त सय. ४ PS केव. ५ P धणवत्तप, S धणवत्तप. ६ S पिसुणु. ७ P जेव, S जेम्ब. ८ PS दुक्कमाण. ९ A अण्ण. १० S स्तिरघायहो. ११ A कुलिसंघाउ. १२ PS डिंभिवालेण. १३ P उणलु. १४ S ल्हसिसिय. १५ A नियनियसामतेहिं. १६ A विजउ व. १७ P जाइ corrected to जाहि, A जाइ. १८ A पाउ. १९ P मुहुं.

२ खण्डः. ३ वाक्यः (?). ४ रावणः.

[११] १ मेघः. २ अवष्टम्भितो भूमौ.

[१२]

‘आएं समाणु किर कवणु खत्तु घाइज्जइ णासन्तो वि^१ सत्तु ॥ १
जं^३ फिट्ठइ जम्म-सयाहं काणि^४ किर जामं पधावइं सुल-पाणि ॥ २
अवरुण्डेवि धरिउ विहीसणेण ‘किं कायर-णर-विद्धंसणेण ॥ ३
सो हम्मइं जो पहणइं पुणो वि किं उरंउ म जीवइं णिव्विसो वि ॥ ४
णासउ वराउं णिय-पाण लेवि^५ थिउ भाणुकणु मच्छरु मुएवि^{११} ॥ ५
एत्थन्तरे^{१२} वइसवणहो मणिदु सु-कलत्तु व पुफ्फ-विमाणुं दिदु ॥ ६
तहिं चडिउ णराहिउं मुएवि सक्क पट्टविय पसाहा के वि लक्क ॥ ७
अप्पुणु पुणु जो जो को^{१६} वि चण्डु^{१७} तहो तहो दुक्कइ जिह काल-दण्डु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

णिय-वन्धव-सयणेहिं^{१७} परियरिउ दणुवइ दुदम-दमन्तउं^{१८} ।
आहिण्डइ लीलए इन्दु^{१९} जिह देस-मं यं भु ज्ञन्तउ ॥ ९

*

[११. एगारहमो संधि]

पुफ्फ-विमाणारूढणेण दहवयणे^१ धवल-विमालाईं ।
णं घण-विन्दइं अ-सलिलइं दिदुइं हरिसेण-जिणालाईं ॥ १ ॥

[१]

तोयदवाहणं-वंसं-पईवे^१ पुच्छिउ पुणु सुमालि दहगीवे ॥ १
‘अहो अहो ताय ताय ससि-धवलइं एयइं किणं जलुगयं-कमलइं ॥ २
किं हिम-सिहरइं साडेवि^३ मुक्कइं किं णक्खत्तइं थाणहो चुक्कइं ॥ ३
दण्डुदण्डं-धवल-पुण्डरियइं किं काह^{१३} मि सिसुप्परि धरियइं ॥ ४
अब्भारम्भ-विवज्जिय-गम्भइं किं भूमियलें गयइं सुब्भम्भइं ॥ ५
किय-मङ्गल-सिङ्गार-सहासइं किं^{१७} आवासियाइं कलहंसइं ॥ ६

12. 1 s आयं. 2 P adds ण above the line. 3 P s जं, A जे. 4 A सयहो वि.
5 P s जाव. 6 P s एधावइ. 7 P हम्मइं. 8 P A पहणइं. 9 P जीवइ, s जीवइ. 10 A
वगउ. 11 A सुएवि. 12 s इत्थन्तरे. 13 P s पुफ्फविमाण. 14 A राहिउ. 15 A missing.
16 P चंदु. 17 A सयणहं. 18 P s दुदमदंतउ. 19 P s चंदु. 20 P सह, A सहं.

1. 1 P °विसालणं, s °विसालहं. 2 A °वंदइ. 3 P s °जिणालइं. 4 P s तोयदवाहण. 5 P
वंसि, s वंसु. 6 A पईवे. 7 P s तु. 8 A जलुगयं°. 9 s सण्डेवि, A साविधि. 10 P णक्खत्तइं,
s णक्खत्तइ. 11 P चंदुदंदु, s चंदुदंदु. 12 P कहिमि, s कहंमि, A काहवि. 13 A यइं. 14 A
कियभूमियभूमियलि. 15 s गयंदु. 16 P सुभम्भइं, s सुसुभम्भइं, A सुट्ठम्भम्भइ. 17 A किय.

[१२] १ धनदेन सह. २ कुम्भकर्णः त्रिशूल-करे कृतः (?). ३ सर्पः.

[१] १ छत्राणि.

जसुँ सबङ्गइँ खण्डेवि खण्डेवि
कामिणि-वयणोहामिय-छायइँ

‘किय गउ को’वि पंडीवउ छिण्डेवि ॥ ७
कियँ ससि-सयइँ मिलेप्पिणु आँयइँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कहइ सुमालि दसाणहों
जिण-भवणइँ छुह-पङ्कियँइँ

‘जण-गयणाणन्द-जणेराइँ ।
एयइँ हरिसेणहों केराइँ ॥ ९

[२]

अट्टाहियेहें मज्जेँ महि सिद्धी
पहिलेँ दिवसेँ महारह-कारणें
वीर्येँ तावस-भवणु पराइउँ
॥ तइयएँ सिन्धुणयरेँ सुपसण्णउँ
‘वेयमेँइँएँ चउत्थएँ हारिउ
पञ्चमेँ गङ्गाहर-महिहर-रणु
छट्ठेँ पिहिमि दूअ आँवग्गी
सत्तमेँ गम्पिँ जणणि जोक्कारियँ

णव-णिहि-चउदहँ-रयण-समिद्धी ॥ १
जाणेंवि जणणि-दुक्खुँ गउ तक्खणे ॥ २
मयणावलिहें मयण-जरु लाइउँ ॥ ३
हत्थि जिणेप्पिणुँ लइयउ कण्णउँ ॥ ४
जयचन्दहें हियवएँ पइसारिउँ ॥ ५
तहिँ उप्पण्णु चक्कु तँहों स-रयणु ॥ ६
अण्णु वि मयणावलि करेँ लग्गी ॥ ७
अट्ठमेँ दिवसेँ पुज्ज णीसारिय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एँयइँ तेणँ वि णिम्मियइँ
आहरणइँ वँ वसुन्धरिहें

ससि-सङ्ग-खीर-कुन्दुँजलइँ ।
सिव-सासय-सुहइँ व अविचलइँ ॥ ९

[३]

गउ सुणन्तु हरिसेण-कहाणउँ
॥ तामँ णिणाउ समुट्ठिउ भीसणु
पेसिय हत्थ-पहत्थ पधाइय
‘देव देव किउ जेण महारउ

सम्मेय-इरिहिँ मुँक्कु पयाणउँ ॥ १
जाउहाण-साहण-संतासणु ॥ २
वण-करि णिऐविँ पडीवा आइय ॥ ३
अच्छइ मत्त-हत्थि अइरावउँ ॥ ४

18 A जजस. 19 P सङ्गएँ. 20 PS कोहि. 21 A छिडेवि. 22 P मिलोप्पणु. 23 A पंकयइँ. 24 A केराइ.

2. 1 A अट्टाहियेहें. 2 P °चउदह. 3 PS पहिलहि. 4 S °दुक्ख. 5 P वीर्यएँ, S वीर्यवू. 6 S परायउ. 7 P मायणु. 8 S लायउ. 9 P A सुपसण्णउँ, S संपण्णउ. 10 A जिणेविणु. 11 A कण्णउँ. 12 A वेयवइँए. 13 S पइसारियउ. 14 A सहसारणु. 15 A जणणि गंप्पि. 16 P जोक्कारिय corrected to जयकारिय. 17 S तिण्ण. 18 S °कुन्दु. 19 PS बाळ.

3. 1 A °कहाणउँ. 2 S मुक्क. 3 A पयाणउँ. 4 PS ताव- 5 A missing 6 S णियवि. 7 A अइरउरउ.

२ कृत (?). ३ पुनः. ४ कृता (?).

[२] १ वेगमल्या. २ चौरितः. ३ लाधीना. ४ एतानि.

[३] १ राक्षसानाम्.

गज्जणाँए अणुहरइ समुहहो
कहमेण णव-पाउस-कालहो
रक्खुम्मूलणेण दुवायहो
दंसणेण आसीविस-सप्पहो

सीयरेण जलहरहो रउहहो ॥ ५
णिज्जरेण महिहरहो विसालहो ॥ ६
सुहड-विणासणेण जमरायहो ॥ ७
विविह-मयावत्थए कन्दप्पहो ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

इन्दु वि चडेवि ण सक्खियउ
णउ चउपासिउ परिभमेवि

खन्धासणे एयहो वारणहो ।
जिमं अत्थ-हीणु कामिणि-जणहो ॥ ९

[४]

अणुप्पणु दसणेय-काणणे
उभय-चारि सब्झिय-सुन्दरु
सत्त समुत्तुङ्गउ णव दीहरु
णिद्ध-दन्तु महु-पिङ्गल-लोयणु
पञ्च-मङ्गलावत्तु मयालउ
वट्ट-त्तरट्ठि-थणय-कुम्भत्थलु
उण्णय-कन्धरु सूयर-पच्छलु
चाव-वंसु थिर-मंसु थिरोयर

माहव-मासे देसे साहारणे ॥ १
भद-हत्थि णामेण मणोहरु ॥ २
दह परिणाहु तिणिण कर वित्थरु ॥ ३
अयसि-कुसुम-णिहु रत्त-कराणणु ॥ ४
चक्क-कुम्भ-धय-छत्त-रिहालउ ॥ ५
पुलय-सरीरु गलिय-गण्डत्थलु ॥ ६
वीस-णहरु सुअन्ध-मय-परिमलु ॥ ७
गत्त-दन्त-कर-पुच्छ-पईहरु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

एमं अणेयइ लक्खणइ
हत्थि-पएसइ मवहु मि

किं गणियइ णाम-विहूणाइ ।
चउदह-सयइ चउरूणाइ ॥ ९

[५]

तं णिसुणेवि दसाणणु हरिसिउ
'जइ तं भद-हत्थि णउ साहमि
एउ भणेवि स-सेणु पधाइउ

उरे ण मन्तु रोमञ्चु वे दरिसिउ ॥ १
तो जणणोवरि असि वरु वाहमि ॥ २
तं पएसु सहसत्ति पराइउ ॥ ३

8 P गज्जणाँ, S गज्जणाइ. 9 A रक्खुमूलणेण. 10 A सुहड. 11 A चउपासिहिं. 12 P जिम्भ,
S जिम, A जिह.

4. 1 P S दसाणण. 2 A काणणेण. 3 S साहारणे. 4 A सब्भंगिउ, S सत्तुंगिय. 5 S मंखिह.
6 P परिणाहु. 7 A करि. 8 P णिद्धदुल्लु, S णिद्धमंतु. 9 A सयावत्तुं सयालउ. 10 A कुम्भ.
11 A उणय. 12 P सुअंधय. 13 P थिरवंसु, S थिरथमंसु. 14 S पुच्छः. 15 P S एयाणेयइ.
16 P पएसइ, S पयसह. 17 P सवह मि, S सवह मि, A सवहं मि. 18 P S चउदह, A चउ-
रदु. 19 S सइ.

5. 1 A पदरिसिउ, S व हरिसिउ. 2 P ससेणु, S पधावउ. 3 S परायउ, A पराइइउ.

[४] १ चैत्रमासे. २ गिरिचारी समभूमिचारी वा. ३ अलसीपुष्पसदृशः. ४ मस्तक-तालु-हृदय
लिङ्ग-त्रिकेषु पञ्च-दक्षिणावर्तः. ५ दीर्घतरः. ६ एतानि. ७ लक्षण १३९६.

गयवइ णिँवि^४ विरोल्लियं-णयणें^५ हसिउ पहत्थु णवर दह-वयणें ॥ ४
 'हउँ जाणमि पचण्डु तम्बेरमु^६ णवर विलासिणि-रूउं व मणोरमु ॥ ५
 हउँ जाणमि गइन्द^७-कुम्भत्थलु णवर विलासिणि घण-थण-मण्डलु ॥ ६
 जाणमि सु-विसाणइँ अ-कलङ्कइँ^८ णवर पसण्ण-कण्ण-ताडइँ ॥ ७
 हउँ जाणमि भमन्ति भमर-उलइँ^९ णवर णिरन्तर-पेल्लिय-कुरुलइँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जाणमि करि-खन्धारुहणु^{१०} अच्चन्तु^{११} होइ भय-भासुरउँ^{१२} ।
 णवर पहत्थ मज्झु मणहों^{१३} उवहइँ णवलु णाई सुँरउँ^{१४} ॥ ९

[६]

११ पुष्फ-विमाणहों लीणुं दसाणणु^{१५} दिहुं णियत्थुं किउ केस-णिवन्धणु ॥ १
 लइय लट्ठि उगघोसिउ कलयलु^{१६} तूरइँ हयइँ पधाइउ मयगलु ॥ २
 अहिमुहुं धणय-पुरन्दर-वईरिहें^{१७} वाँसारत्तु जेम विन्झइरिहें ॥ ३
 पुक्खरें ताडिउ लकुडि-घाएँ^{१८} णावइ काल-मेहुं दुवाएँ ॥ ४
 देइ ण देइ वेज्झु उगे जावैहिं^{१९} विज्जुल-विलसिय-करणे^{२०} तावैहिं ॥ ५
 १६ पच्छलें चडिउ धुणेंवि भुवँ-डालिउ^{२१} 'वुदवुद' भणेंवि खन्धे अप्फालिउ ॥ ६
 जँझिउ पुणु वि करेणालिङ्गेवि^{२२} सुविणा(?)दइँउ जेम गउ लङ्गेवि ॥ ७
 खणें गण्डयलें ठाइ खणें कन्धरें^{२३} खणें चउहुं मि चलणहुं अब्भन्तरें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

दीसइ णासइ विप्फुरइँ^{२४} परिभमइ चउदिसु कुञ्जरहों ।
 २४ चलु लक्खिज्जइ गयण-यलें^{२५} णं विज्जु-पुञ्जु णव-जलहरहों ॥ ९

४ S णियवि. ५ P विरोल्लियं, S विरिल्लियं, A विरिल्लियं. ६ A नवरि. ७ P रयउ, S रउ व, A रउ. ८ This and the next line missing in A. ९ PS हउ. १० PS गयंद. ११ PS जाणवि. १२ PS ताडइ. १३ A णवरि. १४ PS कुरुलइँ. १५ PSA अचंत. १६ P भासुरउं. १७ PS महु. १८ A उच्छहइ. १९ PA सुँरउं.

६. १ P पुष्प, S पुष्फ. २ A लीणु. ३ S दिट. ४ P marginally 'णियवु' पाटे, A णियवुं. ५ PA अहिमुहुं. ६ PS वईरिहें. ७ P विज्झइरिहें, S विंझइरिहें. ८ PSA पुक्खरि. ९ P लक्खि, A लक्खे. १० P काल मेहु. ११ S विज्जु. १२ A जावहिं. १३ A 'करणे. १४ A तावहिं. १५ A भुम. १६ A भुदभुद. १७ S जं थिउ, A जेंभिउ. १८ P सुइणादइँउ, S सुयणादयउ. १९ PS लंघि, A सिग्गेवि. २० S चउमुहु मि, A चउहुं मि. २१ PS चलणहु, चलणहं. २२ P विप्फुरइ. २३ A चउदिसु लक्खिज्जइ मणो(ह deleted)रहहो.

[५] १ गजपति. २ विस्फारित. ३ दन्त. ४ केशानि. ५ प्रहस्य सेनापतिः. ६ प्रतिभासते.

[६] १ सन्मुखम्. २ रावणस्य. ३ मेघः. ४ सुण्डि. ५ हस्ति-चालण-भाषा. ६ गले रागैः कृत्वा पीडितः. ७ वल्लभः.

[७]

हत्थि-वियारणाउ एयारहं अण्णउ किरियउ वीस दु-वारहं ॥ १
 दरिसेवि^१ किउ णिप्फन्दुं महा-गाउ धुत्ते^२ वेस-मरट्टु^३ व भग्गउ ॥ २
 साहिउ मोक्खुं व परम-जिणिन्दे^{१०} 'होउ' होउ' णं रडिउ गइन्दे ॥ ३
 'भल्ले भल्ले' पभणिउ चलणुं समप्पिउ तेण वि वामगुट्ठे^{१४} चप्पिउ ॥ ४
 कण्णे धरेवि आरुद्धं महाइउ करेवि वियारणं अङ्कुसु लाइउ ॥ ५
 तेण विमाण-जाणं-आणन्दे मेळिउ कुसुम-वासु सुर-विन्दे^{११} ॥ ६
 णच्चिउ कुम्भयणु स-विहीसणु हत्थु पहत्यु वि मँउ सुयसारणु ॥ ७
 मल्लवन्तु मारिञ्जु महोयरु रयणासउ सुमालि वज्जोयरु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

हरिस-रसेणं करम्बियउ वीर-रसु जेण मणे भावियउ ।
 तहिं रावण-णट्टावणं सो णाहिं जो ण णच्चावियउ ॥ ९

[८]

तिजगविहसणु णामु पगासिउ णिउ तहिं 'सिमिरुं जेत्यु आवासिउ ॥ १
 थिउ सहसा करि-कह-अणुराइउ तहिं अवमेरे भडु एङ्कु पराइउ ॥ २
 पहर-विहुरु रुहिरोल्लिय-गत्तउ णरवइ तेण णवेवि^७ विण्णत्तउ ॥ ३
 'देव देव किक्किन्धहो तणएहिं सवल-फलिह-सूल-हल-कणएहिं ॥ ४
 असिवर-अस-मुसण्ढि-णाराएहिं चक्क-कोन्त-गय-मोगगर-घाएहिं ॥ ५
 जमु आरोडिउ भग्गा तेण वि धरेवि ण सक्किउ विहि^{१०} एक्कणं वि ॥ ६
 पच्चेल्लिउ णिल्लूरिय वाणेहिं कह वि कह वि णउ मेळिउ पाणेहिं ॥ ७
 तं णिसुणेवि कुइउ रक्खज्जउ हय संगाम-भेरि सण्णज्जउ ॥ ८

7. 1 P पायारहं. 2 P दुवारहं. 3 PS दरिसवि. 4 P णिप्पंदु, णिप्फंदु. 5 A माहागाउ. 6 A धुत्ते. 7 P मरट्टु. 8 S मोप्पु. 9 P परमु. 10 PS जिणेंदं, A जिणिंदे. 11 A गइंदे. 12 A भलि २ पभणिउं. 13 A चलण. 14 S वामगुट्ठे, A वामंगुट्ठे. 15 S चप्पिउ. 16 A आरुद्ध. 17 S महाइउ. 18 A वियारणु. 19 P लाविउ, S लायउ. 20 A वाण. 21 P वेदं, A विंदे. 22 A मञ्जो सु वि सारणु. 23 PS मारिञ्जसहोयरु. 24 A रसेणि. 25 PS णाहि. 26 P णच्चाइअउ.

8. 1 PS णाउ. 2 P जेत्यु सिमरे, S जेत्यु समरे. 3 S अणुरायउ. 4 A इङ्कु. 5 S परायउ. 6 P रोलिय. 7 PS णवेविणु वुत्तउ. 8 P किक्किंधहो, A किक्किंधेहिं. 9 S तणयहिं. 10 S कणयहिं. 11 A मुसुण्ढि. 12 S गारायहिं. 13 S चक्क. 14 PS घायहिं. 15 PS आरोडिवि. 16 A विहिं. 17 S A इक्केण. 18 P पच्चेल्लिय, S पच्चलिय. 19 P पाणिहिं, S पाणेहिं. 20 S कुयउ.

[७] १ पूर्यतां पूर्यताम्. २ रावणेण. ३ शुक्रसारणमञ्जो.

[८] १ कटके. २ बाणः. ३ रावणः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

चन्दहासु करयलें करेंवि
महि लङ्घेपिणु मयरहरु

स-विमाणु स-वलु संचलियँउ ।
आयासहों णं उत्थलियँउ ॥ ९

[९]

- १ कोव-दवगि-पलित्तु पधाइउं
पेक्खइ सत्त णरय अइ-रउरव
पेक्खइ णइ वइतरणि वहन्ती
पेक्खइ गय-पय-पेल्लिज्जन्तइँ
पेक्खइ णर-मिहुणइँ कन्दन्तइँ
१० पेक्खइ अण्ण-जीव छिज्जन्तइँ
कुम्भीपाके के वि^{१२} पच्चन्ता
सयल वि मम्भीसेवि मेल्लवियँ

- १० णिविसें तं जम-णयरु पराइउं ॥ १
उट्ठिय-वारवार-हाहारव ॥ २
रस-चस-सोणिय-सलिलु वहन्ती ॥ ३
सुहइ-सिरइँ टसत्ति मिज्जन्तइँ ॥ ४
सम्बलि-रुक्ख धराविज्जन्तइँ ॥ ५
छणछण-सहें पउलिज्जन्तइँ ॥ ६
एव^{१४} विविह-दुक्खइँ पावन्ता ॥ ७
जमउरि-रक्खवाल घल्लवियँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

- कहिउ कियन्तहों किङ्करेहिँ^{११}
विद्धंसिउ असिपत्त-वणु

- वइतरणि भग्ग णासिय णरय ।
छोडाविय णरवर-वन्दि-सय ॥ ९

[१०]

- अच्छइ एउ देव पारकउ
तं णिसुणेवि कुविउ जमराणउं
कासु कियन्त-मित्तु मणि रुट्ठिउं
१० जे^{१०} णर-वन्दि-विन्दु छोडाविउ
सत्त वि णरय जेण विद्धंसिय
तहों दरिसावमि अज्जु जमत्तणु
महिसासणु दण्डुगय-पहरणु
केत्तिउ भीसणत्तु वणिज्जइ

- मत्त-गइन्द-विन्दु णं थकउ^१ ॥ १
'केण जियन्तु चत्तु अप्पाणउं ॥ २
कासु कालु आसणु परिट्ठिउ ॥ ३
असिपत्त-वणु अणु मोडाविउ ॥ ४
जे^{१०} वइतरणि वहन्ति विणासिय ॥ ५
एमं भणेवि^{११} णीसरिउ स-साहणु ॥ ६
कंसण-देहु गुञ्जाहल-लोयणु ॥ ७
'मिच्चु^{१२} वुत्तु पुणु कहों उवमिज्जइ ॥ ८

21 P S सविबाणु. 22 A संचलउ. 23 A उत्थलित्तु.

9. 1 P S कोह°. 2 S पधायउ, A पधाविउ. 3 P णिवसं, A णिवसिं. 4 S परावउ. 5 S पेक्खइ. 6 A तरणि. 7 A वीसदवन्ती. 1 P पेल्लिज्जन्तइ, S A पेल्लिज्जन्तइ. 9 S सत्तिहि. 10 P भिज्जन्तइ, A भेज्जन्तइ. 11 P धराविज्जन्तइ, S धराविज्जन्तइ. 12 P णयरि, S णयरे. 13 S मच्चन्ता. 14 P S एवविहइ. 15 A मेलाविय. 16 A जमपरि. 17 A पेलाविय. 18 A कयंतहो. 19 S कंकरेहि, A किंकारिहि. 20 P °यणु corrected to वणु, S °यणु

10. 1 S गयंविदु. 2 A जमराणउं. 3 P A अप्पाणउं. 4 P कयंत°. 5 S रुट्ठउ, A रुट्ठउ. 6 A जे. 7 P S णरवन्दिवदु, A नरविदवन्दि. 8 S असिपवणु. 9 A जेण. 10 S एव. 11 P S A भणिवि. 12 A महिसारुदुदङ्गय°. 13 S कसणु देहु गुंजाहलु लोयणु. 14 A मिच्चु.

[१०] १ मरुतुः.

॥ वृत्ता ॥

जमु जम-सासणु जम-करण जम-उरि जम-दण्डु समोत्थरइ ।
एकु जि^{१५} तिहुअणें पलय-करु पुणु पञ्च वि रणमुहें को धरइ ॥ ९

[११]

जं जम-करण दिट्ठु भय-भीसणु धाइउं तं असहन्तु विहीसणु ॥ १
णवर दसाणणेणं ओसारिउं अप्पुणु पुणु कियन्तु हक्कारिउ ॥ २
'अरें माणव वलुं वलु विण्णासहिं मुहियए जं जमु णामु पयासहि ॥ ३
इन्दहों पाव तुज्झु णिकरुणहों ससिहें पयइहों धणयहों वरुणहों ॥ ४
संघहें कुल-कियन्तु हउं आइउ थाहि थाहि कहिं जाहि अघाइउ ॥ ५
तं णिसुणेविणुं वइरि-खयंकरु जमेण मुक्कु रणें दण्डु भयंकरु ॥ ६
धाइउ धगधगन्तु आयासैं एन्तु खुरप्पें छिण्णु दसासैं ॥ ७
सयं-सय-खण्डु करेप्पिणु पाडिउ णांइ कियन्त-मडप्फरु साडिउ ॥ ८

॥ वृत्ता ॥

धणुहरु लेवि तुरन्तएण सर-जालु विसज्जिउं भासुरउ ।
तं पि^{१९} णिवारिउ रावणेण जामाएं जिमं खलु सासुरउ ॥ ९

[१२]

पुणु वि पुणु वि विणिवारिय-धणयहों विद्धन्तहों रयणासव-तणयहों ॥ १
दिट्ठि-मुट्ठि-संधाणु ण णावइ णवर सिलीमुहं-धोरणि धावइ ॥ २
जाणें जाणें हए हए गय-गयवरे छत्ते छत्ते धए धए रहें रहवरे ॥ ३
भडें भडें मउडें मउडें करे करयलें चलणें चलणें सिरें सिरें उरें उरयलें ॥ ४
भरिय वाण कडुआविय-साहणु णट्ठु जमो वि विहुंरु णिप्पहरणु ॥ ५
सरहहों हरिणु जेम उद्धाइउ^{१३} णिविसें दाहिण-सेट्ठि^{१४} पराइउ ॥ ६

15 A वि. 16 S तिहुअण, A तिहुअणे. 17 P S रणउहे.

11. 1 S आयउ. 2 S दसाणणे, A दसाणेण. 3 S ओसरिउ. 4 S वलु. 5 विण्णासहिं. 6 A जि. 7 A जमनाउं. 8 S पयासहिं, A पयासहिं. 9 P S तुज्झु पाव. 10 A missing. 11 P S सव्वहो. 12 P कियंत corrected to क, A कयंत. 13 S आयउ. 14 S थाहिं. 15 A जाहिं. 16 S अघायउ. 17 A णिसुणेवि अराइ अयंकरु. 18 P मुक्कु. 19 S आयासैं हें. 20 अंतु. 21 A खुरप्पें. 22 S दसासैं. 23 P सइं. 24 S णांइ. 25 S A कयंत. 26 P मडप्फरु. 27 P S धणहरु. 28 P विसज्जउ. 29 A तं विणिवारिउ. 30 S जामायं, A जामाएं. 31 A जिह.

12. 1 A विधंतहो. 2 P सिलीमुहं. 3 S हय इव. 4 P S गयवर. 5 S धय धय. 6 P S रहं. 7 S रहवर. 8 P S विरहु. 9 P सिप्पहरणु. 10 P S सरहउ. 11 S हरिण. 12 S उद्धायउ. 13 A णिविसे. 14 P S सेट्ठि.

[११] १ एवमेव वृत्ता. २ अनेः.

[१२] १ रावणस्य—विनिवारितो घनदो येन. २ (P.'s reading) रथरहितः.
पउ० नरि० 13

तहिँ रहणेउर-पुरवर-सारहों
'सुरवइ लइ अप्पणउ पहुत्तणु

इन्दहों कहिउ अण्णु सहसारहों ॥ ७
अण्णहों कहों वि समप्पि जमत्तणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

मालि-सुमालिहिँ पोत्तैँहिँ
लज्जैँ तुज्जु सुराहिवइ

दरिसाविउ कह वि ण महु मरणु ।
धणएण वि लइयउ तव-चरणु ॥ ९

[१३]

तं णिसुणेंवि जम-वयणु असुन्दरु
अगएँ तामं मन्ति थिउ 'भेसइ'
तुहुँ पुणु धावइ णाँइँ अयाणउ
" तुम्हेंहिँ मालिहें काँलें' भुत्ती
ताहँ "जें पदमु जुत्तु पहरैवउ
देहिँ" ताम ओहामिय-छायहों
भुत्तु आसि जं मय-मारिच्चेंहिँ"
दहमुहो वि जमउरि उच्चुरयहों

किर णिगाइ सण्णहेंवि पुरन्दरु ॥ १
'जो पहु सो सयलाँइँ गवेसइ ॥ २
सो जें कमागउ लङ्कहें राणउ ॥ ३
मण्डु मण्डु जिह पर-कुलउत्ती ॥ ४
णउ उक्खन्धेँ पइँ जाएवउ ॥ ५
सुरसंगीय-णयरु जमरायहों ॥ ६
एमँ भणेवि णियत्तिउ भिच्चेंहिँ ॥ ७
किक्किन्धउरि देवि सूररयहों ॥ ८

"

गउँ लङ्कहें सवडंमुहउँ
तोयदवाहण-वंस-दलु

॥ घत्ता ॥

णहें लग्गु^{१८} विमाणु मणोहरउँ ।
णं कालें वड्डिउँ दीहरउ ॥ ९

[१४]

भीसण-मयरहरोवरि' जन्तें
" परिपुच्छिउ सुमालि दिण्णुत्तरु
'किं तमु किं तमालतरु-पन्तिउ'
'किं एयाउ कीर-रिच्छोलिउ'
'किं महियलें पडियइँ रवि-किरणइँ'

उद्धसिहामणि-छाया-भन्तें ॥ १
'किं णहयलु' 'णं णं रयणायरु' ॥ २
'णं' णं इन्दणील-मणि-कन्तिउ' ॥ ३
'णं णं मरगय-पवणाँलोलिउ' ॥ ४
'णं णं सूरकन्ति-मणि-रयणइँ' ॥ ५

15 s कहि. 16 P सुमालिहि, A सुमालिहे. 17 s पोत्तयहिँ. 18 A दरिसावि. 19 s कहि वि, A wanting. 20 P s लज्जइ.

13. 1 P s ताव. 2 A भेस. 3 P s सयलो इ, A सयलाइ. 4 P s काइँ. 5 A अयाणउं. 6 s A राणउं. 7 P s तुम्हहँ. 8 A मरणे. 9 A मंड मंड. 10 P s जि. 11 P s जुत्तु. 12 P s उक्खन्धइ. 13 s देह. 14 P एवं, s एव. 15 P s उच्छरयहो. 16 P गय. 17 P A सवडं-मुहउं. 18 P s लग्ग विमाणि. 19 P मणोहरउं. 20 P s वड्डिउ.

14. 1 P s ओपरि. 2 A भन्ते. 3 A णं ण. 4 P s रिच्छोलिउ. 5 P पावा, s पावण. 6 A सूरकन्त.

[१३] १ बृहस्पतिनामा मन्त्री. २ मरणें.

[१४] १ मरगज (?) मणि-प्रवाल-पङ्क्तिः.

‘किं गय-घडउ गिल्ल-गिल्लोलउ’
‘स-ववसाय जाय किं महिहर’
एम् चवन्त पत्तं लंकाउरि
जणु णीसरिउ सबु परिओसें
णन्द-वद्ध-जय-सद्-पउत्तिहिं

‘णं णं जलणिहि-जल-कल्लोलउ’ ॥ ६
‘णं णं परिभमन्ति जलें जलयरं’ ॥ ७
जा तिकूड-महिहर-सिहरोवरि ॥ ८
दियवर-पणइ-तूर-णिग्घोसें ॥ ९
‘सेसा-अग्घपत्तं-जल-जुत्तिहिं’ ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

लङ्काहिण्ड पइडु पुरे परिवद्धु पट्ट अहिसेउ किउ ।
जिह सुरवइ सुरवर-पुरिहिं तिह रज्जु सँ इं भु ज्जन्तु थिउ ॥ ११

*

[१२. वारहमो संधि]*

पभणइ दहवयणु दीहर-णयणु णिय-अत्थाणें णिबिट्ठउ ।
‘कहहो कहहो णरहो विज्जाहरहो अज्ज वि कवणु अणिट्ठउ’ ॥ १

[१]

तं णिसुणेंवि जम्पइ को वि णरु सिर-सिहर-चडाविय-उभय-करु ॥ १
‘परमेसर दुज्जउ दुट्ठु खलु चन्दोवरु णामें अतुल-वलु ॥ २
सो इन्दहो तणिय केर करेंवि पायाल-लङ्क थिउ पइसरेंवि’ ॥ ३
अवरेकें दोच्छिउ णरवरेंण ‘किं सकें किं चन्दोयेंण ॥ ४
सुबन्ति कुमार अण्ण पवल उच्छुरयहो णन्दण णील-णल’ ॥ ५
अण्णेकें बुच्चइ ‘हउं कहमि दो-पासिउ जई ण घाय लहमि ॥ ६
किक्किधुपुरिहिं करि-पवर-भुउ णामेण वालि सूरय-सुउ ॥ ७
जा पारिहच्छिं मइ दिट्ठु तहो सा तिहुयणें णउ अण्णहो णरहो ॥ ८

7 S महिहरा. 8 S जलयरा. 9 P एय, S एव. 10 A पुत्त. 11 A परिओसे. 12 P A पणव.
13 P पउत्तिहिं. 14 P °अववत्त°. 15 P S °पुरिहे. 16 S तिहं. 17 P S सयं.

* Henceforth only those variant readings are recorded which are significant from the point of view of grammar, metre or sense. Obviously corrupt or mere orthographic variants, if not otherwise significant, are mostly ignored. The Instr. Sin. forms in *Om* are given in A mostly without the Anusvāra. These also are not recorded.

1. 1 A पभणइ. 2 P अणिट्ठउ. 3 P S सिहरे. 4 A चंदोवरु. 5 P अवरेकें. 6 S जहि.
7 P S किक्किधतणउ, P. marginally, ‘किक्किधउरिहिं’ पाठे. 8 A °मयर°. 9 P S बुउ.
10 A पारिहट्ठि.

२ आशिषा (?).

[१] १ शत्रुः. २ वेगः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

रहु वॉहेंवि अरुणु हय हणेंवि पुणु जा जोयणु विण पावइ ।
ता मेरुहें भमेंवि जिणवरु णवेंवि तेहिं जें^{१२} पडीवउ आवइ ॥ ९

[२]

- १ तहों जं वलु तं ण पुरन्दरहों ण कुवेरहों वरुणहों ससहरहों ॥ १
मेरु वि टालइ वद्धामरिसु तहों अण्णु णराहिउ तिण-सरिसु ॥ २
कइलास-महीहरु कहि मि गउ तहिं सम्मउ णामें लइउ वउ ॥ ३
णिग्गन्थु मुएवि विसुद्ध-मइ अण्णहों इन्दहों वि^१ णाहिं णमइ ॥ ४
तं तेहउ पेक्खेवि गीढ-भउ पव्वज्ज लेवि गउ सूरउ ॥ ५
११ 'महु होसइ केण वि कारणेण समरङ्गणु समउ दसाणणेंण' ॥ ६
अवरेकें वुत्तु 'ण इमु घडइ कइवंसिउ किं अम्हहुं मिडइ ॥ ७
सिरिकण्ठहों लगेंवि मित्तइय अण्णु वि उवयारं-सएहिं लइय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

- अहवइ वाणर वि सुरवर-णर^१ वि रत्तुप्पल-दल-णयणहों ।
१२ ता सयल वि सुहउ जा समर-ज्झड^{११} णउ णिएन्ति दहवयणहों ॥ ९

[३]

- तं वालि-सल्लु हियवँए धरेंवि तौ रावणु अण्णं वोळ्ळं करेंवि ॥ १
गउ एक्क-दिवसें सुर-सुन्दरिहें जा अवहरणेण तणूयरिहें ॥ २
ता हेंवि णीय कुल-भूसणेंहि चन्दणहि ह(व?)रिय खर-दूसणेंहि ॥ ३
१३ णासन्त णिएवि सहोयरेणं णयरेणालङ्कारोदएणं ॥ ४
णं उवरें छुहेंवि रक्खिय-सरणु किय(?) तेहि मि चन्दोवरं-मरणु ॥ ५
विणिवाइउ अत्थाणें जें थिउ जो दुक्किउ सो तं वारु णिउ ॥ ६
कुहें लगउ जं रयणियर-वलु रह-तुरय-णाय-णरवर-पवलु ॥ ७

11 P A तहि, S wanting. 12 S wanting.

2. 1 The middle portion of the folio in P giving the rest of this Kadavaka and the next Kadavaka is repaired and rewritten in a clumsy hand. Therein initially only न appears. 2 PS णाहि. 3 S A णवइ. 4 PS गीढवउ. 5 P न इउ, S ण येउ. 6 PS किह अहइ. 7 S मिडइ. 8 P उवयारं. 9 S सुरवर वि. 10 P °अमड, A °अडाणउ.

3. 1 S °सल्ल. 2 P S A हियवइ. 3 PS सो. 4 PS अण्णु, A अण. 5 P marginally adds णु to वोळ्ळ. 6 S चंदणवि. 7 P महोदएण, A सहोवरिण. 8 PS °रोदणेण. 9 A उवयारि. 10 A चंदोयरं. 11 PS °णरपवरपवलु.

[२] १ सम्यक्त्व-नामा व्रतं गृहीतम्. २ (P's reading) संबरितं शरीरम्.

[३] १ (P's reading) महोद्यतवन्तः (?). २ पाताललङ्कया. ३ कृत. ४ विनाशं नीतः.

अलहन्तु वारु तं निप्पसरु

गउ वल्लेवि पडीवउ णिर्ये-णर्ये ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

छुडु छुडु दहवयणु

परितुडु-मणु

किर स-कलत्तउ आवइ ।

उम्मण-दुम्मणउ

असुहावणउ

णिय-घरु ताम विहावइ ॥ ९

[४]

तुरमाणे केण वि वज्जरिउ

खर-दूसण-कण्णा-दुच्चरिउ ॥ १

अत्थक्कए आयम्भिर-णयणु

कुढे लमाइ सरहसु दहवयणु ॥ २

करे धरिउ ताम मन्दोवेरिए

णं गङ्गा-चाहु जउण-सरिए ॥ ३

‘परमेसर कहो वि ण अप्पणिय

जिह कण्ण तेम पर-भायणिय ॥ ४

एक इ करवाल-भयङ्करहु

चउदह सहास विज्जाहरहु ॥ ५

जइ आण-वडीवा होन्ति पुणु

तो घरे अच्छन्तिए कवणु गुणु ॥ ६

पट्टवहि महन्ता मुएवि रणु

कण्णहे करन्तु पाणिग्गहणु ॥ ७

तं वयणु सुणेवि मारिच्च-मय

पेसिय दहवत्ते तुरिअ गय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तेहिं विवाहु किउ खरु रज्जे थिउ

अणुराहहे विज्ज-संहिउ ।

वणे णिवसन्तियहे वय-वन्तियहे

मुउ उप्पणु विराहिउ ॥ ९

[५]

एत्थन्तरे जम-जूरावणेण

तं सल्लु धरेप्पिणु रावणेण ॥ १

पट्टविउ महामइ दूउ तहिं

सुग्गीव-सहोयरु वालि जहिं ॥ २

वोह्माविउ थाएवि अहिमुहेण

‘हेउं एम विसज्जिउ दहमुहेण ॥ ३

एक्कूणवीस-रज्जन्तरइ

मित्तइर्ये गयइ णिरन्तरइ ॥ ४

को वि कित्तिधवल्लु णामेण चिरु

सिरिकण्ठ-कज्जे थिउ देवि सिरु ॥ ५

णवमउ परिणाविउ अमरपहु

जे धएहिं लिहाविउ कइ-णिवहु ॥ ६

12 A तं. 13 Hereafter P marginally adds the following lines: अणुराहा चंदोयरहो पिया परिपुण्णगम्भ वणे कहिम्मि गया । They were originally written in the beginning of the next Kadavaka. But there they are deleted. S also reads these lines at the beginning of the next Kadavaka. They do not occur in A. 14 P S दुम्मणदुम्मणउ. 15 P S A असुहावणउ.

4. 1 A मंदोयरिए. 2 P S तेव. 3 P S ‘भायणीय. 4 P S तिक्खइ. 5 A गणु. 6 P दहवयणइ, S दहवयण व. 7 P S णवर, P marginally, ‘तुरिय’ पाठे. 8 P S तेहिं, तहिं. 9 P S खर. 10 A वि जमाहिउ. 11 P वयवन्तियहु, S वयवन्तियहो, A वयवन्तियहे.

5. 1 A जग. 2 P S A हउ. 3 P S ‘रज्जन्तराइ. 4 P S मित्तइ. 5 P S णिरन्तराइ. 6 P सिरिकंठे. 7 A धयह.

दहमउ कइ-केयणु सिरि-सहिउ
 वारहमउ णयणाणन्दयरु
 चउदहमउ गिरि-किंवेरवुल (?)
 सोलहमउ पुणु कौ"वि उवहिरउ
 सत्तारहमउ किक्किन्धु पुणु
 अट्टारहमउ पुणु सूररउ
 तुहुँ एवहिँ एक्कुणवीसमउ
 एयारहमउ पडिवलु कहिउ ॥ ७
 तेरहमउ खयरानन्दु वरु ॥ ८
 पण्णारहमउ णन्दणु अजउ ॥ ९
 तडिकेस-विगमे किउ तेण तउ ॥ १०
 तहों कवणु सुकेसैं ण किउ गुणु ॥ ११
 जमु भज्जेवि तहों पइसार कउँ ॥ १२
 अणुहुज्जे रज्जु मणे मुएवि मउ ॥ १३

॥ घत्ता ॥

आउ णिहालें मुहुँ तं णमहि तहुँ गम्पि दसाणण-राणँउ ।
 जेण देइ पवुल चउरङ्ग-वुल इन्दहों उवँरि पयाणँउ' ॥ १४

[६]

जं किउ जयकारु णाम-गहणु
 ण करेइ कण्णें वयणाइँ पहुँ
 एत्थन्तरेँ दहमुह-दूअएण
 णिब्भच्छिउ मेळें"वि सयण-किय
 णीसरु तुहुँ आयहों पट्टणहों
 तं णिसुणेंवि कोव-करम्मिण
 'अरेँ वालि देउ किं पइँ ण सुउ
 जो णिविसद्वेण पिहिवि' कम्मइ
 तं णवर वलेंवि थिउ 'अण्ण-मणु ॥ १
 जिह पर-पुरिसहों सु-कुलीण-वहुँ ॥ २
 अच्चन्त-विलक्खीहूअएण ॥ ३
 'जो को वि णमेसइ तासु सिय ॥ ४
 णं तो भिँडु परेँ दसाणणहों' ॥ ५
 पडिदोच्छिउ सीहविल्लम्बिण ॥ ६
 महु महिहरु जेण भुअहिँ विहुउ ॥ ७
 चत्तारि वि सायर परिभम्मइ ॥ ८

॥

॥ घत्ता ॥

जासु महाजसेण रणे अणवसेण धवलीहूअउ तिहुवणु ।
 ताहू विथेइहों अब्भिट्ठाहों कवणु गहणु किर रावणु' ॥ ९

8 This and the next two distichs wanting in A. 9 S एयारहमउ. 10 P गयणा°. 11 A पण्णारहमउ. 12 P क वि, S कुवि. 13 P अट्टारहमउ. 14 P S किउ. 15 P S जमहि. 16 A रज्ज. 17 P A सुहुँ. 18 A °रणउ. 19 P उवरि. 20 A एक्कुणवीस.

6. 1 A लेवि. 2 A पहुँ. 3 A °पुरिसहुँ. 4 A °वहुँ. 5 P मेळुवि, S मेळवि, Δ मेळिवि. 6 P विह. 7 P सुए विहओ, S सुयेहिँ हउ. 8 P पिहिमि. 9 P A कम्मइ. 10 A चेयारि. 11 S A परिज्जइ. 12 S अण्ण°. 13 P S विवहुहो. 14 P अभिट्ठाहो, S अब्भिट्ठाहो.

[५] १ वियोगे. २ मदः.

[६] १ पराङ्मुखः. २ सज्जनक्रिया. ३ प्रभाते. ४ मन्त्रिनामेदम्. ५ भूमौ कृतः (?).
 ६ अ-परवशीकृतेन.

[७]

सो दूउ कडुय-वयणासि-हउं सामरिसु दसासहों पासु गउ ॥ १
 'किं बहुएँ एत्तिउ कहिउ मई तिण-समउ वि ण गणइ वालि पई' ॥ २
 तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु दससिरेंण बुच्चइ रयणायर-रव-गिरेंण ॥ ३
 'जइ रण-मुहें माणु ण मलमि तहों तो छित्त पायें रयणासवहों' ॥ ४
 आरुहेंवि पइज पयइ पहु णं कहों वि विरुद्धउ कूर-गहु ॥ ५
 थिउ पुप्फविमोणे मणोहरएँ णं सिद्धु सिवालएँ सुन्दरएँ ॥ ६
 करेँ णिम्मलु चन्दहासु धरिउ णं घण-णिसणु तडि-विप्फुरिउ ॥ ७
 णीसरिएँ पुर-परमेसरेंण णीसरिय वीर णिमिसन्तरेण ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

'अम्हहँ पय-भरेंण णिरु णिदुरेंण मं मरउ धरणि वराइय' ।
 एत्तिय-कारणेण गयणङ्गणेण णावइ सुहउ पराइय ॥ ९

[८]

एत्तहें वि समर-दुजोहणीहिं चउदहहिं णरिन्द-अखोहणीहिं ॥ १
 सण्णहेंवि वालि णीसरिउ किह मज्जाय-विवज्जिउ जलहि जिह ॥ २
 पणवेप्पिणु विणिण वि अतुल-वल 'थियं अग्गिम-स्वन्धोहिं णील-णल ॥ ३
 विरइउ आरायणु रणेँ अचलु पहिलउ जे णिविडुं पायाल-वलु ॥ ४
 पुणु पच्छएँ हिलिहिलन्त स-भय खर-खुरेहिं खणन्तं खोणि तुरयं ॥ ५
 पुणु सइल-सिहर-सण्णिह सैयडं पुणु मय-विहलल हत्थि-हड ॥ ६
 पुणु णरवइ वर-करवाल-धर आसण्ण हुक तो रयणियर ॥ ७
 किर समरेँ भिडन्ति भिडन्ति णइ थिय अन्तरेँ मन्ति सु-विउल-मइ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

'वालि-दसाणहों जुज्झण-मणहों एउ काइँ ण गवेसहों ।
 किँ^{१४} खएँ वन्धवहुँ पुणु केण सहुँ पच्छएँ रज्जु करेसहों ॥ ९

7. 1 P °हउं. 2 S रणउह. 3 S पाय. 4 P °वियाणें. 5 S सुदराइं. 6 P णिम्मले. 7 SA निविसं. 8 PS अम्हहु, A अम्हहं. 9 S wanting. 10 P पयाइय, S पयाइया.

8. 1 P °दुजोहणीहि, S °दुजोहणीहिं. 2 S णरेंद. 3 P °अखोहणीहिं, S खोहणीहिं.
 4 This pāda is missing in A. 5 PS विज. 6 P निविड, S निविड. 7 A पच्छकि.
 8 PS खणंतु. 9 A तुरिय. 10 S सयल. 11 PS सिहरि. 12 S सुहडा, A सुहड. 13 A काम
 मग्गि खुचवि. 14 S किय, A किं. 15 PS A वंधवहु. 16 A करेसहुं.

[८] १ सुदरचना. २ पादक (१). ३ रथाः. ४ राक्षसाः.

[९]

जो कित्तिधवल-सिरिकण्ठ-किउ किक्किन्ध-सुकेसहिं विद्धि णिउ ॥ १
 तं खयहो णेहु मा णेहं-तरु जइ धरेंवि^१ ण सक्कहों रोस-भरु ॥ २
 तो वे वि परोप्परु उत्थरहों जो को वि जिणई जयकारु तहों^२ ॥ ३
 तं णिसुणेंवि वालि-देउ चवइ 'सुन्दरु भणान्ति लङ्काहिवइ ॥ ४
 खउ तुज्झु वं मज्झु वं णिवडउं जिम धुंव जिम मन्दोवरि रडउं ॥ ५
 किं वहवेंहिं जीवेंहिं घाइएँहिं वन्धव-सयणेंहिं विणिवाइएँहिं ॥ ६
 लइ पहरु पहरु जइ अत्थि छलु पेक्खहुं तुह विज्जहुं तणउ वलु^३ ॥ ७
 तं णिसुणेंवि समर-सएहिं थिरु वावरेंवि लग्गु बीसद्ध-सिरु ॥ ८
 ॥ आमेल्लिय विज्ज मंहोयरिय (?) फणि-फेण-फुक्कार दिन्ति गइय ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

वालं भीसणिय अहि-णासणिय गारुड-विज्ज विसज्जिय ।
 उत्त-पडुत्तियँए कुल-उत्तियँए णं पुण्णालि परज्जिय ॥ १०

[१०]

॥ दहवयणें गरुड-परायणिय पम्मुक्कं विज्ज णारायणिय ॥ १
 गय-सङ्ग-चक्क-सारङ्ग-धरि चउ-भुअ गरुडासण-गमणं-करि ॥ २
 सूररय-सुएण वि संभरिय णामेण विज्जं माहेसरिय ॥ ३
 कङ्काल-कराल तिसूल-करि ससि-गडरि-गङ्ग-खट्ठङ्ग-धरि^४ ॥ ४
 किर अवर विसज्जइ दहवयणु सय-वारउ परिअञ्चेवि रणु ॥ ५
 ॥ स-विमाणु स-खगुं महावल्लेण उच्चाइउ दाहिण-करयल्लेण ॥ ६
 णं कुञ्जर-करेणं कवल्लं पवरु णं वाहुवलीसें चक्कहरु ॥ ७
 णहें दुन्दुहि ताडिय सुरयणेंण किउ कलयलु कइधयं-साहणेंण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

माणु मलेवि तहों लङ्काहिवहों वड्डु पट्टु सुग्गीवहों ।
 'करि जयकारु तुहुं अणुभुञ्जे सुहुं भिच्चु होहि दहगीवहों ॥ ९

9. 1 s कित्तिधवल. 2 ps णेहु. 3 p धरवि, s धरणि. 4 pa जिणइ. 5 s भणेइ. 6 ps वि. 7 a णिवडइ. 8 a रडइ. 9 p पेक्ख corrected to पेक्खउ, s पेक्खहु. 10 s विज्जहे, a विज्जहु. 11 ps फणफणि. 12 ps 'पडसिषण.

10. 1 ps दहगीवें. 2 p पम्मुक्क. 3 ps 'गमणु. 4 s विज्जु. 5 ps 'करी, a 'धरि. 6 ps गोरि. 7 a करे. 8 ps सुल्लगु. 9 a 'करेण. 10 a कमलु. 11 ps सुरवरेण. 12 ps कइधयं. 13 s सहं.

[९] १ ध्रुवा, वालि-ली. २ सर्पिणीविद्या.

[११]

महु तणउं सीसु पुणु दुण्णमंड
पणवेप्पिणु तिलोक्काहिवइ
महु तणिय पिहिवि' तुहुं भुज्जि पहुँ
अण्णु मि' जो पइँ उवयारुं किउ
सहोँ मइँ किय पडिउवयारुं-किय
गउ एम भणेप्पिणु तुरिउ तहिँ
तवचरणु लइउ तग्गय-मणेण
अणुदिणु जिणन्तु इन्दिय-वइरि

जिह मोक्ख-सिहरु सवुत्तमउ ॥ १
सामण्णहोँ अण्णहोँ णउ णवइ ॥ २
रिज्जउ कइ-जाउहाण-णिवहु ॥ ३
तायहोँ कारणेँ जमराउ जिउ ॥ ४
आवग्गी भुज्जहि राय-सिय' ॥ ५
गुरु गयणचन्दु णामेण जहिँ ॥ ६
उप्पण्णउं रिज्जिउ तक्खणेण ॥ ७
गउ तित्थुं जेत्यु कइलास-गिरि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

उप्परि' चडिउ तहोँ
अत्तावणे-सिलहँ

अट्टावयहोँ पञ्च-महावर्य-धारउ ।
सासय-इलहँ णं थिउ वॉलि भडारउ ॥ ९

[१२]

एत्तेहँ सिरिप्पह भइणि तहोँ
बोलाविउं गउ लङ्का-णंयरें
सुउ धुव-महएविहँ संधविउ
तहिँ अवसरें उत्तर-सेट्ठि-विहु
तहोँ धीर्य सुत्तार-णाम णरेंण
गुरु-वयणेँ तासु ण पट्टविय
परिणेवि कण्ण णिय णियय-पुरु
पजलइ उप्पायइ कलमलउ
उन्मन्तउ कहि मि पइहु वणुं

सुग्गीवें दिण्ण दसाणणहोँ ॥ १
णल-णील विसज्जिय किक्क-पुरें ॥ २
ससिकिरणु णियद्ध-रज्जेँ थविउ ॥ ३
विज्जाहरु णामें जलणसिहु ॥ ४
मग्गिज्जइ दससयगइ-वरेंण ॥ ५
सुग्गीवहोँ णवर परिट्टविय ॥ ६
दससयगइहँ वि' विरहग्गि गुरु ॥ ७
उण्हउ ण सुहाइ ण सीयलउ ॥ ८
साहन्तु विज्ज थिउ एक-मणुं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताइ मि धणे-पउरें

किक्किन्ध-पुरें

अङ्गुल्य वहुन्तेइ ।

थियइ रयण[इ] णंइ

वेणिण वि जणइ

रज्जु सँइं भु अन्तेइ ॥ १० ॥

*

11. 1 P तणउं. 2 P S दुण्णमंड, A दुसमंड. 3 Folio no. 34 containing the text from मोक्खसिहरु upto बुद्धियमरेणति° (XIII 4,4) is missing in P. 4 S जमइ. 5 S पिहिमि. 6 A पहुँ. 7 A वि. 8 S उपगार. 9 S पडिउवयारु'. 10 A उप्पण्णउं. 11 A हणु. 12 S जेत्यु तेथ. 13 A उप्परे. 14 S °महएवय°. 15 S आतावणे. 16 बाहुवली°.

12. 1 A सिरिप्पह. 2 S A बोलाविउ. 3 S A °णयरि. 4 A धुअ. 5 S मंगिज्जइ. 6 S परट्टविय. 7 A तेण वि परिणियं णिययपुरु. 8 S °गइहे. 9 S wanting. 10 A कलकमलउ. 11 S उन्मन्तउ. 12 S वणे. 13 S एकमणे. 14 A ताए वि. 15 S वण°. 16 S किक्कि. 17 A विउवताइ, S वहुंताइ. 18 S रयण, A रयण. 19 A णइ. 20 S सयं. 21 S भुजंताए, A भुजंताइ. पउ° चरि° 14

[१३. तेरहमो संधि]

पेक्खेप्पिणु वालि-भडारंड रावणु रोसाऊरियड ।
पभणइ 'किं मइ जीवन्तेण जाम ण रिड मुसुमूरियड' ॥ १ ॥

[१]

॥ दुवई ॥

विजाहर-कुमारि रयणावलि णिञ्जालोय-पुरघरे ।
परिणैवि वलइ जाम ता थम्भिड पुप्फविमाणु अम्बरे ॥ १

महरिसि-त्तव-तेपं थिड विमाणु णं दुक्किय-कम्म-वसेण दाणु ॥ २
णं सुक्के खीलित मेह-जालु णं पाउसेण कोइल-वमालु ॥ ३
॥ णं दूसामिणं कुडुम्ब-वित्तु णं मच्छे धरिड महायवत्तु (?) ॥ ४
णं कञ्चण-सेलें पवण-गमणु णं दाण-पहावें णीय-भवणु ॥ ५
णीसइड हूयड किङ्किणीड णं सुरएँ समसएँ कामिणीड ॥ ६
यग्घरेहि मिं घवघव-घोसुं चत्तु णं गिम्भयालुं दहुरेहुं पत्तु ॥ ७
णरवरहुं परोप्परु हूड चप्पु अहो धरणि एजेविणु धरणि-कम्पु ॥ ८
॥ पडिपेहियं वि ण वडइ विमाणु णं महरिसि भइयएँ मुअइ पाणु ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

विहडइ थरहरइ ण दुक्कइ उप्परि वालि-भडाराहो ।
छुडु छुडु परिणियं कलत्तु वं रइ-दइयहो वड्ढारोहो ॥ १०

[२]

॥ दुवई ॥

तो पत्थन्तरेण केयं पहुणा सब-दिसावलोयणं ।
सब-दिसावलोयणेण वि रत्तुप्पलमिव णहङ्गणं ॥ १
'मरु कहो अथक्[एँ] कालु कुडु करु केण भुयङ्गम-वयणे छुडु ॥ २

1. 1 A °भडारंड. 2 A पभणइ. 3 Throughout, this designation occurs only in A. 4 s परिणिवि. 5 s सुक्कि, A सकं. 6 s पुच्छिड, A मच्छे. 7 s महायवत्तु, A महाइवत्तु. 8 s घग्घरवहि. 9 s wanting. 10 s °ओस. 11 s गिण्हयालु. 12 s दहुरहु, A दहुरहं. 13 s णरवरहु, A णरवरहं. 14 A अह धरणिं. 15 s पडिपेहियो, A पंडिपेहियड. 16 s परपहरहं. 17 s दुक्कइ. 18 A परिणियडं. 19 s वर. 20 s वं वड्ढारो. 21 s वड्ढाराहो, A वड्ढावहो.

2. 1 s A कव. 2 s कहे. The rest of the line is illegible in s. A कहुं अथक्.

कैं^३ सिरेंण पडिच्छिउ कुलिस-धाउ को णिगाउ पञ्चाणण-मुहाउ ॥ ३
 कौ^४ पइहु जलन्तएँ जलण-जालें को ठिउ कियन्त-दन्तन्तरालें ॥ ४
 मारिच्चें बुद्धइ 'देव देव स-भुअङ्गमु चन्दण-रुक्खु जेम' ॥ ५
 लम्बिय-थिर-थोर-पलम्ब-बाहु अच्छइ कहलासहों उवरि साहु ॥ ६
 मेरु व अकम्पु उवहि व अल्लोहु महियलु व बहु-क्खमु चत्त-मोहु ॥ ७
 मज्झण्ह-पयङ्गु व उग-तेउ तहों तव-सत्तिएँ षडिखलिउ वेउ ॥ ८
 ओसारि विमाणु दवत्ति देव फुट्टइ ण जाम खलु हियउ जेम' ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं माम-वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु दहमुहु हेडामुहु वेलिउ ।
 गयणङ्गण-लच्छिहें केरउ जोवण-भारु णाई गलिउ ॥ १०

[३]

॥ दुवई ॥

तो गजन्त-मत्त-मायङ्ग-तुङ्ग-सिर-धट्ट-कन्धरो ।
 उक्खय-मणि-सिलायलुच्छालिय-हल्लाविय-वसुन्धरो ॥ १

बहु-सूरकन्त-हुयवह-पलित्तु ससिकन्त-णीर-णिज्झर-किलित्तु ॥ २
 मरगय-मजर-संदेह-वन्तु णील-मणि-पहन्धारिय-दियन्तु ॥ ३
 वर-पउमराय-कर-णियर-तम्बु गय-मय-णइ-पक्खालिय-णियम्बु ॥ ४
 तरु-पडिय-पुप्फ-पङ्कुत्त-सिहरु मयरन्द-सुरा-रस-मत्त-भमरु ॥ ५
 अहि-गिलिय-गइन्द-पमुत्त-सासु सासुगय-मोत्तिय-धवलियासु ॥ ६
 सो तेहउ गिरि-कइलासु दिहु अण्णु वि मुणिर्वरु मुणिवर-वरिहु ॥ ७
 पञ्चारिउ 'लइ मुणिओ सि मित्त स-कसाय-कोव-हुववह-पलित्त ॥ ८
 अज्जु वि रणु इच्छहि मई समाणु जइ रिसि तो किं थम्भिउ विमाणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं^३ पई परिहव-रिणु दिण्णउं तं स-कलन्तरु अल्लवमि ।
 पाहाणु जेम उम्मूलेंवि कहलासु जें सायरें धिवमि' ॥ १०

३ स किं सिरिण, A किं सरेण. ४ स जलणे. ५ A कयंत. ६ स जेव. ७ स मज्झण, A मज्जण.
 ८ स वेहु. ९ A वहमुहुं हेडामुहुं. १० A वलिउ. ११ स गवणंगणि.

३. १ स 'तुरंग', A 'तुंग'. २ A 'लुच्छालियपहल्लाविय'. ३ स 'सूरकन्ति'. ४ स 'पलित्त'.
 ५ स 'किलित्त'. ६ स 'मओह'. ७ स 'पोमराय'. ८ स 'वडिय'. ९ A 'पुरा'. १० स अह. ११ स A
 'गयंदपसुत्त'. १२ स मुणिवर. १३ स 'इसाहकोवहुववहु'. १४ A मज. १५ स जो. १६ A दिण्णउं.

[४]

॥ दुवई ॥

एम भणेवि झत्ति पडिउं इव वालिहें तणेण सावेणं' ।

तलुं भिन्देवि पइइं महिदारणियहें विज्जहें पहावेणं ॥ १

- १ चिन्तेप्पिणु विज्ज-सहासु तेण उम्मूलिउ महिहरु दहमुहेण ॥ २
 सु-पसिद्धउ सिद्धउ लद्ध-संसु णावइ दुप्पुत्ते णियय-वंसु ॥ ३
 अहवइ णवन्तु दुक्किय-भरेण तइलोकु वसित्तुं (?) व जिणवरेण ॥ ४
 अहवइ भुवइन्द-ललन्त-णालु णीसारिउ महि-उव्वरहो व वालु ॥ ५
 अहवइ णं वसुह महीहराहं छोडाविय वालालुच्चिराहं ॥ ६
 ॥ अहवइ चलवलइ भुअङ्ग-थट्टु णं धरणि-अन्त-पोट्टलु विसट्टु ॥ ७
 खोलुक्खउ खोणि-खयालु भाइ पायालहो फाडिउ उअरु णाइ ॥ ८
 गिरिवरेण चलन्ते चउ-समुह अहिमुह उत्थल्लाविय'रउइ ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

- जं गयउ आसि णासेप्पिणु सैयर-जारें माणियउं ।
 ॥ तं मण्ड हरेवि पडीवउ जलु कु-कलत्तु व आणियउं ॥ १०

[५]

॥ दुवई ॥

सुरवर-पवरकरि-कराकार-करग्गुग्गामिणं धरे ।

भग-भुयङ्ग-उग्ग-णिग्गय-विसर्गि-लग्गन्त-कन्दरे ॥ १

- ॥ कथइ विहडियइ सिलायलाइ सइलगंइ कियइ व खलहलाइ ॥ २
 कथइ गय णिग्गय उद्ध-सुण्ड णं धरें पसारिय वाहु-दण्ड ॥ ३
 कथइ सुअ-पन्तिउ उट्टियाउ णं तुट्टु मरगय-कण्ठियाउ ॥ ४
 कथइ भमरोलिउ धावडाउ उडुन्ति व कइलासहो जडाउ ॥ ५
 कथइ वणयर णिग्गय गुहेहिं णं वमइ महागिरि वहु-मुहेहिं ॥ ६

4. 1 A पडिअ. 2 S साविणं, A साविणा. 3 S तणु. 4 S पइइ. 5 S पहाविणा. 6 S लद्ध. 7 P तिलोकु, S तिलोकु, A तइलोक. 8 P A वसित्तु. 9 A भुअइन्द°. 10 P उव्वरहो, S ओव्वरहो, A ऊव्वरहो वालु. 11 S व. 12 P S A लुंभिलाहं. 13 A पत्तु वे वल्ल°. 14 P S खोलुक्खउ खोणिउ खयाल भाइ. 15 P S उच्छल्लाविय रउइ, A उत्थल्लावियसमुह. 16 P माणियउं, S माणउं, A माणियउं. 17 P आणितं, S आणित, A आणियउं.

5. 1 P S कहरगामिणं धराधरे. 2 A विसर्ग°. 3 P S कथयि. 4 A सइलंगइ. 5 P S सौंड. 6 A धरणि. 7 P पंतिउं. 8 P तुट्टेयि. 9 A वमइ.

[४] १ नाभिनालम्. २ शिशु. ३ अतीवगाढम्. ४ पर्वतगर्त. ५ समुद्र, लक्ष्म्याकरम् (?).

[५] १ शैल, पर्वत.

उच्छलिउ कहि मि जँलु भवल-धारु णं तुहँवि गउ गिरिवरहँ हारु ॥ ७
कथइ उट्टियइ वलाय-सयइ णं तुहँवि गिरि-अट्टियइ गयइ ॥ ८
कथइ उच्छलियइ विहुमाइ णं रुहिर-फुलिइ अहिणवाइ ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

अण्णु विजो अण्णहँ हत्थेण णिय-थाणँहँ मेह्णवियउ ।
णिच्चलु ववसाय-विहणउ कवणु ण आवइ पावियउ ॥ १०

[६]

॥ दुवई ॥

ताम फडा-कडप्प-विप्फुरिय-परिप्फुड-मणि-णिहायहो ।

आसण-कम्पु जाउ पायालयले धरणिन्द-रायहो ॥ १

अहि अवहि पउञ्जेवि आउ तेत्थु रावणु 'केलासुद्धरणु जेत्यु ॥ २
जँहि मणि-सिलायलुप्पीलु फुट्टु गिरि-डिम्भहँ' णं कडिसरउ तुट्टु ॥ ३
जँहि वणयर-थट्ट-मरट्टु भरगु जँहि वालि महारिसि सोवसग्गु ॥ ४
जह्म-मल-पसाहिय-सयल-गत्तु विज्जा-जोगेसरु रिद्धि-पत्तु ॥ ५
तिण-कणयकोडि-सामण-भाउ सुहि-सत्तु-एक्क-कारण-सहाउ ॥ ६
सो जइवरु कुञ्चिय-कर-कमेण परिअञ्चिउ णँमिउ भुअङ्गमेण ॥ ७
महियल-गय-सीसावलि विहाइ किय अहिणव-कमलच्चणिय णाई ॥ ८
रेहइ फणालि मणि-विप्फुरन्ति णं वोहिय पुरउ पईव-पन्ति ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

पणवन्ते दंससयलोयणेण हेट्टामुहु कइलासु णिउ ।

सोणिउं दह-मुहँहि वहन्तउ दहमुहु कुम्मागारु किउ ॥ १०

[७]

॥ दुवई ॥

जं अहिपवर-राय-गुरुभारकन्त-धरेण पेह्णिओ ।

दस-दिसिवह-भरन्तु दहवयणें घोराउ मेह्णिओ ॥ १

10 P S जल. 11 P S A तुहिवि. 12 S 'पुडिगइ. 13 P S अण्ण सहत्थेण, A अण्णहो सहत्थेण. 14 A 'ठाणहो.

6. 1 P फडा. 2 P S 'परिफुड. 3 P पायाल ता, S पायालहो ता. 4 A रावण केलास. 5 P S अहि. 6 S सिलायले पीड. 7 P S 'विमु कडय. 8 P S 'मरह. 9 P 'पहासिय. 10 S 'जुत्तु. 11 P एट्ट, S एट्ट. 12 S 'करेण. 13 A परिअञ्जेवि नविउ. 14 S विहाइ. 15 P 'विप्फुरत्तु. 16 P पइव. 17 S हेट्टामुह, A हेट्टामुहु. 18 A सोणिउं. 19 A मुयंतउ. 20 A कुम्मागार.

7. 1 P S A मेह्णिउ.

[६] १ धरणेण.

[७] १ धरणेण.

- तं सङ्गु सुणेवि मणोहरेण सुरवर-करि-कुम्भ-पयोधरेण ॥ २
 केऊर-हार-णेउर-धरेण खणखणखणन्त-कङ्कण-करेण ॥ ३
 कञ्ची-कलाव-रङ्गोलिरेण^१ मुह-कमलासत्तिन्दिन्दिरेण ॥ ४
 विन्भम-विलास-भूभङ्गुरेण हाहारउ किउ अन्तेउरेण ॥ ५
 'हा हा दहमुह जय-सिरि-णिवास दहवयण दसाण^२ हा दसास ॥ ६
 वीसङ्ग-गीव वीसङ्ग-जीह दससिर सुरवर-सारङ्ग-सीह' ॥ ७
 मन्दोवरि पभणइ 'चारु-चित्त^३ अहो वालि-भडारा करे परित्त^४ ॥ ८
 लङ्केसहो जाइ ण जीउ जाम' भत्तार-भिव्वे महुं देहि ताम' ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

- ॥ तं कलुण-वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु धरणिन्दे उद्धरिउं धरु ।
 मघ-रोहिणि-उत्तर-पत्तेण अङ्गारेण वं अम्बुहर ॥ १०

[८]

॥ दुवई ॥

सेल-विसाल-मूल-तल-तालिउ लङ्काहिउ विणिग्गओ ।

- ॥ केसरि-पहरे-णहर-खर-चवढणं-चुक्को इव महग्गओ ॥ १
 लुअ-केसर-उक्खय-णह-णिहाउ णं गिरि-गुह मुएवि मइन्दु आउ ॥ २
 कुण्डलिय-सीसं-कर-चरण-जुम्मु णं पायालहो णीसरिउं कुम्मु ॥ ३
 कंक्खड-झड-णिसुदिय-फड-कडप्पु णं गरुड-मुहहो णीसरिउ सप्पु ॥ ४
 मयलञ्छणु दूसिउं तेय-मन्दु णं राहु-मुहहो णीसरिउ चन्दु ॥ ५
 गउ तेत्तहें 'जेत्तहें गुण-गणालि अच्छइ अत्तावणं-सिलहें वालि ॥ ६
 परिअञ्जेवि वन्दिउ दससिरेण पुणु किय गरहण गग्गर-गिरेण ॥ ७
 'मइं सरिसउ अण्णु ण जगे अयाणु जो^{१५} करमि केलि^{१६} सीहें समाणु ॥ ८
 मइं सरिसउ अण्णु ण मन्द-भग्गु जो^{१६} गुरुहु मि करमि महोवसग्गु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

- ॥ १७ जं तिहुवण-णाहु मुएप्पिणुं अण्णहो णमिउ ण सिर-कमलु ।
 तं सम्मत्तं-महहुमहो^{१८} लङ्गु देव पइं परम-फलु' ॥ १०

2 P °करंत°, S °करंतु. 3 PS °रंखोलिपण. 4 A सुह°. 5 PS °ससी°. 6 A अंतरेण. 7 A दसासण. 8 A सुरवइ°. 9 PS °चित्त. 10 P परिणु. 11 P °भिव्वु. 12 PS सुहु. 13 PS पणुद्धरिउ. 14 P wanting, A वि.

8. 1 S wanting. 2 P A °चवढण°. 3 P महग्गउ, A महागओ. 4 PS °णहंणिवाड. 5 P °सीसु. 6 PS णीसरिउ. 7 PS °फण°. 8 A दूसिय. 9 PS जेत्तहें तेत्तहें. 10 PS अत्ता-वणि. 11 A °सिलह. 12 PS परिअञ्जिवि, A परियञ्जिव. 13 P जं, S अं. 14 PS कील. 15 A अं. 16 S करइ गुरुहु मि महोवसग्गु. 17 S जु. 18 A णिप्पिणु. 19 PS णमिउ ण अण्णहो. 20 S A सम्मत्तु. 21 This pāda is defective by one mora.

२ पर्वत (?) प्रत्युद्धरितम् (P's reading).

[८] १ प्रहृतः. २ कर्कश. ३ भम.

[९]

॥ दुवई ॥

पुणरवि बारवार 'पोमाएँवि दसविह-धम्मवालयं ।
 गउ तेत्तहें तुरन्तु तं जेत्तहें भरहाहिव-जिणालयं ॥ १
 कइलार्स-कोडि-कम्पावणेण किय पुज्ज जिणिन्दहों रावणेण ॥ २
 फल-फुल्ल-समिद्ध-वणासई व सावय-परियरिय महाडई व ॥ ३
 अहिणव-उल्लाव विलासिणि व णर-दह-धूर्व खल-कुट्टणि व ॥ ४
 बहु-दीव समुहन्तर-महि व पेहिय-वलि णारायण-मइ व ॥ ५
 घण्टारव-मुहलिय गय-घड व मणि-रयण-समुज्जल अहि-फड व ॥ ६
 ण्हाणहं वेस-केसावलि व गन्धुकड कुसुमिय पाडलि व ॥ ७
 तं पुज्ज करेवि आडत्तु गेउ मुच्छण-कम-कम्प-तिगाम-भेउ ॥ ८
 सर-सज्ज-रिसह-गन्धार-वाहु मज्झिम-पञ्चम-धइवय-णिसाहु ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

महुरेण थिरेण पेलोहेंण जण-वसियरण-समत्थएण ।
 गार्थइ गन्धवु मणोहरु रावणु रावणहत्थएण ॥ १०

[१०]

॥ दुवई ॥

सालङ्कार सु-सरु सु-वियङ्गु सुहावउ पिय-कलत्तु वं ।
 आरोहि-अंध(व ?)रोहि-थाइय-संचारिहिं सुरय-तत्तु वं ॥ १
 णव-बहुअ-णिडालु व तिलय-चारु णिग्घण-गयणयलु व मन्द-तारु ॥ २
 सण्णद्ध-वलं पिव लइय-ताणु धणुरिव सज्जीउ पसण्ण-वारुणु ॥ ३
 तं गेउ सुणेप्पिणु दिण्ण णियय धरणिन्दे सत्ति अमोहविजय ॥ ४
 'तियसाहं णवेप्पिणु रिसह-देउ पुणु गउ णिय-णयरहों कइक्सेउ ॥ ५
 एत्थन्तरें सुग्गीउसमासु उप्पण्णउ केवल्लु णाणु तासु ॥ ६
 बाहुवलि जेम थिउ सुद्ध-गत्तु उप्पण्णु अण्णु धवलायवत्तु ॥ ७

९. १ P S दसविह. २ P कइलार्से. ३ P S 'पुण्ण. ४ A वणासई व. ५ A महाडई व. ६ P 'धुअ. ७ P S णाणह. ८ S 'पंतिपगाम. ९ P S पळोहएण. १० A गार्थइ.

१०. १ S सुवियङ्गु. २ P S व. ३ P S 'यधरेहिं, A 'यधरोहि. ४ P S 'वाहि. ५ P 'वत्तु, A 'वंत्तु. ६ S 'चाणु. ७ P तियसाहं, marginally, 'तीसाहइ' पाडे, S तियसाह, A तियसाहि. ८ P S सुग्गीवसहोयरासु. ९ A उप्पण्णउ. १० P केवल्लु.

[९] १ शार्वा कृत्वा. २ प्रवृत्तेन.

[१०] १ त्रिशद्विनानि.

भामण्डलु कमलासण-समाणु
दससिरु वि सुरासुर-डंमर-भेरि

बहु-दिवसेंहिं गड णिव्वाण-थारुणु ॥ ८
उव्वहइ पुरन्दर-वइर-खेरि ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘पइंसैरेवि जेण रण-सरवरें
तहों खलहों पुरन्दर-हंसहों

मालिहें खुडियउं सिर-कमलु ।
पाडमि पाण-पक्खे-जुअलु ॥ १०

[११]

॥ दुवई ॥^१

एम भणेवि देवि रण-भेरि पयट्टु तुरन्तु रावणो

जो जम-धणय-कणय-बुह-अट्ठावय-धरें-थरहरावणो ॥ १

॥ णीसरियें दसाणुणें णिसियरिन्द णं मुक्ककुस णिगय गइन्द ॥ २
माणुण्णय णिय-णिय-वाहणत्थ दणु-दारण पहरण-पवर-हत्थ ॥ ३
समुहं वड णिविड गय-घड धरट्टु(?) णन्दीसर-दीवुं व सुर पयट्ट ॥ ४
पायाललक्क पावन्तएण दहगीवें वइरु वहन्तएण ॥ ५

॥ बुच्चइ ‘खर-दूसण लेहु ताव पज्जलिउ जलणु जालासएण(?) ॥ ६
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु मामएण खल खुह पिसुण परिधिउ पाव’ ॥ ७
‘सहुं सालएहिं किर कवण काणि लङ्काहिउ बुज्झाविउ मएण ॥ ८
लहु बंहिणि-सहोवरं-णिलए जाहु जइ घाइय तो तुम्हहुं जि हाणि ॥ ९
आरुसैवि किज्जइ काइ ताहु ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

॥ तं वयणु सुणेवि दहवयणेण मच्छरुं मणें परिसेसियउं ।
चूडामणि-पाहुड-हत्थउ इन्दइ कोक्कउ पेसियउं ॥ ११

[१२]

॥ दुवई ॥^१

आइय तेत्थु ते वि पिय-वयणेहं जोक्कारिउ दसाणणो ।

॥ गड किक्किन्ध-णयरु सुग्गीउ वि मिलिउ सं-मन्ति-साहणो ॥ १

11 A णिव्वाणु डाणु. 12 PS पइसारेवि, A पइसरिवि. 13 A सुंदिउ. 14 A ‘पंक्क’.

11. 1 wanting in P S A. 2 PS पइव. 3 P ‘बुहय’°. 4 P ‘वयधर’°, S ‘वयधर’°. 5 S दसाणण. 6 P णिसियरिंदे, S णिसियरेंदे. 7 P गइंदे, S गइंदे. 8 PS समुह. 9 S A वीउ. 10 S A तुम्हहं. 11 A भइणि, 12 PS ‘सहोवर’°. 13 A कीरइ. 14 A मच्छर. 15 PS आनेछियउ. 16 A पेसिउ.

12. 1 wanting in P S A. 2 P S समगु.

२ निह्वरम्. ३ कलुषता.

[१२] १ (P’s reading) समस्त.

साहिउ अरि-अक्लोहणि-सहासु
रह-तुरय-गइन्दहुँ नाहिँ छेउ
थिय अँगिम-वेछि-महाविसालें
अत्थर्वणहों दुकु पयहु ताम
वैरि-सग-वत्थ 'सीमन्त-वाह
'कित्तिय-चच्चकिय-गण्डवास
वहुलज्जण ससहर-तिलय-तार
णं वञ्चोवि 'दिट्ठि दिवायरासु

एत्तडिय सङ्ग णरवर-वलासु ॥ २
उँवहइ पयाणउ पवण-वेउ ॥ ३
रेवा-विञ्जइरिहिँ अन्तरालें ॥ ४
अल्लीण पासु णिसिअडं य (?) णाव ॥ ५
णक्खत्त-कुसुम-सेहर-सणाह ॥ ६
भगव-मेसइ-कण्णावर्यसँ ॥ ७
जोणहा-रङ्गोलिर-हार-भार ॥ ८
णिसि-वहु अल्लीण णिसार्यरासु ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

विणिण वि दुस्सीलें-सहावइँ सुरउँ स इँ भु ज्जन्ताइँ ।
'मा दिणयरु कहि मि णिएसउँ' णाइँ स-सङ्कइँ सुत्ताइँ ॥ १०

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इँय इत्थ पउ म च रि ए धणज्जयासिय-स य भ्भु ए व-कए ।
कइ ला सु ज्जर ण मिणं तेरसमं साहियं पवँ ॥ ११

॥ प्रथमं पर्व ॥

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[१४. चउदहमो संधि]

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विमलें विहाणएँ कियएँ पयाणएँ उययइरि-सिहरें रवि दीसइ ।
'महँ मेळेप्पिणु णिसियरुलेप्पिणु कहिँ गय णिसि' णाइँ गवेसइ ॥ १॥

[१]

सुप्पहायँ-दहि-अंस-रवणउँ कोमल-कमल-किरण-दल-छणउँ ॥ १
जैय-हरें पइसारिउ पइसन्तें णावइ मङ्गल-कलसु वसन्तें ॥ २

3 P S साहिअ. 4 A 'गयँवह', S 'गइँ. वहु. 5 P A 'विंशइरिहे, 'विंशइरिहि. 6 S अत्थवणह.
7 P S णिसियडेण. 8 A भरमगगचछ. 9 P S 'चच्चकिय. 10 P S 'वत्तस. 11 P S A
वञ्चिवि. 12 P दिट्ठ. 13 P S णं ससहरासु. 14 P दुस्सील'. 15 P S सरहसइ. 16 A
णिएसइ. 17 S भुत्ताइ. 18 This Gāthā is wanting in p. 19 S सवँ. 20 S
प्रथमपर्वः.

1. 1 S दीसइ. 2 A गवेसइ. 3 A सुप्पहाउ दहिँ फंस'. 4 P A 'रवणउँ. 5 P A
'छणउँ. 6 S A जयइर.

२ आकाशे गच्छति. ३ अभिनव-वल्ली. ४ उपरि-स्वर्गाऽद्याः (?). ५ दिगन्तर एव हस्तौ यस्याः.
६ कृतिका. ७ शुक्रः. ८ बृहस्पतिः. ९ तिमिरम्.

[१] १ शोभनप्रभातः, सैवातिशयेन दधि-अंसकः, आदित्यः कलकलाभूतः. २ जगद्यद्ये.
पउ० चरि० 15

फगुण-खलहों दूँउ जीसारिउ जेण विरहि-जणु कह व ण मारिउ ॥ ३
 जेण वणफइ-पय विग्भाडिय फल-दल-रिद्धि-मडफर साडिय ॥ ४
 गिरिवर गाम जेण धूमाविय वण-पट्टण-णिहाय संताविय ॥ ५
 सरि-पवाह-मिहुणइ णासन्तइ जेण वैरुण-घण-णियलेंहि चित्तइ ॥ ६
 १ जेण उच्छु-विड जन्तेंहि पीलिय पव-मण्डव-णिरिक्क आवीलिय ॥ ७
 जासु रंजें पर रिद्धि पलासहों तहों मुहु मइलेंवि १ फगुण-मासहों ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पङ्कय-वयणउ कुवलय-णयणउ केयइ-केसर-सिर-सेहर ॥
 पल्लव-करयलु कुसुम-गहुज्जलु पइसरइ वसन्त-णरेसर ॥ ९

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[२]

डोला-तोरण-वोरें पईहरे पइहु वसन्तु वसन्त-सिरी-हरे ॥ १
 सररुह-वासहरेहि रव-णेउरु आवासिउ महुअरि-अन्तेउरु ॥ २
 कोइल-कामिणीउ उज्जाणेंहि सुय-सामन्त लयाहर-थाणेंहि ॥ ३
 पङ्कय-छत्त-दण्ड सर-णियरेंहि सिहि-साहुलउ महीहर-सिहरेहि ॥ ४
 ॥ कुसुमा-मञ्जरि-धय साहारेंहि दवणा-गण्ठिवाल केयरेंहि ॥ ५
 वीणर-मालिय साहा-वन्देहि महुअर-मत्तवाल (?) मयरन्देहि ॥ ६
 मञ्जु-ताल कलोलवासेंहि भुज्जा अहिणव-फल-महणासेंहि ॥ ७
 एम पइहु विरहि विद्धन्तउ गयवइ-वम्मेहि अन्दोलन्तउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

॥ पेक्खेंवि एन्तहों रिद्धि वसन्तहों महु-इक्खु-सुरासव-मन्ती ।
 णम्मय-वाली भुम्भल-भोली णं भमई सलोणहों रत्ती ॥ ९

7 A होइ. 8 P S जेम. 9 P आचेलिय, S आवेलिय. 10 P S रज्जु. 11 P A मुहु. 12 P S मइलवि, A मइलिवि. 13 A °वयणउ. 14 S A णयणउ. 15 S °केसररय°, A °केसर. 16 A °सिहर. 17 S वसंतु.

2. 1 S जोलोटोरणपास. 2 P पइहु. 3 A वसंतु. 4 P °मासंव. 5 P S A केवारिहिं. 6 P marginally, 'वंदरसाहिय माकावंदेहि' पाठे. 7 P °माक°. 8 A मंज°. 9 A भुज्जा. 10 A विरहिं. S विरहु. 11 P S °इक्खुसुरास°. 12 A °मन्ती. 13 S भंभळ°, A भुंभर°. 14 A भमई.

१ पालयः (?). ४ समुदायः. ५ नदी (?). ६ मेघः (?). ७ जलबन्धः. ८ चौरः.

[२] १ सिगिरिका. २ मण्डार-प(पा)लकाः. ३ अग्रे भोजकाः. ४ स्थितिषु (?). ५ अभिनवा, अङ्गदिला.

[३]

णम्मयापे मयरहरहो जन्तिपे
घवघवन्ति जे जल-पठभारा
पुलिणइ जाई वे वि सच्छायइ
जं जलु खलइ वलइ उल्लोलइ
जे आवत्त समुट्टिय चङ्गा
जे जल-हत्थि-कुम्भ सोहिल्ला
जो डिण्डीरे-णियरु अन्दोलइ
जं जलयर-रण-रङ्गिउ पाणिउं
मत्त-हत्थि-मय-मईलिउ जं जलु
जाउ तरङ्गिणिउं अवर-ओहउं
जाउ भमर-पन्तिउ अलीणउं

णाई पसाहणु लइउ तुरन्तिपे ॥ १
ते जि णाई णेर-शङ्कारा ॥ २
ताई जे उट्ठणाई णं जायइ ॥ ३
रसणा-दामु तं जि णं घोलइ ॥ ४
ते जि णाई तणु-तिवलि-तरङ्गा ॥ ५
ते जि णाई थण अट्ठम्मिल्ला ॥ ६
णावइ सो जे हारु रङ्गोलइ ॥ ७
तं जि णाई तम्बोलु समाणिउं ॥ ८
तं जि णाई किउ अक्खिहि कज्जलु ॥ ९
ताउ जि भङ्गराउ णं भउहउं ॥ १०
केसावलिउ ताउ णं दिण्णउ ॥ ११

॥ घत्ता ॥

मज्जे जन्तिपे मुहुं दरसन्तिपे माहेसर-लङ्क-पईवेहुं ।
मोहुप्पाइउं णं जरु लाइउ तहुं सहसकिरण-दहगीवहुं ॥ १२ ॥

[४]

सो वसन्तु सा रेवा तं जलु
ताई असोय-णाय-वूय-वणइ
ते धुयगाय ताउ कीरोलिउ
ते पलव सो कोइल-कलयलु
ताउ णवल्लउ मल्लिय-कलियउ
ते अन्दोला तं जुवईयणु
सहुं अन्तेउरेण गउ तेत्तहें
दूरें थिउ आरक्खिय-णिय-वलु

सो दाहिण-मारुउ मिय-सीयलु ॥ १
महुअरि-महुर-सरइ लय-भवणइ ॥ २
ताउ कुसुम-मञ्जरि-रिञ्छोलिउ ॥ ३
सो केयइ-केसर-रय-परिमलु ॥ ४
दवणा-मञ्जरियउ णव-फलियउ ॥ ५
पेक्खेवि सहसकिरणु हरिसिय-मणु ॥ ६
णम्मय पवर महाणइ जेत्तहें ॥ ७
जलु जन्तिपेहि गिरुद्धउं णिम्मलु ॥ ८

3. 1 P S के जि जासु. 2 P उट्ठणाइ, A ओट्ठणाइ. 3 P S सयलकुंभिल्ला. 4 P S डिंही-
रु. 5 S अंदोलइ. 6 A जि. 7 S रंगीउ. 8 P A पाणिउं. 9 P सबाणिउ, A सत्तमाणिउं. 10 P
मइलिउं. 11 P अक्खिहुं, S अक्खिहु. 12 A तरंमिल्लिउ. 13 P उट्ठउ, A उट्ठउं. 14 P A भउ-
हउं, S भउहओ. 15 S अलीणी, A अलीणउ. 16 A ताउ जि अकपालिउ मल्लीणउं. 17 S
A महु, मुहु. 18 P पईग्रहुं, S पईग्रहु. 19 P उप्पाइउ, S उपायउ. 20 P S मणे.

4. 1 A रेवय. 2 S ताव. 3 A णवल्लियउ. 4 P S दूरें (S दूरिं) थिउ, A दूरधरें
थिउ आरक्खियवलु. 5 P S जंतिअ. 6 P गिरुद्धउं.

[३] १ विलासति.

॥ वृत्ता ॥

वज्रिय-हरिसंउ जुवइहिं सरिसउ माहेसरपुर-परमेसर ।
सलिलभन्तरे माणस-सरवरे णं पइहुं सुरिन्दु स-अच्छरु ॥ ९

[५]

- १ सहसकिरण सहसत्ति णिउंहुंवि आउ णाई महि-वहुं अवरुण्डेवि ॥ १
दिहु मउडु छुडु अहुम्मिल्लउ रवि व देरुगमन्तु सोहिल्लउ ॥ २
दिहु णिडालुं वयणु वच्छत्थलु णं चन्दहु कमलु णह-मण्डलु ॥ ३
पभणई सहसरांसि 'लइ दुक्कहों जुझहों रमहों ण्हहों उलुक्कहों' ॥ ४
तं णिसुणेंवि कडक्ख-विक्खेविउं वुडुउ उंकराउ महएविउ ॥ ५
॥ उप्परि-करयल-णियरु परिट्ठिउ णं रत्तुप्पल-सण्डु समुट्ठिउ ॥ ६
णं केयइ-आरामु मणोहरु णक्ख-सूइ कडउल्ला केसरुं ॥ ७
महुयर सरं-भरेण अलीणा कामिणि-मिसिणि भणेंवि णं लीणा ॥ ८

॥ वृत्ता ॥

- सलीलं-तरन्तहुं उम्मीलन्तहुं मुह-कमलहुं केइ पथाइय ।
॥ आयइं सरसइं किय(र ?) तामरसइं णरवइहें भन्ति उप्पाइय ॥ ९

[६]

- अवरोप्परु जल-कील करन्तहुं घण-पाणालि-पहर मेळन्तहुं ॥ १
कहि मि चन्द-कुन्दुजल-तारेंहिं धवल्लिउ जलु तुट्ठन्तेहिं हारेहिं ॥ २
कहि मि रंसिउ णेउरेंहिं रसन्तेहिं कहि मि फुरिउ कुण्डलेंहिं फुरन्तेहिं ॥ ३
॥ कहि मि सरस-तम्बोलारत्तउ कहि मि वउल-कायम्वरि-मत्तउ ॥ ४
कहि मि फलिह कप्पूरेंहिं वासिउ कहि मि सुरहि मिगैमय-वामीसिउ ॥ ५
कहि मि विविह-मणि-रयणुजलियउ कहि मि धोअ-कज्जल-संवलियउ ॥ ६
कहि मि वहल-कुक्कुम-पिञ्जरियउ कहि मि मलय-चन्दण-रस-भरियउ ॥ ७
कहि मि जक्खकइमेण करम्बिउ कहि मि भमर-रिञ्छोलिहि चुम्बिउ ॥ ८

७ वज्रियहरिसिउ. ८ P S पइहुं.

5. 1 S महियलु. 2 P S अहुम्मिल्लिउ, A अहुंमिल्लउ. 3 S णिडालु. 4 A पभणई. 5 P S A णाहु. 6 A जलुक्कहो. 7 P S विक्खेविउ. 8 F उप्परे. 9 P marginally, A 'सेइरु. 10 A 'सम'. 11 A पोमिणि मिसिणहं मेलीणा. 12 A सलिलु. 13 S णवइहें.

6. 1 S 'पाकाणि'. 2 P तुट्ठन्तेहिं, S A तुट्ठन्तिहिं. 3 P S कुण्डलेंहिं, A कुण्डलिहिं. 4 A 'रत्तउ. 5 S 'बोय', A 'बोअ'. 6 A जलु. 7 S चुम्बिउ.

[५] १ जके वुडुयित्वा. २ ईषत्. ३ रमयः (?). ४ आमस्तक-समस्ताः.

[६] १ जलच्छटा. २ शुभैः. ३ शब्दं कृतं जकेन. ४ मदिरा. ५ कस्तूरी.

॥ घत्ता ॥

विहुम-मरगयं- इन्दणील-सयं- चामिधरं-हार-संघाएँहिं ।
वहु-वणुजलु णावइ गहयलु सुरधणु-घणं-विजु-वलायहिं ॥ ९

[७]

का वि करन्ति केलि सहुँ राएं पहणइ कोमल-कुवलय-घाएं ॥ १
का वि मुद्ध दिट्ठिएँ सुविसालएँ का वि णवलएँ मल्लियं-मालएँ ॥ २
का वि सुर्यन्धेहिं पाडलि-हुल्लेहिं का वि सु-पूयफलेहिं वउल्लेहिं ॥ ३
का वि जुण्ण-पण्णेहिं पट्ठणिएँहिं का वि रयण-मणि-अवलम्बणिएँहिं ॥ ४
का वि विलेवणेहिं उवरियहिं का वि सुरहि-दवणा-भञ्जरियहिं ॥ ५
कहें वि गुज्झु जलें अद्धुम्मिल्लउ णं मंयरहर-सिहरु सोहिल्लउ ॥ ६
कहें वि कसण रोमावलि दिट्ठी काम-वेणि णं गलेंवि पड्ढी ॥ ७
कहें वि थणोवरि ललइ अँहोरणु णाई अणङ्गहों केरउ तोरणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कहें वि स-रुहिरइँ दिट्ठइँ गहरइँ थण-सिहरोवरि सु-पहुत्तइँ ।
वेगेणं वलग्गहों मयण-तुरङ्गहों णं पायँइँ छुडु छुडु खुत्तइँ ॥ ९ ॥

[८]

तं जल-कील णिएवि पहाणँहुँ जाय वोळ गहयलें गिबाणहुँ ॥ १
पभणँइ एँकुँ हरिस-संपण्णउँ 'तिहुअणें सहसकिरणु पर धण्णउँ ॥ २
जुवई-सहासु जासु स-विथारउँ विब्भम-हाव-भाव-वावारउ ॥ ३
णलिणि-वणु व दिणयर-कर-इच्छँउ कुमुय-वणु व ससहर तण्णिच्छउ(१) ॥ ४ ॥
कालु जाइ जसु मयण-विलासेँ माणिणि-पत्तिज्जवणायासेँ ॥ ५
अच्छउ सुरउ जेण जगु मत्तउ जल-कीलएँ जि' किण्ण पज्जत्तउ' ॥ ६
तं णिसुणेवि अवरेकु पवोल्लिउ 'सहसकिरणु केवल सलिलोल्लिउ ॥ ७

8 PS 'मरगयइं. 9 PS 'सयइं. 10 PS चामिधर°. 11 PS घणु, A wanting.

7. 1 PS राएँहिं. 2 A पहणइं. 3 PS 'घाएँहिं. 4 PS सुविसालइं. 5 PS मालइं°. 6 A णवल्लेहिं. 7 PS पाडक°. 8 PS अद्धुम्मिल्लउ, A अद्धुम्मिल्लिउ. 9 PS वेगेण. 10 PS पयइं.

8. 1 A पहाणइं. 2 A गहयलि जाय वोळ. 3 PA पिग्वाणइं, S पिग्वाणइ. 4 A पभणइं. 5 S इक्क. 6 PA 'संपण्णउं. 7 S धण्णओ, A धण्णउं. 8 S जुवई. 9 P सविथारउं. 10 P 'इच्छउं, S 'इच्छिउ. 11 P तण्णिच्छउं, S 'तण्णिच्छउ, A तण्णिच्छउ. 12 PS जलकीलाय.

[७] १ कामस्य. २ उपरितनवकम्.

इत्थु पंवाहुं मणोहर-वन्तरे

जो जुवइहिं गुज्झन्तु वि पत्तउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जेण खणन्तरे सलिल-वन्तरे गलियंसु-धरण-वावारएँ ।

सरहसुं दुक्कउ माणेवि मुक्कउ अन्तेउरु एकएँ वारएँ ॥ ९

[९]

रावणो वि जल-कील करेप्पिणु

सुन्दर सियेय-वेइ विरएप्पिणु ॥ १

उप्परि जिणवर-पडिम चडावेंवि

विविह-विताण-णिवहु वन्धावेंवि ॥ २

तुप्प-सीर-सिसिरेहिं अहिसिञ्जेवि

णाणाविह-मणि-रयणेहिं अञ्जेवि ॥ ३

णाणाविहहिं विलेवण-भेएहिं

दीव-धूव-वलि-पुप्फ-णिवेएहिं ॥ ४

॥ पुज्ज करेवि किर गायइ जावेंहिं

जन्तिएहिं जलु मेल्लिउ तावेंहिं ॥ ५

पर-कलत्तु संकेयहो दुक्कउ

णाइं वियइहिं माणेवि मुक्कउ ॥ ६

घाइउ उहय-तडइं पेहन्तउ

जिणवर-पवर-पुज्ज रेहन्तउ ॥ ७

दहमुहुं पडिम लेवि विहडप्फडु

कह वि कह वि णीसरिउ वियावडुं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

॥ भणइ 'णरेसहो तुरिउं गवेसहो किउ जेण एउ पिसुणत्तणु ।

किं बहु-वुत्तेण तासु णिरुत्तेण दक्खवमि अज्जु जम-सासणु' ॥ ९

[१०]

तो एत्थन्तरे लद्धाएसा

गय मण-गमणाऽणेय गवेसा ॥ १

रावणेण सरि दिट्ठ वहन्ती

मुय-महुयर-दुक्खेण व जन्ती (?) ॥ २

॥ चन्दण-रसेण व वहल-विलिच्ची

जल-रिद्धिऐं णं जोषणइत्ती ॥ ३

मन्थर-वाहेण व वीसत्थी

जच्च-पट्टवत्थइं व 'णियत्थी ॥ ४

'वीणाहोरणइं व पडुत्ती

वालाहिय-णिदाएँ व सुत्ती ॥ ५

मल्लिव-दन्तेहिं व विहसन्ती

'णीलुप्पल-णयणेहिं व णिएन्ती ॥ ६

वडल-सुरा-गन्धेण व मत्ती

केयइ हत्थेहिं व णच्चन्ती ॥ ७

॥ महुअरि-महुर-सरु व गायन्ती

उज्जर-मुरवाइं व वायन्ती ॥ ८

13 P S पहाउ. 14 P °वत्तउ, S °मत्तउ. 15 A जुज्झन्तु. 16 S सरहसे.

9. 1 S रावणेण. 2 P S A अहिसिञ्जेवि. 3 S गायइ. 4 P S दुक्कउ. 5 A वियइ. 6 P मुक्कउ. 7 P S उमय°. 8 P भोवतउ, S भोवतउ. 9 P A दहमुहुं. 10 P S विवावडु. 11 P A भणइ. 12 P S तुरिय.

10. 1 S ण, A णव. 2 A °वाहेणि व. 3 P S जच्चपट्ट°, A दवपट्ट°. 4 P A वीणाहोर-णइ, S वीणाहोरणा. 5 A मल्लिव°. 6 A म. 7 This and the next Pāda transp-osed in A. 8 S वमन्ती. 9 P S महुयर°.

[८] १ प्रवाहः. २ सिथिलित-वस्त्राणाम्.

[९] १ वालकावेष्टी. २ दधिमिः. ३ जलप्रवाहेण व्याकुलीकृतचित्तः.

[१०] १ साटिका युक्ता. २ उपरितनवक्षेण.

॥ घत्ता ॥

अरमिय-रामहों गिरु गिक्कामहों आरुसैवि परम-जिणिन्दहों ।
पुज्ज हरेप्पिणु पाहुडु लेप्पिणु गय णावइ पासु समुदहों ॥ ९

[११]

तहिं अवसैरें जे किक्कर धाइय ते पडिवत्त लएप्पिणु आइय ॥ १
कहिय सुणन्तहों खन्धावारहों 'लइ एत्तडउ सारु संसारहों ॥ २
माहेसरवइ णर-परमेसर सहसकिरणु णामेण णरेसर ॥ ३
जा जल-कील तेण उप्पाइय सा अमरेहि मि रमैवि ण णाइय ॥ ४
सुवइ कामु को वि किर सुन्दरु सुरवइ भरहु सयर-वक्केसर ॥ ५
महवां सणकुमारु ते सयल वि णउ पावन्ति तासु एक-यल वि ॥ ६
का वि अउव लील विम्माणिय धम्म अत्थु विणिण वि परियाणिय ॥ ७
काम-तत्तु पुणु तेण जें णिम्मिउ अण्ण रमन्ति पसव-कोदूमिउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

मइ पहवन्तेण भुयणें तवन्तेण गर्यणत्थु पयडु ण णा(भा?)वइ ।
एण पयारेंण पिय-वावारेंण थिउ सलिलें पईसैवि णावइ ॥ ९

[१२]

अवरेक्केण वुत्तु 'मइ लक्खिउ सच्चउ सव्वु एण जं अक्खिउ ॥ १
जं पुणु तहों केरउ अन्तेउरु णं पच्चक्खु जें मयरइय-पुरु ॥ २
णेउर-मुरयहुं पेक्खणया-हरु लायण्णम्भ-तलाउ मणोहरु ॥ ३
सिरं-मुह-कर-कम-कमल-महासर मेहल-तोरणाहं छण-वासरु ॥ ४
धण-हत्थिहिं साहारण-काणणु हार-सग-वच्छहों गयणङ्गणु ॥ ५
अहर-पवाल-पवालायायर दन्त-पन्ति-मोत्तिय-सङ्गणयरु ॥ ६
जीहा-कलयण्ठिहिं णन्दणवणु कण्णन्दोलयाहं वेत्तत्तणु ॥ ७
लोयण-भमरहुं केसर-सेहरु भमुहा-भङ्गहुं णट्ठावय-घरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

काइं वहुत्तेण [पुण] पुणरुत्तेण मयणगि-डमरुं संपण्णउ ।
णरहुं अणन्तहुं मण-धण-वन्तहुं धुउ चोरुं चण्डु उप्पण्णउ ॥ ९

11. 1 P सुणसहं. 2 P S कासु. 3 P सयर, S सर. 4 P S मयउ. 5 A णिम्माणिय.
6 P परिमाणिय. 7 S °कोडमिउ, A °कोदूमिउ. 8 A मइ. 9 P पवइत्तएण, S पव-
इत्तएण. 10 P S गयणरय.

12. 1 P अक्खिउं. 2 P सिरि corrected to सिर, S सिरि. 3 S °तोरणाहं. 4 P S
वित्तत्तणु. 5 P S काइ. 6 A °डमर. 7 P S A संपण्णउं. 8 A चोरवहु. 9 P A उप्पण्णउं.

३ न रमिता रामाः स्त्रियो येन परमेश्वरेण.

[११] १ खण्डमेकम्. २ श्रुतम्. ३ न शोभते.
[१२] १ साधारण-नाम-देशः.

[१३]

अवरेकेण वुत्तु 'मई जन्तई
 अइ सुन्दरई सुकिय-कम्माई व
 णिगलाई सु-किविण-हिययाई व
 'संचारिमई कु-पुरिस-धणाई व
 पेइरिक्कई सज्जण-चित्ताई व
 दुल्लङ्गणियई सुकलत्ताई व
 धारि वमन्ति ताई सिरि-णासेहि
 तेहि एउ जलु थम्भेवि मुक्कउ

दिट्ठई णिम्मलें सलिलें तरन्तई ॥ १
 सुघडियाई अहिणव-पेम्माई व ॥ २
 'णिउण-समासिय सुकइ-पयाई व ॥ ३
 कारिमाई कुट्टणि-वयणाई व ॥ ४
 वद्धई अत्थइत्त-वित्ताई व ॥ ५
 चेट्ट-विहूणई वुहन्ताई व ॥ ६
 उर-कर-चरण-कण-णयणासेहि ॥ ७
 तेण पुज्ज रेळन्तु पदुक्कउ ॥ ८

॥

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेप्पिणु 'लेहु' भणेप्पिणु असिवरु सई भुवेण पकट्टिउ ।
 सहइ समुज्जलु ससि-कैर-णिम्मलु णं पत्त-दाण-फलु वट्टिउ ॥ ९

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जल-कीलाएँ सयम्भू चउमुहएवं च गोग्गह-कहाएँ ।
 भइं(इं) च मच्छवेहे अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥

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[१५. पण्णरहमो संधि]

दाण-मयन्धेण गय-गन्धेण जेम महन्दु वियट्टउ ।
 जग-कम्पावणु रणे रावणु सहसकिरणे अग्निमट्टउ ॥ १ ॥

[१]

आएसु दिण्णु 'णिय-किङ्करहुं वज्जोयर-मयर-महोयरहुं ॥ १
 'मारिच्च-मयहुं सुय-सारणहुं इन्दइकुमार-घणवाहणहुं ॥ २
 हंय-हत्थ-पहत्थ-विहीसणहुं विहि-कुम्भयण-स्तर-दूसणहुं ॥ ३
 ससिकर-सुग्गीव-णील-णलहुं अवरहु मि अणिट्ठिय-भुयवलहुं ॥ ४

13. 1 PS जंतइ, A जंतइ. 2 PS णिम्मल°. 3 PS रवंतइ. 4 P अचलइत्ति, S अत्थइत्ति.
 5 PS वाहि. 6 PS उर°. 7 PA करण, S missing. 8 PS कोट्टु. 9 PS सयं. 10 S
 भुवे, A सुएण. 11 P पकट्टियउं, S कट्टियउ, A पकट्टियउ. 12 PS 'किरणुज्जलु. 13 A जं.
 14 PS 'दाणु. 15 PS वट्टियउ.

1. 1 S 'वयन्धेण. 2 PS वियट्टउ, A वियट्टउं. 3 PS सहसकिरणहो. 4 P अग्निमट्ट,
 5 P S रणे.

[१३] १ काष्ठानां परस्परकम्पिका, अन्यत्र किष्टपदव्यासः. २ प्रगुणानि. ३ लोचनमुक्षीः.

[१] १ अश्ववाहनस्य (?)

उदाह्व मञ्जर-मलिय-कर मीसावण-महरण-मियर-धर ॥ ५
सहसयरु वि जुवइहिं परियरिउ छुडु जे छुडु सल्लिहों पीसरिउ ॥ ६
ताणन्तरें तूरइं पिसुणियइं पणवेप्पिणु मिच्चहिं पिसुणियइं ॥ ७
'परमेसर पारकउ पडिउ लइ पहरणु समरु समावडिउ' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं पिसुणेप्पिणु धणु करें लेप्पिणु गिसियर-पवर-समूहहों ।
थिउ समुहाणणु णं पञ्चाणणु णाई महा-गय-जूहहों ॥ ९

[२]

जं जुञ्ज-सञ्जु थिउ लेवि धणु तं डरिउ असेसु वि जुवइयणु ॥ १
मम्भीसिउ राएं बुण्ण-मणु 'किं अण्णहों णाउं सहसकिरणु ॥ २
एकेकहों एकेकउ जें करु परिरक्खइ जइ तो कवणु डरु ॥ ३
अच्छहों भुव-मण्डवें वइसरेंवि जिह करिणिउ गिरि-गुहं पइसरेंवि ॥ ४
जा दलमि कुम्भि-कुम्भत्थलइं होसन्ति कुडुम्बिहिं उंक्खलइं ॥ ५
जा खणमि विसाणइं पवराइं होसन्ति पर्यहों पैच्चवराइं ॥ ६
जा कहुमि करि-सिर-मोत्तिर्यइं होसन्ति तुम्ह हारसियइं ॥ ७
जा फाडमि फरहरन्त-धयइं होसन्ति वेणि-वन्धण-सयइं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एम भणेप्पिणु 'तं धीरेप्पिणु णरवइ रहवें चडियउ ।
जुवइहुं करुणेण(?) ××विणु अरुणेण णाई दिवायरु पडियउ ॥ ९

[३]

एत्थन्तरें आरोडिउ भडैहिं णं केसरि मत्त-हत्थि-हडैहिं ॥ १
सो एक्कु अणन्तउ जइ वि वलु पप्फुल्लु तो वि तहों मुह-कमलु ॥ २
जं लइउ अलत्तें सहसयरु तं चविउ परोप्परु सुर-पवरु ॥ ३
'अहों अहों अणीइं 'रक्खेहिं किय एक्कु एं वहु अण्णु वि गयणें थिय ॥ ४
पहरणइं पवण-गिरि-बारि-हंवि आपहिं सरिस जणें मीरु ण बि' ॥ ५

6 P नीसरिअउं, 8 नीसरिअउं. 7 P पडिअउं, 8 पडिअउं. 8 A तें धणु.

2. 1 P सहु, 8 A सञ्जु. 2 PS मंउप. 3 P गुहे. 4 PS पवहुं. 5 PS पञ्चाव
सहं. 6 PS मोत्तिर्यइं. 7 PS हसत्तिवइं. 8 S जिं. 9 PS पारसि. 10 P जुवइहिं, 8 जुव
इहिं. 11 PS कारणेण.

3. 1 PS अणित्ति. 2 P रक्खेसहिं. 3 P गुहे, 8 वेकुहे. 4 A अण्णइ. 5 PS जण.

[२] १ ओखडी. २ दन्तसल. ३ मुचक. ४ हारपटना. ५ अन्तःपुरम्. ६ विना प्रारथि.

[३] १ राक्षसैः. २ अग्निरायुध (?).

पद० चरि० 16

तं गिसुणेंवि गिसियर लजियइं
तो सहसकिरणु सहसहिं करेंहिं
दूरहों जि गिरुज्जउ वइरि-वलु

थिय महियलें विज्ज-विवज्जियइं ॥ ६
णं विज्जइं सहस-सहस-सरेंहिं ॥ ७
णं जम्बूदीवें उवहि-जलु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अमुणिय-थाणहों किय-संधाणहों दिट्ठि-मुट्ठि-सर-पयरहों ।
पासु ण दुक्कइ ते उल्लुक्कइ तिमिरु जेम दिवसयरहों ॥ ९

[४]

अट्ठावय-गिरि-कम्पावणहों
परमेसर एक्कं होन्तएण
रणें रहवरु एक्कु जें परिभमइ
धणु एक्कु एक्कु णरु दुइ जें कर
करु कंहों वि कंहों वि उरु कप्परिउ
तं गिसुणेंवि उवहि जेम खुहिउ
गड तेत्तहें जेत्तहें सहसकरु
इउं रावणु दुज्जउ केण जिउ

पडिहारें अक्खिउ रावणहों ॥ १
वलु सयलु धरिउ पहरन्तएण ॥ २
सन्दण-सहासुं णं परिभमइ ॥ ३
चउदिसहिं णवर णिवडन्ति सर ॥ ४
करि कंहों वि कंहों वि रहु जज्जारिउ' ॥ ५
लहु तिज्जगविहूसणें आरुहिउ ॥ ६
कोक्किउ 'मरु पाव पहरु पहरु ॥ ७
जें पाराउट्टउ धणउ किउ' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एम भणन्तेणं विज्जन्तेणं सरंहि महारहु छिण्णउ ।
पणइ-सहासेहिं चउ-पासेहिं जसुं चउदिसु विक्खिण्णउ ॥ ९

[५]

माहेसरपुर-वइ विरहु किउ
णं अज्झण-महिहरें सरय-धणु
सण्णाहु खुरुप्पे कप्परिउ
जें सवायामें मुअइ सर
दससयकिरणेण गिरिक्खियउं
जज्जाहि ताम अब्भासुं करें

णिविसंज्जे मत्त-गइन्दे थिउ ॥ १
उत्थरिउ स-मच्छरु गीढ-धणुं ॥ २
लक्काहिउ कह वं समुवरिउ ॥ ३
लुअ-पक्ख पक्खि णं जन्ति धर ॥ ४
पञ्चारिउ 'कहिं धणु सिक्खियउ ॥ ५
पच्छलें जुज्झेज्जहि पुणु समरें' ॥ ६

6 A सो. 7 PS विभइ. 8 A जलुक्कइं.

4. 1 A धरिउ सयलु. 2 PS एक्कं जि. 3 A संदणइं सहसु. 4 PS कह. 5 A पाव. 6 PS भणन्तएण. 7 PS विज्जन्तएण, A विज्जन्तेण. 8 A सरिहि. 9 PS पणव, A पणइं. 10 PS णं जलु. 11 P विक्खिण्णउं, S विक्खिण्णउ.

5. 1 PSA णिवसंज्जे. 2 S सिहरे. 3 P वणु. 4 PS कहि जि. 5 P गिरिक्खियउं, S गिरिक्खियउं. 6 S अब्भासु.

[५] १ रथरहितः

तं णिसुणेंवि जमेंण व जोइयउ कुञ्जरु कुञ्जरहों पचोइयउ ॥ ७
आसण्णें चोएँवि विगय-भरं णरवइ णिडालें कोन्तेण हउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जाम भयङ्करु असिवर-कँरु पहरइ मच्छर-भरियउ ।
ताम दसासेणं आयासेण उप्पएवि पहु धरियउ ॥ ९

[६]

णिउं णिय-णिलयहों मय-वियलियउ णं मत्त-महागउ णियलियउ ॥ १
'मा मइ मि धरेसइ दहवयणु' णं भइयएँ रवि' गउ अत्थवणु ॥ २
पसरिउ अन्धारु पमोक्कलउ णं णिसिणें^१ घित्त मसि-पोट्टलउ ॥ ३
ससि उग्गउ सुट्ठु सुसोहियउ णं जग-हरें दीवउ वोहियउ ॥ ४
सुविहाणें दिवायरु उग्गमिउ णं रयणिहिं मइयवट्ठु भमिउ ॥ ५
तो णवर जङ्घचारण-रिसिहें सयकरहों 'विणासिय-भव-णिसिहें ॥ ६
गय वत्त 'सहासकिरणु धरिउ' चउविह-रिसि-सह्वें परियरिउ ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

रावणु जेत्तहें गीउ (सो) तेत्तहें पञ्च-महावय-धारउ ।
दिट्ठु दसासेणं सेयसेण णावइ रिसहु भडारउ ॥ ८

[७]

गुरु वन्दिय दिण्णइँ आसणइँ मणि-वेयडियइँ सुह-दंसणइँ ॥ १
मुणि-पुञ्जउ चवइ विसुज्जमइ 'मुएँ सहसकिरणु लक्काहिवइ ॥ २
एँहु चरिमंदेहु सामण्णु ण वि महु तणउ भव-राईव-रवि' ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेंवि जम-कम्पावणें पणवेप्पिणु बुच्चइ रावणें ॥ ४
'महु एण समाणु कोउ कवणु पर पुँज्जहें कारणें जाउँ रणु ॥ ५
अज्जु वि एहु जें पहु सा 'जि सिय अणुहुअउ मेइणि जेम तिय' ॥ ६
तं णिसुणेंवि सहसकिरणु चवइ 'उत्तमहों एउ किं संभवइ ॥ ७
तं मणहर सलिल-कील करेवि पइँ समउ महाहवें उत्थरेवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एवहिं आयएँ विच्छायएँ राय-सियएँ किं किज्जइ ।
वरि थिर-कुलहरं अजरामर सिद्धि-चहुवें परिणिज्जइ' ॥ ९

7 S A गयचउठ; also noted marginally in P. 8 A °वरु. 9 PS दसाणजेण.

6. 1 S जिउ. 2 PS गउ रवि. 3 P णिसियवित्तु. 4 A मइयवट्ठु. 5 A सहसकरणहो णासिय°. 6 This pāda missing in A. 7 PS दसाणजेण.

7. 1 PS A आसणाइँ. 2 °दंसणाइँ. 3 PS चरम°. 4 PS °राजीव°. 5 PA पुज्जव, 8 पुज्जइ. 6 A हउ. 7 A सो जि. 8 PS महाहउ. 9 PS वर. 10 S °कुलयर. 11 PS °वट्ठुव.

[८]

तें वयणें मुकु विसुद्ध-मइ
 णिय-गन्दणु णिय-थाणें धवेंवि
 णिक्खन्तु खणञ्जें विगय-भउ
 १ परिपेसिउ लेहु पहाणाहों
 मुह-वत्त कहिय 'दहमुहें जिय
 तं णिसुणेंवि णरवइ हरिसियउ
 संगाम-सहासेहें दूसहहों
 सहसत्ति सो वि णिक्खन्तु पहु

माहेसर-पवर-पुराहिवइ ॥ १
 परियणु पट्टणु पय संथवेंवि ॥ २
 रावणु वि पयाणउ देवि गउ ॥ ३
 अणरण्हों उज्झहें राणाहों ॥ ४
 लइ सहसकिरणु तव-चरणें थिउ' ॥ ५
 ईसीसि विसाउँ पदरिसियउ ॥ ६
 सिय सयल समप्पेवि दसरहहों ॥ ७
 अण्णु वि तहों तणउ अणन्तरहु ॥ ८

॥

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताम सुकेसेण लङ्केसेण जमहर-अणुहरमाणउ ।
 'जागुं पणासेवि' रिउ तासेवि मगहहँ मुकु पयाणउ ॥ ९

[९]

णारउ धीरेंवि मरु वसिकरेंवि
 ॥ णव णव संवच्छर तेत्थु थिउं
 'पेक्खेंवि रावणु आसक्कियउ
 जसु चमरें अमरें दिण्णु वरु
 णियं तणय तासु लाएवि करें
 मन्दाइणि दिट्ठ मणोहरियं
 ॥ गय-मय णइँ मइलिय-उभय-तउ
 वन्देप्पिणु जिणवर-भवणाइँ
 'इह सिद्धु सिद्धि-मुहकमल-अलि

तहों तणिय तणय करयलें धरेंवि ॥ १
 पुंणु दिण्णु पयाणउ मगहु गउ ॥ २
 महु महुरपुराहिउ वसिकियउ ॥ ३
 सूलाउहु सयलाउहँ-पवरु ॥ ४
 थिउ णवर गम्पि कइलास-धरें ॥ ५
 ससिकन्त-णीर-णिज्झर-भरियं ॥ ६
 स-तुरङ्गम-कुञ्जर ण्हाय भउ ॥ ७
 दहमुहु दक्खवइ णिवाणाइँ ॥ ८
 जिणवरु भरहेसरु वाहुवलि ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

एत्थु सिलासणें अत्तावणें अच्छिउ वालि-भडारउ ।
 ॥ जसु पय-भारेंण गरुयारेंण हउं किउ कुम्मायारउ' ॥ १०

8. 1 A °ठाणे ठेवेवि. 2 P विसाउ वि. 3 B A जगु. 4 A नासेवि. 5 A विद्धंसेवि. 6 B गंगह.

9. 1 P S पीव. 2 A टिठ. 3 A पुणु विण्ण पत्त नउ तहो रसिउं. 4 A transposes the Pādas of this line. 5 A समरे. 6 P S A सुलाउहु. 7 B पिब. 8 P S मणोहरिय. 9 P S °भरिय. 10 P S आतावणे.

[८] १ यज्ञं विष्णंस्व.

[९] १ गङ्गा.

[१०]

जम-धणय-सहासकिरण-दमणु
तं पत्त वत्त णलकुव्वरहो
परिचिन्तिउ 'हय-गय-रह-पवले
एत्थु वि अमराहिरे रणे अजए
एहए अवसरें उवाउ कवणु'
'वलवन्तइँ जन्तइँ उट्टवहो
जं होइ अछेउ अमेउ पुरु
तं णिसुणेवि तेहि' मि तेम किउ

जं थिउ अट्टावएँ दहवयणु ॥ १
दुल्लङ्घ-णयर-परमेसरहो ॥ २
आसणें परिट्टिएँ वइरि-वले ॥ ३
जिण-वन्दणहत्तिएँ मेरु गएँ ॥ ४
तो मन्ति पवोल्लिउ हरिदवणु ॥ ५
चउदिसु आसाल-विज ठवहो ॥ ६
ता रक्खहुँ पावइ जा ण सुरु ॥ ७
सइ-चित्तु व णयरु दुल्लङ्घ थिउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताव विरुद्धेहिँ जत्त-लुद्धेहिँ रावण-भिच्च-सहासेहिँ ।
वेट्टिउँ पुरवरु संवच्छरु णावइ वारह-मासेहिँ ॥ ९

[११]

जन्तइँ भइयएँ विहडप्फडेहिँ
'दुग्गेज्जु भडारा तं णयरु
तहिँ जन्त-सयइँ समुद्धियइँ
ओयणहो मज्जे जो संचरइ
तं णिसुणेवि चिन्तावणु पहु
अणुरत्त परोक्खए जें जसेण
ण गणइ कप्पूरु ण चन्दमसु
तहें दसमी कामावत्थ हुयं

दहमुहहो कहिउ केहि मि भडेहिँ ॥ १
दुसिद्धहुँ जिह तिहुअण-सिहरु ॥ २
जम-करइँ जमेण व छडियइँ ॥ ३
सो पडिजीवन्तु ण णीसरइ' ॥ ४
थिउ ताम जाम उवरम्भ वहुँ ॥ ५
जिह महुअरि कुसुम-गन्ध-वसेण ॥ ६
ण जलहुँ ण चन्दणु तामरसु ॥ ७
विसगिँ-दहु णउँ कह मि मुय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'इमुँ महु जोव्वणु एँहु (सो) रावण एह रिद्धि परिवारहो ।
जइ मेलावहि तो हलें सहि एत्तिउ फलु संसारहो' ॥ ९

10. 1 A ठिउ. 2 P णरकुव्वर. 3 PS दुल्लङ्घणणवर°. 4 P marginally जिणवन्दणाए कइकात्ति गए' पाठे. 5 PS छट्टवहु, A अट्टवहु. 6 P A ठवहु, A उवहु. 7 A जाम. 8 A सेण वि. 9 PS दुल्लङ्घ. 10 SA वेट्टिउ.

11. 1 P जंतुहं, S जंतुहु. 2 PS दुसिद्धहुं. 3 PS समोद्धियाहं. 4 P उलंभ, S उव-
लंभ. 5 PS विरुद्ध. 6 P परोक्खए, S परोक्खे. 7 S जय°, A जि. 8 A जलहु. 9 PS गय.
10 A विरहगो. 11 S ण. 12 PS इव. 13 PS मिलावहि.

[११] १ (P's reading) उपरम्भा रात्री विरहं गता.

[१२]

तं णिसुणेंवि 'चित्तमाल चवइ
 आएसु देहि छुडु एत्तडउ
 तुहं रूवहों रावणु होइ जइ
 'तं णिसुणेंवि मणहूर-अहरयलु
 'हलें हलें सहि ससिमुहि हंस-गइ
 आसाल-विज्ज तो देहि तहों
 बुच्चइ रहङ्गु भंड-लिह-लुहणु
 तं णिसुणेंवि दूई णिगइय

'मई होन्तिऐं काई ण संभवइ ॥ १
 ऐउ सुन्दरि कारणु केत्तडउ ॥ २
 लइ वट्टइ तो एत्तडिय गइ' ॥ ३
 उवरम्भहें 'विहसिउ मुह-कमलु ॥ ४
 सो सुहउ ण इच्छइ कह वि जइ ॥ ५
 अण्णु वि वज्जरहि दसाणणहों ॥ ६
 इन्दाउहु अच्छइ सुअरिसणु' ॥ ७
 लङ्केसावासु णवर गइय ॥ ८

॥

॥ घत्ता ॥

कहिउ दसासहों सुर-तार्सहों जं उवरम्भऐं वुत्तउ ।
 'एत्तिउ दाहेंण तुह विरहेंण सामिणि मरइ णिरुत्तउ ॥ ९

[१३]

उवरम्भ समिच्छहि अज्जु जइ
 " आसाली सिज्झइ पुरवरु वि
 तं णिसुणेंवि सुट्टु वियक्खणहों
 पइसारिय दूई मज्जणऐं
 'अहों साहसु' पभणइ पडु मुयवि
 दुम्महिल जि भीसण जम-णयरि
 " दुम्महिल जि स-विस भुयङ्ग-फंड
 दुम्महिल जि गरुय वाहि णरहों

तो जं चिन्तहि तं संभवइ ॥ १
 सुअरिसणु चक्कु णलकुब्बरु वि' ॥ २
 'अवलोइउ वयणु विहीसणहों ॥ ३
 थिय वे वि सहोयर मन्तणऐं ॥ ४
 जं महिल करइ तं पुरिसु ण वि ॥ ५
 दुम्महिल जि असणि जगन्त-यरि ॥ ६
 दुम्महिल जि वइवस-महिंस-झंड ॥ ७
 दुम्महिल जि वग्घि मज्झें घरहों' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

भणइ विहीसणु सुह-दंसणु 'ऐत्थु एउ ण घट्टइ ।
 सामि णिसण्णहों णउ अण्णहों भेयहों अवसरु वट्टइ ॥ ९

12. 1 PS सुणेवि विचित्तमाल. 2 PS तुव. 3 PSA मणहूर. 4 A उवरंभए विय-
 सिउ. 5 PS लंकेसहो पासु. 6 PS सुरसंतासहो. 7 PS डाहेण.

13. 1 PS सुट्टु जोहउ पडुहे (P पडुहें) विहीसणहो. 2 A पभणइ महिसुव वि. 3 P
 °फडु. 4 A °विसम°. 5 P °झडु.

[१२] १ भटानां रेखा.

[१३] १ (P's reading) रावणेन. २ विद्युत्. ३ अत्र प्रस्तावे एतद् वचनं न वक्तुं घटते.

[१४]

जइ कारण वइरिं सिद्धएँण	णयरें धण-कणय-समिद्धएँण ॥ १
तो कवडेण वि "इच्छामि" भणु	पुण्णालि असच्चि दोसु कवणु ॥ २
छुडु केम वि विज्ज समावडउ	उवरम्म तुज्झु पुणु मा वडउ' ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेंवि गउ दहगीउ तहिँ	मज्जणयहों णिगय दूइ जहिँ ॥ ४
देवज्जइ वत्थइ ढोइयइ	आहरणइ रयणुजोइयइ ॥ ५
केऊर-हार-कडिसुत्ताइ	णेउरइ कडय-संजुत्ताइ ॥ ६
अवरइ मि देवि तोसिय-मणेंण	आसालं-विज्ज मग्गिय खणेंण ॥ ७
ताएँ वि दिण्ण परितुट्ठियाएँ	णिय हाणि ण जाणिय मुद्धियाएँ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

ताव विसालिय	आसालिय	णहें गज्जन्ति पराइय ।
तं विज्जाहरु	णलकुव्वरु	मुएँवि णाई सिय आइय ॥ ९

[१५]

गय दूई किउ कलयलु भडेंहिँ	परिवेडिउ पुरवरु गय-घडेंहिँ ॥ १
सण्णहेंवि समरें णिच्छिय-मणहों	'णलकुव्वरु भिडिउ विहीसणहों ॥ २
वलु वलहों महाहवें तुज्जयहों	रहु रहहों गइन्दु महागयहों ॥ ३
हउ हयहों णराहिवु णरवरहों	पहरण-धरु वर-पहरण-धरहों ॥ ४
चिन्धिउ चिन्धियहों समावडिउ	'वइमाणिउ वइमाणिहें भिडिउ ॥ ५
तहिँ तुमुँलें जुज्झें भीसावणेंण	जिहें सहसकिरणु रणें रावणेंण ॥ ६
तिह विरहु करेविणु तक्खणेंण	णलकुव्वरु धरिउ विहीसणेंण ॥ ७
सहुँ पुरेंण सिद्धु तं सुअरिसणु	उवरम्म ण इच्छइ दहवयणु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

सो जें पुरेसरु	णलकुव्वरु	णियय केर लेवाविउ ।
समउ सरम्भएँ	उवरम्भएँ	रज्जु सँ इं भु ज्जाविउ ॥ ९

*

14. 1 S वइरिहि. 2 P S सिद्धिएँण. 3 P S आसालि. 4 A णलकुव्वरु.

15. 1 This pāda is missing in P. 2 A णलकुव्वरु. 3 P S तुम्बले. 4 P जह. 5 A करेवि पहरेवि खणेण. 6 S भिडिउ. 7 P S लेवाविअउ, A लेवाविडिउ. 8 P सयइ, S सयं 9 P S भुंजावियउ.

[१५] १ विमाणारुडः. २ संग्रामे (१). ३ रत्नरहितः.

[१६. सोलहमो संधि]

गलकुन्वरे धरियए

बिजएँ घुटे बहरिहैं तणएँ ।

णिच-मन्तिहिँ सहियउ

'हन्दु परिद्विउ मन्तणएँ ॥

[१]

१. जे गूढपुरिस पडुविय तेण

ते आय पडीवा तक्खणेण ॥ १

परिपुच्छिय 'लइ' अक्खहों दवत्ति

केहउ पहु केहिय तासु सत्ति ॥ २

किं वलु केहउ पाइक-लोउ

किं वसणु कवणु गुणु को बिणोउ ॥ ३

तं णिसुणेंवि दणु-गुण-पेरिणहिँ

सहसक्खहों अक्खिउ हेरिणहिँ ॥ ४

'परमेसर रणें रावणु अचिन्तु

उच्छाह-मन्त-पहु-सत्ति-वन्तु ॥ ५

॥ चउ-विज-कुसलु छगुण-णिवासु

छव्विह-वलु सत्त-पयइ-पयासु ॥ ६

सत्तविह-वसण-विरहिय-सरीरु

वहु-वुद्धि-सत्ति-खम-कालं-धीरु ॥ ७

अरिवर-छव्वग-विणासयालु

अट्टारहविह-तित्थाणुपालु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तहों केरएँ साहणें

'सव्वु सामि-सम्माणियउ ।

णउ कुद्धउ लुद्धउ

को वि भीरु अवमाणियउ ॥ ९

1. 1 P S माणं मलिणं विजय. 2 P जणवणं कहिउं इंदु, 3 जणवणं कहियउ इंदु. 3 A °अयइं. 4 A °लद्धि°. 5 P S कालु. 6 P S सयल पसाहणे सव्वु. 7 A वीह.

* Between the first and the second Kaḍavaka all the Mss. read the following Sanskrit passage which is obviously a sort of commentary on the political terms occurring in the 1. Kaḍavaka. In all probability it was not a part of the original text, but got incorporated in the body of the text from its natural place as a marginal gloss. The slight incorrectness of the Sanskrit of the passage is ignored: का तिष्ठः क्षत्रियः । प्रभुशक्तिः । उत्साहशक्तिः । मन्त्रशक्तिश्चेति ॥ का चतस्रो विद्याः । आन्वीक्षिकी त्रयी वार्त्ता दण्डनीतिश्चेति । साङ्ख्यो योगो लोकायतं चान्वीक्षिकी । सामर्थ्यजुर्वेदा-क्षयी । कृषिः पाशुपाल्यं वाणिज्यं वार्त्ता च । आन्वीक्षिकी-त्रयी-वार्त्तानां योगक्षेमसाधनो दण्डसास्य नीतिर्दण्डनीतिरिति ॥ बहुणाः के ते । संधि-विग्रह-बानासन-संश्रय-हैषीभावाः । किं तद् बद्धिर्धनं बलम् । मूलबलम् । मृत्बलम् । श्रेणीबलम् । मिश्रबलम् । अमिश्रबलम् । आदधिकबलं चेति ॥ का सप्त प्रकृतयः । स्वाम्यमात्य-जनपद-दुर्ग-कोश-बल (v. l. दण्ड)-सिन्नाणि (gloss on स्वामिं—'स्वाम्यमात्यौ च राष्ट्रं च दुर्गं कोशो बलं सुहृत्' इत्यमरः) ॥ कालि सप्त व्यवसनाणि । पानम् । धृतम् । क्षी । शृगया (gloss पापार्द्धिः) । पारुष्यम् । दण्डपारुष्यम् । अर्थदूषणं चेति (gloss on पानम्—'धृतं मयं पिशितं च वेदया पापार्द्धि-चौर्य परदारसेवा' इत्यादि) । तज्जदौ चत्वारि कामजालि, त्रीणि कोपजालि ॥ कोऽरिषद्दुर्गः । काम-कोप-कोश-मान-मद्-हर्षाः ॥ काम्य-छावका सीधालि । मन्त्रि-पुरोहित-सेनापति-युवराज-दौवारिकान्तर्बंशिक-प्रज्ञास्तु-समाहर्तु-संवि-ध्वंश-प्रवेष्टु-नायक-पौरण्यावहारिक-कर्मान्त्रिक-मन्त्रिपरिषद्-दण्डदुर्गान्तपालाटविकाः ॥ पसाहणि (? not in A) [क] हाङ्गालि ते ॥ छ ॥

[१] १ धूर्यं कथयत. २ क्षीघ्रम्. ३ प्रकृति.

[२]

विष्णु 'णिसिंयै एकु वि पड न देइ अट्टविह-विणोपे दिवसु जेइ ॥ १
 पहरहु 'धयाव-गवेसणेण अन्तेउर-रक्खण-पेसणेण ॥ २
 पहरहु णवरु कन्दुअ-खणेण अहवइ अत्थाण-णिवन्धणेण ॥ ३
 पहरहु ण्हाण-देवञ्चणेण भोयण-परिहाण-विलेवणेण ॥ ४
 पहरहु दव-अवलोयणेण पाहुड-पडिपाहुड-ढोयणेण ॥ ५
 पहरहु लेह-वायण-खणेण सासणहर-हेरि-विसज्जणेण ॥ ६
 पहरहु 'सइर-पविहारणेण अहवइ अब्भन्तर-मन्तणेण ॥ ७
 पहरहु सयल-वल-दरिसणेण रह-गय-हय-हेइ-गवेसणेण ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

पहरहु णराहिउं
 जम-थारुणें परिट्टिउ

सेणावइ-संभावणेण ।
 परमण्डल-आरुसणेण ॥ ९

[३]

जिह दिवसु तेमं 'गिवाण-राय णिसि जेइ करेप्पिणु अट्ट भाव ॥ १
 पहिलपे पहरहे विचिन्तमाणु अच्छइ णिगूहुं पुरिसिंहे समाणु ॥ २
 वीयपे पुणो वि ण्हाणासणेण अहवइ णरवइ-सुह-दंसणेण ॥ ३
 तइयपे जय-तूर-महारवेण अन्तेउरु 'विसइ मणुच्छवेण ॥ ४
 चउत्थपे पञ्चमे सोवण-खणेण चउदिसु दिहेण परिरक्खणेण ॥ ५
 छट्ठे हय-पडह-विउज्जणेण सब्बत्थसत्थ-परिवुज्जणेण ॥ ६
 सत्तमे मन्तिहिं सहुं मन्तणेण णिय-रज्ज-कज्ज-परिचिन्तणेण ॥ ७
 अट्टमे सासणहर-पेसणेण सुंविहारणे 'वेज्ज-संभासणेण ॥ ८
 महणसि-परिपुच्छण-आसणेण णिमित्ति-पुरोहिउ-घोसणेण ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

इय सोलह-भाएहिं
 मणु जुज्झहो उपपरि

दिवसु वि रयणि वि णिवहइ ।
 तासु णिरारिउ उच्छहइ ॥ १०

2. 1 P S कंदुकलणेण, A कंदुअलणेण. 2 A णिवद्धणेण. 3 P S ण्हाणे. 4 P S कुरइ. 5 P S णराहिउ. 6 P corrects to °संभासणेण. 7 S परमंडले.

3. 1 P S तेण. 2 A णिगूडउ. 3 P S वीयउ. 4 P S A मंतण. 5 P S सविहाण. 6 P S °संभावणेण. 7 A महरिसि-भासण-परिपुच्छणेण. 8 P S णिमित्त°. 9 P S सोकस°. 10 S उप्पहइ.

[२] १ नीला मिना. २ प्रजापतिः, प्रतापं च (?). ३ 'सुर' लेखया, विद्याविमोक्षिन.
 ४ 'हेति' आयुधः.

[३] १ भो इन्द्र. २ प्रविशति. ३ वेद्य. ४ सत्यकार-कोष्ठात्तरक-संभावणम्.
 पड० चरि० 17 .

तुम्हहुँ धईं एक्कं वि णाहिँ तत्ति
 वालत्तणें जें^१ णउ णिहउ सत्तु
 जइयहुँ णामउ छुडु छुडु दसासु
 जइयहुँ करेँ लगउ चन्दहासु
 जइयहुँ सुरसुन्दरु वड्डु कणउ
 जइयहुँ जगभूसणु धरिउ णाउ
 जइयहुँ सु-तणूयारि गँउ हरेवि
 तइयहुँ जें णाहिँ जें^{१०} णिहउ सत्तु

११

बुच्चइ सहसक्खे
 'पच्चेछिउ हुअवहु

[४]

सुविणएँ वि ण हुय उच्छाह-सत्ति ॥ १
 णह-मेत्तु जिं कियउ कुट्ठार-मेत्तु ॥ २
 जइयहुँ साहिउ विज्जा-सहासु ॥ ३
 जइयहुँ मन्दोवरि दिण्ण तासु ॥ ४
 जइयहुँ ओसारिउ समरेँ धणउ ॥ ५
 जइयहुँ परिहविउ कियन्त-राउ ॥ ६
 अण्णु वि रयणावलि करेँ धरेवि ॥ ७
 तं एवहिँ वड्डारउ 'पयसुँ' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'किं केसरि सिसु-कैरि वहइ ।
 सुकउ 'पायउ सुहुँ डहइ' ॥ ९

[५]

पञ्चस्तरु देवि गइन्द-गमणु
 जहिँ मेउ ण भिन्दइ को वि लोउ
 तहिँ पइसेवि पभणइ अमर-राउ
 किं साँमु मेउ किं 'उववाणु
 किं कम्ममारम्भुववाय-मन्तु
 किं देस-काल-पविहाय-सारु
 किं कज्ज-सिद्धि पञ्चमउ मन्तु
 तो भौरदुवाएँ वुत्तु एम
 कज्जन्ते^{१०} णवर णिवडइ छेउ
 तं णिसुणेवि भणइ विसालचक्खु

११

ता अच्छउ सुरवइ
 पहु मन्ति-विहूणउ

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो णीसेसु रज्जु करइ ।
 चउरङ्गिहि मि ण संचरइ ॥ ११

4. 1 SA तुक्कइ. 2 S पइ. 3 P एक्क, S इक्क. 4 PS णाइ. 5 A सुइणे. 6 A जि. 7 PS वि. 8 A विजहं. 9 PS अवहरेवि. 10 S जि. 11 PS णिहिउ. 12 A पउत्तु. 13 A करे धरइ. 14 PS सुहि, A सुहुँ.

5. 1 A दयंत°. 2 S साउ. 3 PS उववाणु, A उवववाणु. 4 PS 'परिपवाणु. 5 PS 'भोवायचत्तु. 6 A 'वार. 7 S के. 8 S सम्भु. 9 A भारदवाएँ. 10 PS कजंतगमणे. 11 P S इहु; P records also a variant पहु. 12 A चउरंगेहिं मि संचरइ.

[४] १ नख-कर्तनीयोऽपि यदासीत् तत् कुठारछेद्यं संजातम्. २ प्रयत्नम्. ३ समर्थः (?). ४ वृक्षः.

[५] १ उपप्रदानं दण्डम्. २ अनन्तर-प्रतिपादिता. ३ मञ्जिणा.

[६]

पारासरु पभणइ 'विहि मणोजु
पिसुणेण वुत्तु 'वेणिं वि ण होन्ति
कउटिहें वुच्चइ 'कवण भन्ति
मणु चवइ 'गरुअ वारहुं वुद्धि
तं णिसुणेंवि पभणइ अंमरमन्ति
'भिगुणन्दणु वोळइ 'बुद्धिवन्तु
तं णिसुणेंवि चवइ सहासणयणु
अण्णहों अण्णारिस होइ वुद्धि

णउ एक्कें मन्तिणें रज्ज-कज्जु' ॥ १
अवरोप्परु धंडेवि कु-मन्तु देन्ति' ॥ २
तिण्णि वि' चेयारि वि चारु मन्ति' ॥ ३
णउ एक्कें विहिं तिहिं कज्ज-सिद्धि' ॥ ४
'अइसुन्दरु जइ सोलह हवन्ति' ॥ ५
अकिलेसें वीसहिं होइ मन्तु' ॥ ६
विणु मन्ति-सहासें मन्तु कवणु ॥ ७
अकिलेसें सिज्झइ कज्ज-सिद्धि' ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

जयकारिउ सबैहिं
तो समउ दसासें

'अम्हहुं केरी बुद्धि जइ ।
सुन्दर सन्धि सुराहिवइ ॥ ९

[७]

बुह अत्थसत्थं पभणन्ति एव
एकु वि मालिहें सिरु खुडेंवि घित्तु
तो तउ परमेसर कवण हाणि
जइ साम-भेय-दाणेंहिं जि सिद्धि
अच्छन्ति वालि-रणु संभरेवि
णल-णील ते वि हियवएँ असुद्ध
खर-दूसणा वि णिय-पाण-भीय
माहेसरपुरवइ-मरुणरिन्द

कहिं लब्भइ उत्तम सन्धि देव ॥ १
अणु वि जइ रावणु होइ मित्तु ॥ २
अंहि असइ तो वि 'सिहि महर-वाणि ॥ ३
तो दण्डें पउज्झिणें कवणं विद्धि ॥ ४
सुग्गीव-चन्दकरं कुद्ध वे वि ॥ ५
सुबन्ति णिरारिउ अत्थ-लुद्ध ॥ ६
कज्जेण जेणं चन्दणहि णीय ॥ ७
अवमाणेंवि वसिकिय जिह गइन्द ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

आएहिं उवाएहिं
दहवयण-णिहेलणु

भेइज्जन्ति णराहिवइ ।
जाइ दूउ चित्तहु जइ' ॥ ९

6. 1 P S मंतिहिं. 2 S विणि मि. 3 P चडेवि, विविवि. 4 P कुमन्ति. 5 P कउटालें, marginally 'कउटलिं' पाठे; S कउटाले. 6 A वि तिणि. 7 P S हुंति. 8 A कउ. 9 P S पभणइ, A पभणइ.

7. 1 P S सत्थे अत्थ. 2 A उत्तर. 3 P S दाणें. 4 P दंड, S दंडि. 5 P S पउजेवि. 6 P S कवणु. 7 S चंदकर, A चंदनल. 8 S णिराहिउ. 9 A केण. 10 P S अवमाणमि.

[६] १ बृहस्पतिः. २ शुक्रः.

[७] १ सर्पः. २ मयूरः. ३ सहस्रकिरण. ४ भो इन्द्र (?).

[८]

तं मन्ति-वचसु पडिवण्णु तेण
 सिक्खवइ पुरन्दरु किं पि जाम
 'ओसारेंवि दिज्जइ कण्ण-जाउ
 'आवेसइ इन्दहों तणउ दूउ
 सो भेउ करेसइ णरथराहं
 सहँ तेण महुर-वयणेहिं तेव
 सो थोवउं तुहुं पुणु पवलु अज्जु
 एत्थु जें अवसरें संगामें संकु

॥

मरु-जगें दसाणण
 उवयारहों तहों मइ

गउ णारउ कहि मि णहङ्गणेण
 ॥ 'पर-गूढपुरिस ण विसन्ति जेम
 एत्तडिय परोप्परु वोळ जाव
 पुर-रट्टाडवि' वहु संथवन्तु
 रण-दुग्ग-परिगह-महि णियन्तु
 वेहुसंथ-बुद्धि-णीइउ सरन्तु
 ॥ स-सणेहुं समाइच्छिउ करेवि
 वइसणउ दिण्णु 'संवाहुं थोरु
 पुजेप्पिणु कैप्पिणुं गुण-सयाइ

॥

बुद्धइ चित्तङ्गेण^१
 तं कवणु दुलङ्खुउ

चित्तङ्गउ कोक्किउ सक्खणेण ॥ १
 गउ णारउ रावण-भवणु ताम ॥ २
 परिरक्खहि खन्धावारु 'साउ ॥ ३
 चउवीस-पवर-गुण-सार-भूउ ॥ ४
 सुग्गीव-पमुह-विज्जाहराहं ॥ ५
 वोळिज्जइ सन्धि ण होइ जेव ॥ ६
 आवग्गउ जें लइ हरेवि रज्जु ॥ ७
 सङ्किज्जइ णंतो पुणु असक्कु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

जं पइ विग्गहं रक्खियउ ।
 परम-भेउ एहु अक्खियउ' ॥ ९

[९]

सेणावइ वुत्तु दसाणणेण ॥ १
 परिरक्खहि खन्धावारु तेम ॥ २
 चित्तङ्गु स-सन्दणु आउ ताव ॥ ३
 णक्खन्तोमालियहन्ति-वन्तु (?) ॥ ४
 उत्तरहों पडुत्तरु चिन्तवन्तु ॥ ५
 मारिच्चि-भवणु पइसइ तुरन्तु ॥ ६
 णिउ पासुं णरिन्दहों करे धरेवि ॥ ७
 चूडामणि कण्ठउ कडउं दोरु ॥ ८
 पुणु पुच्छिउ 'वलहु पमाणु काइ' ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

'किं देवहों सीसइ णरेंण ॥
 जं ण वि दिट्ठु दिवायरेंण' ॥ १०

८. १ A साउ. २ A °वयणेण. ३ P B A वोळिज्जइ. ४ P S ओडउ. ५ P S वि. ६ P S संगाम°. ७ A सङ्किज्जइ. ८ P S विप्पहु.

९. १ A पुरपरवहारि. २ P पहु, marginally records बहु. ३ P संखवद; marginally records संथवन्तु, A °सत्थवन्तु. ४ P °तिवद. ५ A दुग्गयहिंभहं. ६ S °भवणि, A °भवण. ७ S सासणहु. ८ A पासे. ९ P S संबाइ°. १० P कणउ. ११ P S डोरु. १२ A अप्पिणु. १३ A चित्तंणे. १४ A देवहुं. १५ A दुलंछु.

[८] १ सध्वम्. २ समर्थः.

[९] १ बहुविचार-बुद्धिः. २ ताम्बूलः. ३ कथयित्वा.

[१०]

तं वयणु सुणेंवि परितुहु राउ 'महँ चिन्तिउ को वि कु-वूउ आउ ॥ १
जिम सासणहरु जिम परिमियत्थु एवहिं मुणिओ-सि णिसिद्ध-अत्थु ॥ २
धण्णउ सुरवइ तुहुं आसु 'अत्तु वर-पञ्चवीस-गुण-रिद्धि पत्तु ॥ ३
भणु भणु पेसिउ कज्जेण केण' विहसेवि वुत्तु चित्तंगण ॥ ४
'पहु सुन्दर अम्हहुं तणिय बुद्धि सुहु जीवहुं वे वि करेवि सन्धि ॥ ५
रुववइ-णामं रुवें पसण परिणेषिणु इन्दहों तणिय कण्ण ॥ ६
करि लक्का-णयँरिहें विजय-जत्त चर्ल लच्छि मणूसहों कैवण मत्त ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

इसु वयणु महारउ तुम्हहँ सबहँ थारुं मणें ।
जिह मोक्खु कुं-सिद्धहों तेम ण सिज्जइ इन्दु रणें ॥ ८

[११]

तं सुणेंवि सत्तु-संतावणेण चित्तज्जु पभणिउ रावणेण ॥ १
'वेयहुहों सेदिहिं जाई ताई पण्णास व सट्ठि वि पुरवराई ॥ २
सबइ महु अप्पेवि सन्धि करहों णं तो कल्लए संगामें मरहों ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेंवि पहरिसियङ्गण दहवयणु वुत्तु चित्तङ्गण ॥ ४
'एक्कु वि सुरवइ सयमेव उग्गु अण्णु वि रहणेउर-णयरु वग्गु ॥ ५
परिभमियँउ परिहउ तिण्णि तासु सरिसाउ जाउ रयणायरसु ॥ ६
'संकम वि चयारि चउदिसासु चउ-वारई एकेकए सहासु ॥ ७
'बलवन्तहुं जन्तहुं भीसणाहँ अक्खोहणि अक्खोहणि भणाहँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जोयण-परिमाणें जो दुक्कउ सो णउ जियइ ।
जिह वुज्जण-वयणहुं को वि णं पासु समिलियइ ॥ ९

10. 1 A णिसिद्धअत्थु. 2 P S सुरवइ धण्णउ (P धण्णउं), A धणउं सुरवइ. 3 P S मंतु. 4 A जेण. 5 A अम्हहं. 6 A जीवहु. 7 S रुववइणामे, A रुवइणामें. 8 P S 'णवरिहि. 9 A वल. 10 P S एउ. 11 S तुम्हहु. 12 A ठाउ. 13 A कुसिद्धहं.

11. 1 P S जाई. 2 P परिभमिउ, S परिभामिउ. 3 P S संकाम चयारि वि चउदिसासु. 4 P S चउवारए. 5 A बलवन्तहं जंतहं भीसणाहं. 6 P भीसणाह, S भीसणाह. 7 P वणाहं, S वणाह. 8 P वयणहं, S वयणाहं. 9 S समिलियइ, A समासयइ.

[१०] १ आज्ञाधारकः. २ यथार्थज्ञाता. ३ सिद्धार्थः. ४ आसः. ५ वृणां का मात्रा कर्ता वा.

[११] १ गोलकपाषाणानाम्.

[१२]

जसु एहउ अत्थि 'सहाउ दुग्गु
जसु अट्ठ लक्ख भइहुँ गयाहुँ
संकिण्ण-गइन्दहुँ वीस लक्ख
एहउ पहिलारउ मूल-सेणु
तइयँउ सेणी-वलु दुण्णिवारु
दुज्जउ पञ्चमउ अमित्त-सेणु
रावण पुणु बूहहँ णाहि छेउ
हय-गय-रह-णर-जुंझहुँ तहेव

अण्णु वि साहणु अच्चन्त-उग्गु ॥ १
वारह मन्दहुँ सोलह मयाहुँ ॥ २
रह-तुरय-भइहँ पुणु णत्थि सङ्ग ॥ ३
वलु वीयउ मिच्चहँ तणउ अण्णु ॥ ४
चउथउ मित्त-वलु अणाय-पारु ॥ ५
छट्ठउ आडविउ 'अणाय-गण्णु ॥ ६
अमरा वि वलहँ ण मुणन्ति भेउ ॥ ७
सो सुरवइ जिज्जइ समरँ केव' ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

बुच्चइ दहययणें
तो अप्पउ घत्तमि

'जइ तं जिणमि ण आहयणें ।
'जालामालाउलें जलणें' ॥ ९

[१३]

इन्दइ पभणइ 'सुर-सार-भूअ
जं किउ जम-धणयहुँ विहि मि ताहँ
तं तुहँ वि करेसइ ताउ अज्जु
तं वयणु सुणेंवि उट्ठन्तएण
'णिम्मन्तिओ-सि इन्देण देव
सिरिमाँलि कुमारेहिँ ससिधएहिँ
जमराएँ जम्बव-णील-णलहों
सोमेण 'विहीसण कुम्भयण्ण

किं जम्पिएण वहवेण दूअ ॥ १
जं सहसकिरण-णलकुवराहँ ॥ २
लहु ठाउ पुरन्दरु जुंझ-सज्जु' ॥ ३
चित्तङ्गें बुच्चइ जन्तएण ॥ ४
'विजयन्तें इन्दइ तुहु मि तेव' ॥ ५
सुग्गीव तुहु मि सीहइएहिँ ॥ ६
हरिकेसिं हत्थ-पहत्थ-खलहों ॥ ७
अवरेहि मि केहि मि' के वि अण्ण' ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

परिवाडिऐं तुम्हहुँ
भुज्जेवँउ सव्वेहिँ

दिण्णउ एउँ णिमन्तणउ ।
गरुअ-पँहारा-भोयणँउ' ॥ ९

12. 1 A णाहि. 2 A सवल०. 3 A सइउ. 4 PS चउथउ. 5 PS 'वारु. 6 P पंचमउ, S पंचमु. 7 PS ताहि. 8 A जुंझहँ. 9 PS जालाउले जलंतजळणे.

13. 1 A 'अणयहं. 2 S तुहु मि. 3 P जेमंतिउसि, S जेमंतिओसि. 4 PS तेण. 5 P सिरिमाले. 6 PS हरिकेसी. 7 PS विहीसणु कुंभयण्णु. 8 S अवरेहिँ हणेसमि. 9 PS अण्णु. 10 P परिवाडिए. 11 A एउ. 12 A तुझ. 13 P भुंजेवउ, S भुंजेइउ. 14 PS 'पहारा रण-भोयणउ. 15 S wrongly numbers this Kadavaka as ॥ १४ ॥

[१२] १ सहाय, सद्भावो वा, दुर्गम्. २ अज्ञातगणना.

[१३] १ इन्द्रपुत्रेण.

[१४]

गड एम भणेंवि चित्तडु तेत्थु
'परमेसर दुज्जउ 'जाउहाणु
तं णिसुणेंवि पवलु अराइ-पक्खु
हय भेरि-तूर पडु पउह वंज
पक्खरिय तुरङ्गम' जुत्त सयड
वीसावसु वसु 'रण-भर-समत्थ
किंपुरिस गरुड गन्धव्व जक्ख
जं णयर-पओलिहिं वलु ण माइ

सुर-परिमिउ सुरवर-राउ जेत्यु ॥ १
ण करेइ सन्धि तुम्हेहिं समाणु' ॥ २
सण्णज्झइ सरहसु दससयक्खु ॥ ३
किय मत्त महागय 'सारि-सज्ज ॥ ४
जस-लुद्ध कुद्ध सण्णद्ध सुहड ॥ ५
जम-ससि-कुवेर पहरण-विहत्थ ॥ ६
किण्णर णर अमर विरल्लियक्ख ॥ ७
तं णहयलेणं उप्पेएवि जाइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सण्णहेवि पुरन्दरु
णं विज्झहो उप्परि

णिग्गउ अइरावए चडिउ ।
सरय-महाघणु पायडिउ ॥ ९

[१५]

मिग-मन्द-भद्-संकिण्ण-गएहिं
थिउ अगगए' पच्छए भड-समूहु
सुरवर स-पवर-पहरण-कराल
डसियाहर रत्तुप्पल-दलक्ख
हर्य पञ्च पञ्च चञ्चल वल्लगं
एउ जेत्तिउ रक्खणु गयवरासु
चउदह अङ्गुलिहिं णरो णरासु
पञ्चहिं पञ्चहिं गउ गयवरासु

घड विरएवि पञ्चहिं चाव-सएहिं ॥ १
सेणावइ-मन्तिहिं रइउ वूहु ॥ २
घण-कक्खहिं पक्खहिं लोयवाल ॥ ३
गए गए पण्णारह गत्त-रक्ख ॥ ४
भड तिण्णि तिण्णि हए हए स-खग ॥ ५
तेत्तिउ जे पुणु वि थिउ रहवरासु ॥ ६
'रयणिहिं तिहिं तिहिं हउ हयवरासु ॥ ७
धाणुकिउ छहिं धाणुक्रियासु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं^{१०} वूहु रएप्पिणु
समरङ्गणे मेइणि

भीसणु तूर-वमालु किउ ।
सकु से इं भू सेवि थिउ ॥ ९

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14. 1 A सज्ज. 2 P S तुरिय संजुत्त. 3 P रणवरह मत्थ, 8 सुरणरभरसमत्थ, A रणस-
यसमत्थ. 4 A विरिल्लियक्ख. 5 A जं. 6 S णहयले णं. 7 P डप्पयवि, 8 उप्पहि वि. 8 S पय-
विउ. 9 S wrongly numbers this Kadavaka as ॥ १५ ॥

15. 1 A मगग. 2 A पच्छइ अगगइ. 3 S सस्वइ. 4 P इए. 5 S वल्लग. 6 A इयव-
रासु. 7 P अंगुलेहिं. 8 S धाणुक्रियो. 9 P S वि. 10 S जं. 11 S सयं.

[१४] १ रावणः. २ अंबारी.

[१५] १ हस्तैः त्रिभिः.

[१७. सत्तरहमो संधि]

मेन्तणएँ समत्तएँ दूएँ गियत्तएँ उभय-वलहँ अमरिसु चडइ
तइलोक-भयङ्करु सुरवर-डामरु रावणु इन्दहों अभिभडइ ॥

[१]

किय करि सारि-सज्ज पक्खरिय तुरय-थहा
उडिभय धय-णिहाय स-विमाण रह पयहा ॥ १
आहय समर-भेरि भीसावणि सुरवर-वइरि-वीर-कम्पावणि ॥ २
हत्थ-पहत्थ करेंवि सेणावइ दिण्णु पयाणउ पचलिउ णरवइ ॥ ३
कुम्भयण्णु लङ्केस-विहीसण णल-सुग्गीव-णील-खर-दूसण ॥ ४
" मय-मारिच्च-भिच्च-सुअसारण अङ्गङ्गय-इन्दइ-घणवाहण ॥ ५
रण-रसेण भिज्जन्त पधाइय णिविसें समर-भूमि संपावियँ ॥ ६
पञ्चहिँ धणु-सएहिँ पहु देप्पिणु रिउँ-बूहहों पडिबूहु रएप्पिणु ॥ ७
णिवडिउ जाउहाण-वलु सुर-वलें पहय-पडह-परिवहिय-कलयलें ॥ ८
जाउ महाहउ भुवण-भयङ्करु उडिउ रउ मइलन्तु दियन्तरु ॥ ९

॥

॥ घत्ता ॥

णर-हय-गय-गत्तइँ रह-धय-छत्तइँ सबइँ खणें उडूलियइँ ।
जिह कुलइँ दुपुत्तें तिह वहुन्तें वेणिण वि सेण्णइँ मइलियइँ ॥ १०

[२]

विब्भम-हाव-भाव-भूभङ्गरच्छराइँ ।

॥ जायइँ सुर-विमाणइँ धूलिधूसराइँ ॥ १

ताव हेइ-घट्टणेण करालउ उच्छलियउ सिहि-जाला-मालउ ॥ २
सिवियँहिँ छत्त-घएँहिँ लगन्तिउ अमर-विमाण-सयाइँ दहन्तिउ ॥ ३

1. 1 A reads the following Sk. stanza in the beginning of this Sandhi : तावद् गर्जन्ति तुङ्गाः करटपट(✓)काजानपीरा(?)व्रगण्डा

—मातङ्गदन्तक्षतगुरुगिरयो भग्नानाद्गुमौघाः ॥

लीलोद्धतैर्लताम्रैर्निजयुवतिकरैः सेव्यमाना बभेष्ट ।

यावज्जो कुम्भिकुम्भस्थलदलनपटुः केसरी संप्रयाति ॥

2 A पराहय. 3 A संपाहय. 4 P रिबु°. 5 A पत्तहं. 6 S (marginally), A तिप्पि
वि (A विणिण वि) खणे जोगल्लियइँ.

2. 1 P °अंगुरवरच्छराइँ, S अंगुरवरच्छराइँ, A अंगुरधुराइँ. 2 P धूसरइँ, S धूलीधूसरइँ,
A धूलीधूसराइँ. 3 P S सिवियँहिँ.

[१] १ भयार्ण(न)कः. २ मन्त्री.

पुणु पच्छलें सोणिर्य-जल-धारउ
'ताहिं' असेसु दिसासुहु सिचउ
अण्णउ परियत्तउ गयणङ्गहों
जाय वसुन्धरि रुहिरायम्विरि
करि-सिर-मुंसाहलेंहिं विमीसिय
रह खुप्यंन्ति वहन्ति ण चकई

रय-पसमणउ हुआस-णिवारउ ॥ ४
थिउ गहु णाईं कुसुम्भएँ घिसउ ॥ ५
णं घुसिणोलिउं णह-सिरि-अङ्गहों ॥ ६
सरहस-सुहउ-कवन्ध-पणच्चिरि^{१०} ॥ ७
सञ्ज व ताराइण्णीं पदीसिय ॥ ८
वाहण-जाण-विमाणईं थकई ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तेहएँ वि महारणें मेइणि-कारणें रत्तें तरन्तें तरन्ति णर ।
जुञ्जन्ति स-मच्छर तोसिय-अच्छर णाईं महण्णवें वारियें ॥ १०

[३]

तो गज्जन्त-मत्त-मायङ्ग-वाहणेणं ।
अमरिस-कुञ्जएणं गिवाण-साहणेणं ॥ १

जाउहाण-साहणु पडिपेल्लिउं णं खय-सायरेण जगु रेळिउ ॥ २
णिसियर-परिभमन्ति पहरण-भुअ णं आवत्त-कुञ्ज जल-बुबुव ॥ ३
पेक्खेंवि णिय-वलु ओहहन्तउ 'सुरवगला-मुहें आवहन्तउ ॥ ४
पेक्खेंवि उत्थल्लंतईं छत्तईं मत्त-गयहुं भिज्जन्तईं गत्तईं ॥ ५
पेक्खेंवि फुहन्तईं रह-बीढईं जाण-विमाणईं भंमरुवगीढईं ॥ ६
पेक्खेंवि हयवर पाडिज्जन्ता सुहउ-मडप्फर साडिज्जन्ता ॥ ७
'आवाभेप्पिणु रह-गय-वाहणें भिडिउ पसण्णकिसि सुर-साहणें ॥ ८
बाणर-चिन्धु महागय-सन्दणु चाव-विहत्थु महिन्दहों णन्दणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

णर-हय-मय तज्जेवि रह-धय भज्जेवि बूहहों मज्जे पइहु किह ।
वम्मैहिं विन्धन्तउ जीविउ लिन्तउ कामिणि-हियउ वियहु जिह ॥ १०

4 S A जलसोणिय^२. 5 P ^०विवारउ, S ^०विवारउ, A निवारउ. 6 A दिसावहु. 7 A रत्तउ.
8 A घुसिणुल्लउ. 9 P S सरहसु सुहउ कवन्ध. 10 P पणच्चि. 11 A ^०जुत्ताहल्लामीसिय.
12 A तारावत्त पदीसिय. 13 A गुप्यंति. 14 P णह, A नहं नचि.

3. 1 P S A ^०कुञ्ज. 2 P S उणल्लंवह. 3 A ^०छिज्जंतईं. 4 P सारिज्जन्ता. 5 P S बुबु.

[२] १ रुधिरधारामिः. २ जलचराः.

[३] १ सेनामुखे. २ चित्तव्रतमरणीयतानि. ३ प्रशुणीभूय, सामर्थ्यं कृत्वा वा.
पउ० चरि० 18

[४]

सुरवर-किङ्करेहिँ उत्थरेंवि अहिमुहेहिँ ।

लइउं पसण्णकित्ति तिक्खेहिँ सिलिँमुहेहिँ ॥ १

- तो एत्थन्तरें दिढ-भुअ-डालें रावण-पित्तिएण सिरिमालें ॥ २
 १ रहवरु बाहिउ सुरवर-वन्दहों पढमउ 'भिडु महाहवें चन्दहों ॥ ३
 कुन्त-विहत्थहों सीहारूढहों जयसिरि-पवर-णारि-अँवगूढहों ॥ ४
 'अरें स-कलङ्क वङ्क महिलाणण पुरउ म थाहि जाहि मयलञ्छण' ॥ ५
 तं णिसुणेंवि ओखण्डियं-माणउ ल्हसिउ मियँकु थकु जमराणउ ॥ ६
 महिसारूढु दण्ड-पहरण-धरु तिहुअण-जण-मण-णयण-भयङ्करु ॥ ७
 ॥ सो वि समुत्थरन्तु दणुं-दुङ्गउ किउ णिविसद्धें पाराउङ्गउ ॥ ८
 ताम कुवेरु थकु सवडम्मुहु किउ णारारँहिँ सो वि परम्मुहु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

- सिरिमालि धणुद्धरु रणंमुहें दुद्धरु धरेंवि ण सक्किउ सुरवरेंहिँ ।
 संताउ करन्तउ पाण हरन्तउ वम्महु जेम कु-मुँणिवरेंहिँ ॥ १०

[५]

- ॥ भग्गें कियन्तें समरें तो ससि-कुवेर-राएँ ।
 केसरि-कणय-हुअवहा मल्लवन्त-जाएँ ॥ १
 तिण्णि वि भिडिय खत्तु आँमेलेँवि धय-धूवन्त महारह पेलेँवि' ॥ २
 तीहि मि समकण्डिउ रयणीयरु णं धाराहर-घणेंहिँ महीहरु ॥ ३
 ॥ सरवर-सरवरेहिँ विणिवारिय तिण्णि वि पुट्ठि देन्त ओसारिय ॥ ४
 अमर-कुमार णवर उद्धाइय रिउ जिह' एकहिँ मिलेंवि पराइय ॥ ५
 लइय सिलीमुहेहिँ सिरिमाँलि परम-जिणिन्द-धरण-कमलालि ॥ ६
 अद्धससीहिँ सीसँ उच्छिण्णइ णं णीलुप्पलाइँ विक्खिण्णइ ॥ ७
 जउ जउ जाउहाणु परिसक्कइ तउ तउ अहिमुहु को वि ण थक्कइ ॥ ८
 ॥ णिणँवि कुमार-सिरइँ छिज्जन्तइ रण-देवयहें वलि वँ दिज्जन्तइ ॥ ९

4. 1 P कइअउ. 2 P S A सिलीमुहेहिँ. 3 P °विदहो. 4 A पढमुग्गिहु. 5 P S अल्ल-
 सिव°. 6 A मयंकु. 7 P marginally, 'रजे' पाठे; A रजे. 8 P S णारारँ. 9 P S रणउहे.
 10 P कुमुणिवरहुं, S कुमुणिवरहो.

5. 1 A भग्ग. 2 P S कियन्त. 3 S °रायणं. 4 S °आयेणं. 5 P S A आमेलेँवि. 6 P
 S A पेलेँवि. 7 A समकुण्डियउ. 8 P S जमजीह एक्किहिँ. 9 A पभाइय. 10 P S सिरिमालें.
 11 A चरणकमलाहिँ. 12 S सीसइ. 13 P S वि.

[४] १ समहस. २ भेड. ३ आलिङ्गितस.

[५] १ 'सिण्णि वि भिडिय' इति सङ्गन्धः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

सहसकम्बु विरुज्झइ किर सण्णज्झइ ताव जयन्ते दिण्णु रहु ।
‘मइं ताव जियन्ते सुहड-कयन्ते अप्पणु पहरणु धरहि कहं’ ॥ १०

[६]

जयकारेवि सुरेवइं धाईओ जयन्तो ।

‘णिसियर थाहि थाहि कहिं जाहि महु जियन्तो ॥ १

वाहि वाहि सबडम्मुहु सन्दणु हउँ धव देमि पुरन्दर-गन्दणु ॥ २
तीरिय-तोमर-कणिय-घायँहु बहु-वावल-भल-गारयँहु ॥ ३
अद्धससिहिं खुरुप्प-सेलंगहु पट्टिस-फलिहँ-सूल-फर-खगहु ॥ ४
मोगगर-लउडि-चित्तदण्डुण्डिहिं सबल-हुलि-हल-मुसल-मुसुण्डिहिं ॥ ५
झसर-तिसत्ति-परसु-इसु-पासँहु कणय-कोन्त-घण-वक्क-सहासँहु ॥ ६
रुक्ख-सिलायल-गिरिवर-घायँहु हवि-जल-पवण-विजुँ-संघायँहु ॥ ७
तं णिसुणेवि सिरिमालि पहरिसिउ सुरवइ-सुअहो महारहु दरिसिउ ॥ ८
‘पइं मेळेप्पिणु जय-सिरि-लाहवें को महु अण्णु देख धव आहवें’ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तो एव विसेसेवि सर संपेसेवि छिण्णु जयन्तहो तणउ धउँ ।
गयणङ्गणँ-लच्छिहें कमल-दलच्छिहें हारु णाई उच्छलेंवि गउ ॥ १०

[७]

दहमुह-पित्तिणण दणु-देह-दारणेण ।

मुसुमूरिउ महारहो कणय-पहरणेण ॥ १

एउ ण जाणँहु कहिं गउ सन्दणु चुकँउ कह वि कह वि सुर-गन्दणु ॥ २
दुक्खु दुक्खु मुच्छा-विहलङ्गलु उट्टिउ उद्ध-सुण्डु णं मयगलु ॥ ३
भीसण-मिण्डिवाल-पहरण-धरु जाउहाण-रहु किउ सय-सकरु ॥ ४
सो वि पहार-विहुरु णिच्चेयणु मुच्छ पराइउ पसरिय-चेयणु ॥ ५

14 P किह, S किहा.

6. 1 PS सुरवइ. 2 P धाइयउ. 3 A °वावहिं. 4 A °गारयहिं. 5 PS °सेलंगहिं.
6 PS °कलिस°. 7 PS °सगोहिं. 8 PS °दंडिहिं. 9 PS °मुसेविहिं. 10 PS °पासेहिं.
11 PS °सहासेहिं. 12 PS °वायहिं. 13 PS °विजसंघायहिं. 14 PS अणु, A धउँ.
15 PS गयणंगणि.

7. 1 A जाणइ. 2 PS चुकु. 3 PS °मिचिमाक°. 4 SA °वेयणु.

१ इन्द्रपुत्रेण.

[७] १ पुनर्भव-जीवितव्यः.

धाइउ धुणेंवि सरीरु रणङ्गणें कूर-महागहु णाई णहङ्गणें ॥ ६
 विणिण मि दुज्जय दुज्जर पैवयलें विणिण मि भीम-गयासणि-करयल ॥ ७
 बेणिण मि परिभमन्ति णह-मण्डलें लीह दिन्ति रावणें आखण्डलें ॥ ८
 सुरवइ-गन्दणेण आयामेंवि कुलिस-दण्ड-सण्णिह गय भामेंवि ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

आहउ वच्छेत्थलें पडिउ रसायलें पाण-विवज्जिउ रयणियरु ।
 जउ जाउ जयन्तेहों गिसियर-तैन्तेहों घित्तुं णाई सिरे रय-णिचरु ॥ १०

[८]

‘जं सिरिमालि पाडिओ अमर-गन्दणेणं ।

तां इन्दइ पधाविओ समउ सन्दणेणं ॥ १

‘अरे दुबियइ मम ताउ वहेवि कहिं जाहि सण्ड ॥ २
 वलु वलु हयास मई जीवमाणें कहिं जीवियास’ ॥ ३
 वयणेण तेण करें धणुहरु किउ ‘सुर-गन्दणेण ॥ ४
 उत्थरिय वे वि समरङ्गणें सर-मण्डवुं करेवि ॥ ५
 ‘रिउ-महणेण ‘आयामेंवि दहमुह-गन्दणेण ॥ ६
 विणिहय-पहरेहिं सण्णाहु छिण्णु तीसहिं सरेहिं ॥ ७
 रक्खिउ सरीरु कह कह वि णाहिं कप्परिउ वीरु ॥ ८
 उप्पएवि जाम किर धरइ पुरन्दरु पत्तुं ताम ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘उगामिय-पहरणु चोइय-वारणु अन्तरें थिउ अमराहिवइ ।
 ‘अरें अरिवर-महणं रावण-गन्दणं उर्वरें वलि चारहडि जइ ॥ १०

[९]

‘लत्तु मुएवि सवेहिं ‘भिउडि-भासुरेहिं ।

लङ्काहिवहों गन्दणो वेडिओ सुरेहिं ॥ १

5 A पुणु वि. 6 P S A वि. 7 A पव्वल. 8 P देत, S दित. 9 P S रावण°. 10 P S वच्छ-
 वले. 11 A जियन्तेहो. 12 A लिणु.

8. 1 P S read दुवई in the beginning. 2 P S पाडिउ. 3 P S तं. 4 P S पधाइउ.
 5 P S जीवमाण. 6 A कंड. 7 P समरंगणेण with °ण scored off, S समरंगणेण, A
 गवर्णगणे. 8 S A °मंडउ. 9 P पुत्तु. 10 S °मइणु. 11 S °णवणु. 12 P S उवरें. 13 P वलु.

9. 1 P S read दुवई at the beginning of this stanza. 2 P S आराधि-
 मिउडि°. 3 P S वेडिउ सुरवरेहिं.

२ समर्थः. ३ तस्य समूहस्य. ४ धूलिनिकर, निशानरं वा.

[८] १ जयन्तेन. २ सर्व सामर्थ्यं कृत्वा.

वेढिउ एकु अणन्तेहिं रावणि
रोकइ वलइ धाइ अग्निहृइ
सन्दण सन्दणेण संचूरइ
तुरउ तुरङ्गमेण विणिवायइ
जाम वियम्भइ सवायामें
पभणइ 'रावण किं निश्चिन्तउ
अण्णु वि रावणि लइउ अखत्ते
दुज्जउ जइ वि महाहवें सक्कइ

तो वि ण गणइ सुहड-चूडामणि ॥ २
रिउ पण्णास-सट्ठि दलवट्ठइ ॥ ३
गयवर गयवरेण सुसुमूरइ ॥ ४
णरवर णरवर-घाएँ घायइ ॥ ५
ताव सु-सारहि सम्मइ-णामें ॥ ६
मेल्लवन्त-णन्दणु अत्थन्तउ ॥ ७
वेढिउ सुरवर-वलेणें समत्ते ॥ ८
एकु अणेय जिणेंवि किस कइ' ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तें वयणें रावणु जण-जूरावणु चडिउ महारहें खग-कर ।
लक्खिज्जइ 'देवेंहिं बहु-अँवलेवेंहिं' णाँइ कियन्तु जगन्तयुरु ॥ १०

[१०]

दूरत्थेण 'णिसियरिन्देण सुरवरिन्दो ।

सीहेणं' विरुद्धेणं 'जोइओ गइन्दो ॥ १

'सारहि वाहि वाहि रहु तेत्तहें
जेत्तहें अइरावणु गलगज्जइ
जेत्तहें सुरवइ सुर-परियरियउ
तं णिसुणेंवि 'सम्मइ उच्छाहिउ
किउ कलयलु दिण्णइँ रण-तूरइँ
समरु' घुट्टु वलइ मि अग्निहृइँ
पवर-तुरङ्गम पवर-तुरङ्गहुँ
रह रहवरहुँ परोप्परु धाइय

आयवत्तु आपण्डुरु जेत्तहें ॥ २
जेत्तहें भीसण दुन्दुहि वज्जइ ॥ ३
जेत्तहें वज्ज-दण्डु करेँ धरियउ' ॥ ४
पूरिउ सहु महारहु वाहिउ ॥ ५
हसियइँ सणि-जम-मुहइँ व कूरइँ ॥ ६
रण-रसियइँ सण्णाह-विसइँ ॥ ७
भिडिय मयङ्ग मत्त-मायङ्गहुँ ॥ ८
पायालहुँ पायाल पराइय ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

मेल्लिय-हुक्कारइँ दिण्ण-पहारइँ सिर-कर-णासं णमन्ताइँ ।
भिडियइँ अ-णिविण्णइँ वेणि मि सेण्णइँ मिहुणइँ जेँम अणुरत्ताइँ ॥ १० ॥

४ A आवहइ. ५ P S णरवरेण संवायइ. ६ P S मल्लवंतु. ७ P °वल्लण. ८ P संमत्ते, A सम्मत्ते. ९ P S णाह, A नाह. १० P जगंतु corrected to जंगंत, S जगंत, A जगत्त°.

10. १ तेण णिसियरिन्देण. २ P S A सीहेण. ३ P S विरुद्धेण. ४ A जोइओ णं. ५ A भावंदुह. ६ S समरुहु, A समरुघुट्टु. ७ In all the cases P S have °हु and A °हं. ८ P माइँदुहु, S मायँदुहु. ९ A °णामु. १० S जिम, A जिहं.

[९] १ इन्द्रजति. २ सिरिमाली भूतः. ३ इन्द्रयतिः. ४ इन्द्रपक्षजनेः. ५ गवैः.

[१०] १ मन्त्री.

[११]

जाउ महन्तु आहवो 'विहिं विहिं जणाहुं ।

इन्दइ-इन्दतणयहुं इन्द-रावणाहुं ॥ १

- रयणासव-सहसार-जणेरहुं मय-मेसई-मारिच्च-कुवेरहुं ॥ २
 १ जम-सुग्गीवहुं दूसम-सीलहुं 'अणल-णलहुं पलयौणिल-णीलहुं ॥ ३
 ससि-अङ्गयहुं दिवायर-अङ्गहुं खँर-चित्तहुं दूसण-चित्तङ्गहुं ॥ ४
 सुअ-चर्महुं बीसावसु-हत्थहुं सारण-हरि-हरिकेसि'-पहत्थहुं ॥ ५
 कुम्भयण्ण-ईसाणणरिन्दहुं विहि-केसरिहिं विहीसण-खन्दहुं ॥ ६
 घणवाहण-तडिकेसकुमारहुं मलवन्त-कणयहुं दुब्बारहुं ॥ ७
 ॥ जम्बुमालि-जीमुत्तणिणायहुं वज्जोयर-वज्जाउहरायहुं ॥ ८
 वाणरधय-पञ्चाणणचिन्धहुं एम जुज्झु अभिम्भु पसिद्धहुं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

करि-कुम्भ-विकत्तणु गज्जोल्लिय-तणु जो रणें जासु समावडिउ ।
 सो तासु समच्छरु तोसिय-अच्छरु 'गिरिहें दवग्गिं व अभिम्भडिउ ॥ १०

[१२]

- को वि क्वाण-पाणिए सुरवहू णिएवि ।
 ण मुअइ मण्डलगुं पहरं समल्लिएवि ॥ १
 को वि णीसरन्तन्त-चुम्भलो भमइ मत्त-हत्थि व स-सङ्गलो ॥ २
 को वि कुम्भि-कुम्भयल-दारणो मोत्तिओह-उज्जलिय-पहरणो ॥ ३
 ॥ को वि दन्त-मुसलुक्खयाउहो धाइ मत्त-मायङ्ग-सम्मूहो । ४
 को वि खुडिय-सीसो धणुद्धरो वलइ धाइ विन्धइ स-मच्छरो ॥ ५
 को वि वाण-विणिभिण्ण-वच्छओ वाहिरन्तरुच्चरिय-पिच्छओ ॥ ६
 सोणियारुणो सहइ णरवरो रत्त-कमल-पुज्जो व स'-भमरो ॥ ७
 को वि एक-चलणे तुरङ्गमे 'हँरि व वित्थिओ ण भरिए कमे ॥ ८
 ॥ को वि 'सिरँउडे करेवि करयले जुज्झ-भिक्ख मग्गेइ पर-वले ॥ ९

11. 1 S °मेसहु. 2 A °मारीच°. 3 P खरदूसणचित्तहु चित्तंगहु. 4 P S °चर्मह, A A वसहुं. 5 A °करिकेसि°. 6 S गिरिहिं. 7 A देवग्गिं.

12. 1 P S मण्डलग. 2 A समणिवि. 3 A °चुम्भलो. 4 P S A °मुसलक्खया°. 5 P S °पिच्छउ, A °पिच्छओ. 6 P S महुभरो. 7 A °चलणो तुरंगमो. 8 A करि. 9 S सिरभिडि.

[११] १ द्वौ द्वौ शुभदार्ता संग्रामो जातः. २ अर्भेः. ३ पवनः.

[१२] १ विष्णु-इव, यथा पादे स्थितः बलि-दान-प्रसावे. २ मस्तकपुटे.

॥ घत्ता ॥

भडु को वि पडिच्छिर^{१०} णिबट्टिय-सिरु सोणिय-धारुच्छलिय-तणु ।
लक्खिअइ दारुण सिन्दूरारुण फग्गुणें णाई सहसकिरण ॥ १०

[१३]

कथ ई मत्त-कुञ्जरा जीविण चत्ता ।

कसण-महाघण व दीसन्ति घरणि-पत्ता ॥ १

कथ इ स-विसाणइँ कुम्भयलइँ	णं रणवहु-उक्खलइँ स-मुसलइँ ॥ २
कथ इ हय करवालइँ खण्डिय	अन्त-ललन्त खलन्त पहिण्डिय ॥ ३
कथ इ छत्तइँ हयइँ विसालइँ	णं जम-भोयणें दिण्णइँ थालइँ ॥ ४
कथ इ सुहड-सिराई पलोट्टइँ	णाई अ-णालइँ णव-कन्दोट्टइँ ॥ ५
कथ इ रह-चक्कइँ विच्छिण्णइँ	कलि-कालहों आसणइँ वं दिण्णइँ ॥ ६
कथ वि भडहों सिवङ्गण दुक्किय	‘हियवउ णाहिँ’ भणेवि उदुक्किय ॥ ७
कथ वि गिद्धु कवन्धें परिट्टिउ	णं अहिणव-सिरु सुहडु समुट्टिउ ॥ ८
कथ इ गिद्धें मणुसु ण खड्डउ	वाणेंहिँ चञ्चुहिँ मेउ ण लड्डउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

कथ इ णर-रुण्डेहिँ कर-कम-तुण्डेहिँ समर-वसुन्धरि भीसणिय ।
वहु-खण्ड-पयारेहिँ णं सूआरेहिँ रइय रसोइ जमहों तणिय ॥ १०

[१४]

तंहिँ तेहएँ महाहवे किय-महोच्छवेहिँ ।

कोक्किउ एकमेकु लङ्केस-वासवेहिँ ॥ १

‘उरें उरें सक सक परिसकहि	• जिह णिट्ठविउ मालि तिह थक्कहि ॥ २
हउँ सो रावणु भुवण-भयङ्करु	सुरवर-कुल-कियन्तु रणें दुद्धरु’ ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेवि वलिउ आखण्डलु	पच्छायन्तु सरेंहिँ णह-मण्डलु ॥ ४
दहमुहो वि उत्थरिउ स-मच्छरु	किउ सर-जालु सरेंहिँ सय-सक्करु ॥ ५
तो एत्थन्तरें हय-पडिवक्खें	सरु अग्गेउ मुक्कु सहसक्खें ॥ ६

10 s पडिधिरु.

13. 1 s mostly read कथ वि. 2 P करवालिहि, s करवालिहिँ. 3 The portion from व दिण्णइँ up to गिद्धु क^० in line 8 is missing in A. 4 P s सुहड. 5 P चञ्चुहे.

14. 1 s reads दुवई in the beginning of this stanza. 2 A उर उर. 3 P सुरवल, s सुरवर^०. 4 A आईडलु.

धाइउ धगधगन्तु धूमन्तउ
रावण-वलु णासंविउ-जीविउ

चिन्धेहि छत्त-धएहि लगन्तउ ॥ ७

णासइ जाला-मालालीविउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

रयणियर-पहाणें वारुण-वाणें सरवरणि उल्हावियउ ।

मसि-वणुपरत्तउ धूमल-गत्तउ पिसुणु जेम वोल्हावियउ ॥ ९

[१५]

उवसमिए हुआसणे वयण-भासुरेणं ।

वहल-तमोहं-पहरणं पेसियं सुरेणं ॥ १

- किउ अन्धारउ तेण रणङ्गणु किं पि ण देक्खंइ णिसियर-साहणु ॥ २
 ॥ जिम्भइ अङ्कु वलइ णिहायइ सुअइ अचेयणु 'ओसुविणायइ ॥ ३
 पेक्खेवि णिय-वलु 'ओणलन्तउ मेळिउ दिणयरत्थु पजलन्तउ ॥ ४
 अमराहिर्वेण राहु-वर-पहरणु णाग-पासं सर मुअइ दसाणणु ॥ ५
 पवर-भुअङ्ग-सहसैहि दट्ठउ सुर-वलु पाण लएवि पणट्ठउ ॥ ६
 गारुडत्थु वासवेण विसज्जिउ विसहर-सरवर-जालु परज्जिउ ॥ ७
 ॥ खगड्ड-पवणन्दोलिय मेइणि डोला-रूढी णं वर-कामिणी ॥ ८
 पक्ख-पवण-पडिपहय-महीहर णच्चाविय सँदिसिवह स-सायर ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

मेळेवि रिउ-घायणु सरु णारायणु तिज्जगविहसणें गएँ चडिउ ।

जेत्तहें अइरावणु तेत्तहें रावणु जाएँवि इन्दहों अम्भिडिउ ॥ १०

२०

[१६]

मत्त गइन्द दोवि उम्भिण्ण-कसण-देहा ।

णं गज्जन्त धन्त सम-उत्थरन्तं मेहा ॥ १

परोवरस्स पत्तया

मयम्बु-सित्त-गत्तया ॥ २

थिरोर थोर-कन्धरा

पलोद्द-दाण-णिज्झरा ॥ ३

२० स-सीयर व पाउसा

मयन्ध मुक्क-अङ्कुसा ॥ ४

5 P S धूमन्तउ. 6 P चिधइ, 8 चिधइ. 7 P S णासंविउ. 8 P उल्हाविउ, 8 उण्हाविउ, A उण्हावियउ. 9 P S परत्तउ.

15. 1 s reads दुवइ in the beginning of the stanza. 2 P S 'तमोहं. 3 A पेक्खइ. 4 P S णियेयणु. 5 A 'वास. 6 P S 'सहासैं. 7 s खगड्ड. 8 P S दस दिसि-वह सायर. 9 s तिजव°.

16. 1 A होवि. 2 P S समुत्थरन्त. 3 P परोवरस्स मत्तया corrected to परोवरपम. तया, s °मत्तया.

[१४] १ विध्यापितः.

[१५] १ प्रभातें (?). २ प्रकट (?).

विसाल-कुम्भमण्डला
अथक्क-कण्ण-आमरा
समुद्ध-सुण्ढ-भीसणा
मणोज-गेज-अन्तिणो

णिवद्ध-दन्त-उज्जला ॥ ५
णिवारियालि-मोघरा ॥ ६
विसद्ध-घण्ट-'णीसणा ॥ ७
भमन्ति वे' वि इन्तिणो ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

मस्रगलेंहिं महन्तेहिं विहि मि भमन्तेहिं सुरवइ-लङ्काहिं पर्वइ ।
भव-भर्वणेहिं हूंढी णं महि मूढी भमइ स-सायस-भरवइ ॥ ९

[१७]

सिजगविहसणेण किउ मुर-करी गिरत्थो ।

परिओसिय जिसायरा ल्हसिउ वइरि-सत्थो ॥ १

रावणु णव-जुवाणु चलवन्तउ अमराहिउ गय-वेसं-महन्तउ ॥ २
भमेंवि ण सकिउ करिवहं खच्चिउ रक्खें सयकारउ परियच्चिउ ॥ ३
गउ गएण पहु पहुणोदुद्धउ झम्प देवि अंसुएण णिवद्धउ ॥ ४
विजउ घुट्टु रयणीयर-साहणें देवेंहिं दुन्दुहि दिण्णं दिवङ्गणें ॥ ५
ताव जयन्तु दसाणण-जाएं आणिउ वन्धेवि वाहु-सहाएं ॥ ६
जमु मुगीवें दूसम-सीलें अणलु णलेण अणिलु रणें णीलें ॥ ७
खर-दूसणेंहिं चित्त-चित्तङ्गय रवि ससि लेवि आय अङ्गङ्गय ॥ ८
सुरवर-गुरु मएण णिभिञ्चें लइउ कुवेरु समरें मारिच्चें ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो जसु उत्थरियउ सो तें धरियउ गेणेंहिं पवर-वन्दि-सयइ ।
गउ सुरवर-डामरु पुरु अजरामरु जिणु जिह जिणेंवि महाभयइ ॥ १०

[१८]

लङ्क पुरन्दरे णिए जय-'सिरी-णिवासो ।

सहसारेण 'पत्थिओ' पत्थिवो दसासो ॥ १

'अहों जम-धणय-सक्क-कम्पावण देहि सुपुत्त-भिक्षु महु रावण' ॥ २

4 P S °सौठ°. 5 A दोवि. 6 A नवर. 7 P S °भवणे व. 8 A छुटी.

17. 1 A °विहसणेण. 2 A गहवेव°. 3 A मयवइ. 4 A °णोदुद्ध. 5 P S A दुन्दुहि.
6 P S दिण्णु, A दिण. 7 P S णहंगणे.

18. 1 A णिओ. 2 P S °सिरी°. 3 P S पत्थिवो, A missing.

[१६] १ °शन्दौ.

[१७] १ वृद्धः. २ वरत्रेण. ३ अग्निः. ४ वायुः.

[१८] १ प्रार्थितः. २ राजा.

पउ० चरि० १९

तं गिसुणेवि भणइ सुर-वन्धणु
जमु तलवरु परिपालउ पट्टणु
पुप्फ-पयरु 'घरें देउ वणासइ
वत्थ-सहासइ हवि पक्खालउ
जोणह करेउ मियङ्कु गिरन्तरु
अमरराउ मज्झणउ भरावउ
तं पडिवण्णु सव्वु सहसारें

'तुम्ह वि अम्ह वि एउ गिवन्धणु ॥ ३
पङ्गणु गिक्किउ करउ पहञ्जणु ॥ ४
सहुं गन्धर्वेहिं गायउ सरसइ ॥ ५
कोसु असेसु कुवेरु गिहालउ ॥ ६
सीयलु गहयलें तवउ दिवायरु ॥ ७
अण्णु वि' घणेंहिं छडउ देवावरु ॥ ८
मुक्कु सक्कु लक्कालक्कारें ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

गिय-रञ्जु विवज्जेवि गउ पव्वज्जेवि सासयपुरहों सहसणयणु ।
" जय-सिरि-वहु मण्डेवि थिउ अवरुण्डेवि सँ ई भुय-फलिहेहिं दहवयणु ॥ १०

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इय चारु-पञ्चमचरिय धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
जाणेंह 'रा व ण वि जयं' सत्तारहमं इमं पव्वं ॥

*

[१८. अट्टारहमो संधि]

रणें माणु मलेंवि पुरन्दरहों परियञ्जेवि सिहरइ मन्दरहों ।
" आवइ वि पडीवउ जाम पट्ट ताणन्तरें दिट्ठ अणन्तरहु ॥

[१]

पेक्खेप्पिणु गिरि-कञ्चण-सुभहु^१ जिण-वन्दण-दूरुच्छलिय-सहु ॥ १
सुरवर-सय-सेव-करावणेण मारिच्चिं पपुच्छिउ रावणेण ॥ २
'भड-भञ्जण भुवणुच्छलिय-गाम उहु कलयलु सुम्मइ काई माम' ॥ ३
" तं गिसुणेवि पभणइ समर-धीरु 'एहुं जइ गामेण अणन्तवीरु ॥ ४
दसरह-भायरु अणरण-जाउ सहसयर-सणेहें तवसि जाउ ॥ ५
उप्पणउ एयहों एत्थु णाणु उहुं दीसइ देवागमु स-जाणु' ॥ ६
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु गिसियरिन्दु गउ तेत्तहें जेत्तहें मुणिवरिन्दु ॥ ७
परियञ्जेवि णवेंवि थुणेंवि गिविट्ठु सयलु वि जणु वयइ लयन्तु दिट्ठु ॥ ८

४ P गिक्कउ. ५ P S पुरे. ६ P S गंधर्वे, A गंधर्विहिं. ७ A मयङ्कु. ८ A मि. ९ P S सयं.
१० P S 'वलेहिं, A 'फलिहिं. ११ P धणञ्जयासु, S धणञ्जयासि. १२ P जट्टहाण, S
जाट्टहाण.

१. १ A आवेवि. १ A. P S सुहाउ. २ P S जाउ. ३ A मारीइ. ४ A सुवइ. ५ P S
वीरु. ६ P S उहु. ७ P S एहु.

[१] १ अनन्तमग्निनामेदम्.

॥ वत्ता ॥

महवयइँ को वि कों वि अणुवयइँ
कों वि दिहुँ सम्मत्तु लएवि थिउ

कों वि सिक्खावयइँ गुणवयइँ ।
पर रावणु एक्कु ण उवसमिउ ॥ ९

[२]

धम्मरहुँ महारिसि भणइ तेत्थु
अहों दहमुह मोहन्धारें छूढ
अमियालएँ अमिउ ण लेहि केम
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु दससिरेण
'सक्कमि धूमज्झएँ श्मप्प देवि
सक्कमि गिरि-मन्दरु णिहलेवि
सक्कमि मारुउ 'पोट्टुलें छुहेवि
सक्कमि रयणायरं-जलु पिएवि

'मणुयत्तुं लहेंवि वइसरेंवि एत्थु ॥ १
रयणायरें रयणु ण लेहि मूढ ॥ २
अच्छहि णिहुअउ कट्टमउ जेम' ३
वुच्चइ थोत्तुग्गीरिय-गिरेण ॥ ४
सक्कमि फण-फणिमणि-रयणु लेवि' ॥ ५
सक्कमि दस दिसि-वह दरमलेवि ॥ ६
सक्कमि जम-महिसें समारुहेवि ॥ ७
सक्कमि आसीविसु अहि णिएवि ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

सक्कमि सक्कहों रणें उत्थरेंवि
सक्कमि महि गयणु एक्कु करेंवि

सक्कमि ससि-सूरहँ पँह हरेवि ।
दुद्धरु णउ सक्कमि^{१०} वउ धरेंवि ॥ ९

[३]

परिचिन्तेवि सुइरु णराहिवेण
'जं मइँ ण समिच्छइ चारु-गत्तु
गउ एम भणेप्पिणु णियय-णयरु
एत्तहें वि महिन्दु महिन्द-णामें
तहों 'हिययवेय णामेण भज्ज
झिन्दुएणं रमन्तिहें थण णिएवि
उप्पण चिन्त 'कहों कण्ण देमि
विज्जाहर-सयइँ मिलन्ति जेत्यु

'लइ लेमि एक्कु वउ' वुत्तु तेण ॥ १
तं मण्ड लएमि ण पर-कलत्तु' ॥ २
थिउ अचलु रज्जु भुज्जन्तु खयरु ॥ ३
पुरवरें इच्छिर्य-अणुहअ-कामें ॥ ४
तहें वुहियज्जणसुन्दरी मणोज्ज ॥ ५
थिउ णरवइ मुहें कर-कमलु देवि ॥ ६
लँइ वट्टइ गिरि-कइलासु णेमि ॥ ७
वरु अवसें होसइ को' वि तेत्थु' ॥ ८

8 P S महवयइँ को वि अणुवयइँ. 9 P S को वि गुणवयइँ, A missing. 10 P S दिहु.

2. 1 A धम्मरव. 2 A मणुसत्तु. 3 A लेमि. 4 A णिहलेमि. 5 P S पोड्डल, A पोड्डलि.
6 P समारुहेमि. 7 P S रयणायरे. 8 P 'सूरहु, S सूरह, A सूरहँ. 9 A पहरेंवि. 10 A पर
दुद्धरु न सक्कमि.

3. 1 P S णउ मंडए लेमि न. 2 P इच्छिण. 3 P गंदुएहि, S गंदुयहि. 4 P S कवणु.

[३] १ मनोवेगा. २ पूर्यते; पर्यालोचने प्रस्तावे, पूर्यते.

॥ घत्ता ॥

गंड एम भणेंवि पहु पबयहों जिर्ण-अट्टाहिणें अट्टावयहों ।

आवासिउ पासेहिं नीयडेंहिं णं तारावणु मन्दर-त्तडेंहिं ॥ ९

[४]

१. एत्तहें वि ताव पल्हाय-राउ
स-विमाणु स-साहणु स-परिवार
एकत्तहें दूसावासु लइउ
अवर वि जे जे आसण-भब
पहिलएँ फग्गुणणन्दीसराहें
॥ दिणें वीथयें विहि मि णराहिवाहें
पल्हाएँ खेडुं करेविं बुत्तु
किण कीरइ पाणिग्गहणु राय'
परिओसु पवडिउ सज्जणाहें

सहुँ केउमइएँ रैविपुरहों आउ ॥ १
अण्णु वि तेहिं पवणञ्जय-कुमार ॥ २
णं वन्दणहत्तिणें इन्दु अइउ ॥ ३
ते ते विज्जाहर मिलिय सब ॥ ४
किय णवण-पुज्ज तइलोक-णाहें ॥ ५
मित्तइय परोप्पर दूअ ताहें ॥ ६
'तउ तणिय कण्ण महु तणउ पुत्तु ॥ ७
तं णिसुणेंवि तेण वि दिण्ण वाय ॥ ८
मइलियइँ मुहइँ खल-दुर्जणाहें ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

॥ 'बहु अज्जण वाउकुमार वरु'
'तइयएँ वासरें पाणिग्गहणु'

घोसेप्पिणु णयणाणन्दयर ।
गय णरवइ णियय-णियय-भवणु ॥ १०

[५]

एत्थन्तरें दुज्जउ दुण्णिवारु
णउ विसहइ तइयउ दिवसु एन्तु
॥ धूमाइ बलइ धग्गगइ चित्तु
चन्दिणउ चन्दु चन्दणु जलहु
दाहिण-मारुउ सीयल-जलाइँ
णिब्बुहइ अज्जुवड्डइँ अणज्जु
णीससइ ससइँ वेवइँ तमेण
॥ उट्ठण-आहरण-पसाहणाइँ

मयणाउरु पवणञ्जय-कुमार ॥ १
अच्छइ विरहाणलें झम्प देन्तु ॥ २
णं मन्दिरुं अग्गन्तरें पलित्तु ॥ ३
कप्पूर-कमलदलसेज्ज-महुँ ॥ ४
तहों अग्गि-फुलिज्जइँ केवलाइँ ॥ ५
सज्जण-हिययाइँ व पिसुण-सज्जु ॥ ६
धाहावइ धाहा पन्नमेण ॥ ७
सवइँ अज्जहों असुहावणाइँ ॥ ८

5 P गय. 6 P SA जिणु. 7 P पासेहिं अवासिउ (corrected to आवासिउ), 8 पासेहिं अवासिउ.

4. 1 PS अण्णेत्तहे. 2 A एकेत्तहे. 3 S वीथइँ दिणि. 4 P खेडू, S खेडू. 5 PS करिन्नि.
6 P सज्जणाहे, S सज्जणाहें, A missing. 7 P 'दुज्जणाहे. 8 PS णियणिय, A णियय.

5. 1 PS पत्त. 2 S मंदर. 3 P S 'मंडु. 4 P SA अज्जवंगइ. 5 SA missing.

[४] १ प्रहायः. २ केतुमतीभार्यया. ३ आदिलपुरख.

[५] १ खान्या.

॥ वता ॥

पासेउ बलगाइ ल्हसइ तणु तं इङ्गिउ पैकसवि अण्ण-मणु ।
पमणिउ पँहसिएण णिएवि मुहु 'किं दुबलिहुयउ कुमार तुहु' ॥ ९

[६]

विरहग्गि-दह-मुह-कञ्जएण पहसिउ पवुत्तु पवणञ्जएण ॥ १
'भो णयणाणन्दण चारु-चित्त णउ विसहउँ तइयउ दिवसु मित्त ॥ २
जइ अञ्जु ण लक्खिउ पियहँ वयणु तो कल्लँ महु णित्तुलउ मरणु' ॥ ३
तं णिसुणँवि बुद्धइ पहसिएण कमलेण व वयणँ पहसिएण ॥ ४
'फणि-सिर-रयणेण वि णाँहिँ गणु एउ कारणु केत्तिउ जँ विसणु ॥ ५
किं पवणहँ कवणु वि दुप्पवेसु' गय वेणिण वि रयणिहिँ तप्पवेसु ॥ ६
थिय जाल-गवक्खएँ दिडु बाल णं मयण-वाण-धणु-तोण-साल ॥ ७
'मारो वि मरइ विरहेण जाहँ को वणँवि सक्कइ रुवु ताहँ ॥ ८

॥ वता ॥

तं बहु पेक्खँवि परितोसिएण वरइत्तु पसंसिउ पहसिएण ।
'तउ जीविउ सहलु अणन्त सिय जसु करँ लग्गेसइ एह तिय' ॥ ९

[७]

एत्थन्तरेँ अट्टमी-चन्द-भाल मुहु जोएँवि चवइ वसन्तमाल ॥ १
'सहलउ तउ माणुस-जम्मु माएँ भत्तारु पहञ्जणु लद्धु जाएँ' ॥ २
तं णिसुणँवि दुम्मुहँ दुडु-वेस सिरु विहुणँवि भणइ वि मीसँकेस ॥ ३
'सोदामणिपहु पहु परिहरेवि थिउ पवणु कवणु गुणु संभरेवि ॥ ४
जं अन्तरु गोपय-सायराहुँ जं जोइङ्गणहँ दिवायराहुँ ॥ ५
जं अन्तरु केसरि-कुञ्जराहुँ जं कुसुमाउह-तित्थङ्कराहुँ ॥ ६
जं अन्तरु गरुड-महोरगाहुँ जं अँमरराय-पहरण-णगाहुँ ॥ ७
जं पुण्डरीय-चन्दुजयाहुँ तं विज्जुप्पहु-पवणञ्जयाहुँ ॥ ८

6 S विविस्ववि.

6. 1 P S A °मुहु. 2 P S A कल्लइ. 3 P S A णाहि. 4 P S कित्तिउ, A कित्तउ.

5 S सं.

7. 1 S अद्धसियंद°. 2 P सहलउ. 3 P S दुम्माह, दुम्महक.

२ प्रहसित-मित्रेण.

[६] १ मुखकमलेन. २ भक्ता. ३ कामोऽपि.

[७] १ मिश्रकेली. २ विद्युत्प्रभु. ३ वज्रा.

॥ घत्ता ॥

आऐँहिं आलावैँहिं कुविउ णरु
‘किं वयणेँहिं बहुऐँहिं वाहिरेँहिं

थिउ मीसणु उक्खय-खग्ग-करु ।
रिउ रक्खउ विहि मि लेमि सिरइँ ॥ ९

[८]

१ कडु-अक्खरेण परिभासिरेण
‘जं करि-सिर-रयणुज्जलिय(?) देव
लज्जिज्जहि वोळहि णाँ मुक्खु’
दस-वरिस-सरिस गय रयणि तासु
कोक्कावैँवि’ णरवइ पवर वर(?)

करें धरिउ पहञ्जणु पहसिएण ॥ १
तं असिवरु मइलहि एत्थु केम ॥ २
णिउ णिय-आवासहोँ दुक्खु दुक्खु ॥ ३
रवि उग्गउ पसरिय-कर-सहासु ॥ ४
हय भेरि पयाणउ दिण्णु णवर ॥ ५

॥ अञ्जणसुन्दरिहें तुरन्तएण
संचलइ पउ पउ जेम जेम
तेहऐँ अवसरें बहु-जाणएहिं

उम्माहउ लाइउ जन्तएण ॥ ६
कप्पिज्जइ हियवउ तेम तेम ॥ ७
कर-चरण धरेप्पिणु राणएहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

॥ वलि-वण्ड मण्ड परियत्तियउ तेण वि उवाउ परिचिन्तियउ ।
॥ ‘लइँ एकवार करयले धरेविँ पुणु वारह वरिसइँ परिहरेविँ’ ॥ ९

[९]

तो दुक्खु दक्खु दुम्मिय-मणेण
थिउ वारह वरिसइँ परिहरेवि
वारे वि ण जाइ ण(?) जेम जेम
॥ डउज्जन्तउ उरु विरहाणलेण
परिवार-भित्ति-चित्ताइँ जाइँ
‘दिल्लइँ आहरणइँ परियलन्ति
गउ रुहिरु णवर थिउ अँइणु अत्थि
तहिं तेहऐँ कालें दसाणणेण

किउ पाणिग्गहणु पहञ्जणेण ॥ १
णवि सुअइ आलवँइ सुइणवे(?) वि ॥ २
खिज्जइ झिज्जइ पुणु तेम ‘तेम ॥ ३
णं वुज्झावइ अंसुअ-जलेण ॥ ४
णीसास-धूम-मलियाइँ ताइँ ॥ ५
णं णेह-खण्ड-खण्डइँ पडँन्ति ॥ ६
णउ णावइ जीविउ अत्थि णत्थि ॥ ७
सुरवर-कुरङ्ग-पञ्चाणणेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो दुग्गमुहु दूउ विसज्जिय सो आयउ कप्प-विवज्जियउ ।
हय समर-भेरि रँहवरें चडिउ रणेँ रावणु वरुणाहोँ अन्भिडिउ ॥ ९

४ १ आयहे. ५ P S A बहुअहि.

८. १ P S A कोक्कावि. २ A जं अञ्जण°. ३ P S ‘मंडइ, A वलिचंडइ मंडइ. ४ A लए. ५ P S A धरेवि.

९. १ A दुक्ख दुक्ख. २ A ण. ३ A आलाव. ४ A जेण. ५ P झिज्जइ marginally corrected to सिज्जइ. ६ P तेव तेव. ७ P S दिल्लइ, A दिल्लउ. ८ A गलंति. ९ P S अजिणु, १० P S रहवर.

[९] १ प्रखेदति (v. l. सिज्जइ). २ अत्थि.

[१०]

एत्थन्तरे वरुणहो गन्दणेहिं समरङ्गणे वाहिय-सन्दणेहिं ॥ १
 'राजीव-पुण्डरीएहिं पवर खर-दूसण पाडेवि धरिय णवर ॥ २
 गय पवण-गमणं केण वि ण दिट्ठं सहुं वरुणे जल-दुग्गमे पइट्ठ ॥ ३
 'सालयहुं म होसइ कहि मि वाउ' उवेडेवि गउ रयणियर-राउ ॥ ४
 णीसेस-दीव-दीवन्तराहुं लहु लेह 'दिण्ण विज्जाहराहुं ॥ ५
 अवरेक्खु रणङ्गणे दुज्जयासु पट्टविउ लेहु पवणज्जयासु ॥ ६
 तं पेक्खेवि तेण वि ण किउ खेउ णीसरिउ स-साहणु वाउ-वेउ ॥ ७
 थिय अज्जण कलसु लएवि वारे णिब्भच्छिय 'ओसरुं दुट्ठ दारे' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेवि अंसु फुसन्तिर्यए वुच्चइ लीहउ कहन्तिर्यए ।
 'अच्छन्ते अच्छिउ जीउ महु जन्ते जाएसइ पइ जि सहुं' ॥ ९

[११]

तं वयणु पडिउ णं असि-पहारु अवहेरि करेप्पिणु गउ कुमारु ॥ १
 माणस-सरवरें आवासु मुक्कु अत्थवणहो ताम पयङ्कु दुक्कु ॥ २
 दिट्ठइ सयवत्तइ मउलियाइ पिय-विरहिय-महुअरि-मुंहलियाइ ॥ ३
 चक्की वि दिट्ठ विणु चक्कएणं वाहिज्जमाण मयरद्वएणं ॥ ४
 विहुणन्ति चञ्चु पङ्गहणन्ति विरहाउर पक्कन्दन्ति धन्ति ॥ ५
 तं णिँएवि जाउ तहो कलुण-भाउ 'मइ सरिसउ अण्णु ण को वि पाउ ॥ ६
 ण कयाइ वि जोइउ णिय-कलत्तु अच्छइ मयणगि-पलित्त-गत्तु ॥ ७
 परिअत्तेवि संमाणिउ ण जाम रणे वरुणहो जुज्जु ण देमि ताम' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सम्भाउ सहायहो कहिउ पुणु पहसिएण वुत्तु 'एहु परम-गुणु' ।
 उप्पएवि णहङ्गणे वे वि गय णं सिय-अहिसिञ्चणे मत्त गय ॥ ९

10. 1 P S गवण. 2 P S इट्ठ. 3 P सालयहु, S सालयहो, A सालयहं. 4 P S रयणी
 वराउ. 5 A दीवन्तराहं. 6 P S लेहु दिण्ण. 7 A विज्जाहराहं. 8 A सरु. 9 P S पुसन्तिर्यए.

11. 1 P S चक्कवेण. 2 P S मयरद्ववेण, A रद्वए. 3 P S ए कंदंति. 4 P S कलणं.
 5 P S महु. 6 P परिअत्तेवि, S परिजत्तिवि. 7 P S सम्भाव.

[१०] १ राजी[व]-पुण्डरीकौ पुत्रौ. २ केनापि न दृष्टः. ३ विलम्बम्.

[११] १ शब्दं कुर्वाणाः. २ धावन्ती.

[१२]

णिविसेण पत्त अञ्जणहो भवणु
गउ पहसिउ अञ्जन्तरे पइहु
'परिपुणं मणोरह अञ्जु देवि
, तं णिसुणेवि भणइ वसन्तमाल
'भव-भव-संचिय-दुह-भायणाए
तो किं' वेयारहि' रुअइ जाव
महुरक्खर विणयालाव लिन्तु
पहण्णे चडिउ करे लेवि देवि

पञ्छणु 'होवि श्रिउ कहि मि पवणु ॥ १
पणवेप्पिणु पुणु आगमणु सिद्धु ॥ २
हउं आचउं वाउकुमारु लेवि' ॥ ३
थोरंसु-सिद्ध-थण-अन्तराल ॥ ४
एवहु पुणु जइ अञ्जणाए ॥ ५
सयमेव कुमारु पइहु ताव ॥ ६
आणन्दु सोक्खु सोहगु दिन्तु ॥ ७
विहसन्त-रमेन्तइ थियइ वे वि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

॥ सइं भुवहिं परोप्परु लिन्ताइं सरहसु आलिङ्गणु दिन्ताइं ।
णीसन्धि-गुणेणं ण णायाइं ^{१४}दोष्णि वि एक्कं पिव जायाइं ॥ ९

*

इय रामएवचरिए धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
'प व ण ज्ञ णा वि वा हो' अट्टारहंमं इमं पवं ॥

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॥ [१९. एगुणवीसमो संधि]

पच्छिम-पहरें पहज्जणेण आउच्छियं पिय पंवसन्तएण ।
'तं' मरुसेज्जहि मिगणयणि जं मइं अवहत्थिय भेन्तएण' ॥

[१]

जन्तएण आउच्छियं जं परमेसरी ।

॥ थिय विसण्ण हेट्टामुह अञ्जणसुन्दरी ॥ १

कर मँडलिकरेप्पिणु विण्णवइ 'रयसँलहें गम्भु जइ संभवइ ॥ २
तो उत्तरु काइं देमि जणहों ण वि सुज्जइ एउ मज्झु मणहों' ॥ ३

12. 1 PS अजणहो. 2 A होइ. 3 P records a variant 'तव पुण', A रुउ सुहल. 4 PS आहउ. 5 A °मय°. 6 P corrects to °भायणाहें. 7 P corrects to अजणाहें. 8 P किं ण, 8 किं वि. 9 PS विचारहि. 10 PS देत्तु. 11 PS °रवंतइ. 12 A सुएहि. 13 A °गुणे णायाइं. 14 PS विणिज. 15 PS एकमिव, A इक्कं पिव. 16 PS अट्टा-रहंमं.

1. 1 S आउच्छिय. 2 A जं वि वसंतएण. 3 P तंमारुसेज्जहे, 8 तंमारुसेज्जहे. 4 PS मिगणयणे. 5 P जंतएण. 6 A परमेसरि. 7 PS पसण. 8 A अजणसुंदरि. 9 P स-सलहि, 8 रहसलहि.

[१] १ क्षमां कुरु. २ अशानेन. ३ बद्धहस्ती. ४ रजस्वलायाः.

चित्तेण तेण सुपरिद्वेवि
गड णरवइ सहँ मित्तेण तहिं
गुरुहार हूअ एत्तहँ वि सइ
'एउं काई कम्म पई आर्यरिउ
दुबार-वइरि-विणिवारहों
तं सुणेंवि वसंतमाल चवइ

कङ्कण अहिणाणु समेल्लेवेवि ॥ ४
माणससरें दूसावासु जहिं ॥ ५
कोक्कवेवि पभणंइ 'केउमइ ॥ ६
णिम्मलु महिन्द-कुलु धूसरिउ ॥ ७
मुहु मइलिउ सुअहों महाराहों ॥ ८
'सुविणे' वि कलङ्कु ण संभवइ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

इमुं कङ्कण इमुं परिहणंउ इमुं कञ्चीदामु पहज्जणहों ।
णं तो का 'वि परिकख करें परिसुज्झहूँ जेणं मज्जे जणहों' ॥ १०

[२]

तं णिसुणेंवि वेवन्ति समुट्ठिय अप्पणु ।
वे वि ताउ कसघाप्पेहिं हयउ पुणुप्पणु ॥ १

'किं जारहों णाहिं सुवण्ण घरे
अण्णु वि एत्तिउ सोहग्गु कउ
कडुअक्खर-पहर-भयाउरउ
हंकारेवि पभणिउ कूर-भडु
एयउ दुडुउ अवलक्खणउ
माहिन्दपुरहों दूरन्तरेण
जिह मुअहुं ण आवइ वत्त महु'
गउ वे वि चडावेवि णवर तहिं

जे कडउ घडावेवि छुहइ करें ॥ २
जे कङ्कण देइ कुमारु तउ' ॥ ३
संजायउ वे वि णिरुत्तरउ ॥ ४
'हय जोत्ते महारई-वीढे चडु ॥ ५
ससि-धवलामल-कुल-लज्जणउ ॥ ६
परिधिर्ववि आउ सहुं रहवरेण ॥ ७
तं णिसुणेंवि सन्दणु जुत्तु लहु ॥ ८
सामिणि-केरउ आएसु जहिं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

णयरहों दूरे वरन्तरेण अज्जण रुवन्ति ओआरिया ।
'माए खमेज्जहि जामि हउ' सहुं धाहए पुणु जोक्कारिया ॥ १०

१० A सं परिच्छिदेवि. ११ A समुल्लवि. १२ PS पभणिव, A पभणइ. १३ A संचरिउ.
१४ PS णिसुणेवि. १५ PS सिविणए. १६ PS एउ. १७ PS परिहाणउं, A परिहणउं.
१८ PS किं वि. १९ PS जेम.

२. १ A अप्पणु. २ PS पुणु वि पुणु. ३ PS A हंकारि. ४ PS महारई. ५ PS कूर-
वेवि. ६ A परिधिवि. ७ PS A चडावि. ८ PS दूरन्तरेण. ९ A रुवन्ति.

[३]

कूर-वीरें परिअत्तएँ रवि अत्थन्तओ ।

अञ्जणाएँ केरउ दुक्खु वँ असहन्तओ ॥ १

- मीसण-रयणिहिँ मीसण अंडइ खाइ व गिलइ व उवरि व पंडइ ॥ २
 १ भिब्भिंयइ व भिङ्गारी-रवेंहिँ रुवइ व सिव-सदेहिँ रउरवेंहिँ ॥ ३
 पुप्फुवइ व फणि-फुक्कारएँहिँ बुक्कइ व पेमय-बुक्कारएँहिँ ॥ ४
 सा दुक्खु दुक्खु परियलिय णिसि दिणयरेंण पसाहिय पुव-दिसि ॥ ५
 गइयउ णिय-णयरु पराइयउ अगएँ पडिहार पधाइयउ ॥ ६
 'परमेसर आइय मिग-णयण अञ्जणसुन्दरि सुन्दर-वयण' ॥ ७
 ११ तं सुणेवि जाय दिहि णरवरहों 'लहुँ पट्टणें हट्ट-सोह करहों ॥ ८
 उक्कभहों मणि-कञ्चण-तोरणइ वर-वेसउ लेन्तु पसाहणइ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

सब पसाहहों मत्त गय

पल्लाणहों पवर तुरङ्ग-थड ।

(जय-)मङ्गल-तूरइँ आहणहों

सवडम्मुह जन्तु असेस भड' ॥ १०

॥

[४]

भणेंवि एम पडिपुच्छिउ पुणु वद्धावओ ।

'कइ तुरङ्ग कइ रहवर को वोलावओ' ॥ १

- पडिहार पवोलिउ अतुल-वलु 'णउ को वि सहाउ ण किं पि वलु ॥ २
 अञ्जण वसन्तमालाएँ सहँ आइय पर एत्तिउ कहिउ महु ॥ ३
 ११ एकएँ अंसुअ-जल-सित्त-थण दीसइ गुरुहार विसण्ण-मण' ॥ ४
 तं णिसुणेंवि थिउ हेट्टामुहउ णं णरवइ सिरेँ वजेण हउ ॥ ५
 'दुस्सील दुट्ट मं पइसरउ विणु खेवें णयरहों णीसरउ' ॥ ६
 पभणइ आणन्दु मन्ति सुचंवि 'अपरिक्खिउ किज्जइ कज्ज ण वि ॥ ७
 सासुअउ होन्ति विरुआरियउ महसइहें वि' अवगुण-गारियउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुकइ-कहहों जिह खल-मइउ

हिम-वइलियउ कर्मलिणिहिँ जिह ।

'होन्ति सहावें वइरिणिउ

णिय-सुण्हहँ खल-सासुअउ तिह ॥ ९

3. 1 P S A अर्थवउ. 2 P S वि. 3 P S A असहन्तउ. 4 P अडइ corrected to अडइ, 8 अडइ, A अडइ व. 5 P पडइ corrected to पडइ, 8 पडइ, A पडइ वी. 6 P S विमियइ. 7 A वहु. 8 A पल्लाणहुं. 9 P 'सुडइ'.

4. 1 S missing. 2 P S 'रहवय. 3 P corrects to मेलावउ, 8 बोलावउ. 4 S सुवधि, A सुणेवि. 5 A मि. 6 P S 'कारियउ. 7 P कवळणिहुं, 8 कवळणिहु. 8 S हुंति. 9 P S 'सुण्हहुं. 10 P A खलु.

[३] १ अठव्या (?). २ मर्कट-पूतकारौ (?).

[४] १ सुवचनवाच.

[५]

सासुआण सुण्हाण जणे सुपसिद्धइं ।

एकमेक-वइराइँ अणाइ-णिवद्धइँ ॥ १

भत्तारु भणेसइ जं दिवसु विरुआरी होसइ तं दिवसु' ॥ २
 वयणेण तेण मन्तिहें तणेण आरुद्धु पसण्णकित्ति मणेण ॥ ३
 'किं कन्तएँ गेह-विहणियँ किं कित्तिएँ वइरिहिँ जाणियँ ॥ ४
 किं सु-कहएँ गिरलङ्कारियँ किं धीयँ लङ्छण-गारियँ ॥ ५
 घेरें अञ्जण समरंङ्गणें पवणु गम्भहों संवन्धु एत्थु कवणु' ॥ ६
 तं णिसुणेंवि णरेंण णिवारियउ पडहउ देप्पिणु णीसारियउ ॥ ७
 वणु गम्पि पइद्धउ भीसणउ धाहाविउ पहेणेवि अप्पणउ ॥ ८
 'हा 'विहि हा काइँ कियन्त किउ णिहि दरिसेवि लोयण-जुयलु हिउँ' ॥ ९
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

विहि मि कलणु कन्दन्तियहिँ वणें दुक्खें को व ण पेळियउ ।
 सच्छन्देहिँ चरन्तएँहिँ हरिणेहिँ वि 'दोवउ मेळियउ ॥ १०

[६]

वारवार सोआउर रोवइ अञ्जणा ।

'का वि णाहिँ मँइ जेही दुक्खहँ भार्यणा ॥ १

सासुअएँ हयासएँ परिहविय हा माएँ पँइ वि णउ संथविय ॥ २
 हा भाइ-जणेरहों णिद्धुरहों णीसारिय कह रुयन्ति पुरहों ॥ ३
 कुलहर-'पइहरहि मि दइयहु मि पूरन्तु मणोरह सवहु मि' ॥ ४
 गम्भेसरि जउ जउ संचरइ तउ तउ रुहिरहों छिल्लरु भरइ ॥ ५
 तिस-भुक्ख-किलामिय चत्त-सुह गय तेत्थु जेत्थु पलियँङ्क-गुह ॥ ६
 तहिँ दिद्धु महारिसि सुद्धमइ णामेण भडारउ अमियगइ ॥ ७
 अत्तावण-तावें तावियउ छुडु जे छुडु जोगुं खम्मावियँ ॥ ८
 तहिँ अवसरें वे वि पढुक्कियउ णं दुक्ख-किलेसँहिँ मुक्कियउ ॥ ९
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

चलण णवेप्पिणु मुणिवरहों अञ्जण विण्णवइ लुहन्ति मुहु ।

'अण्ण-भवन्तरें काइँ मँइ किउ दुक्कियउ १४ जे अणुहवमि दुहु' ॥ १०

5. 1 P S 'याए. 2 P सवरंगणे. 3 P S हउ. 4 P S चरतेहि. 5 P दोवउ, 8 दुवो.

6. 1 A अंजण. 2 P णहिँ, 8 A णाहि. 3 P महि. 4 8 A भायण. 5 S मइ. 6 P S 'पइहरहिहि दइयहु मि. 7 P रुहेरुहो, 8 रुहेरुहे. 8 P S परिअंऊ. 9 P S आतावण. 10 P S छुडु छुडु जे. 11 P A जोग, 8 जोग. 12 P S A खमाविणउ. 13 P S 'किलेसहो. 14 A अं.

[५] १ मन्त्री (?). २ इवा.

[६] १ अतिकोमलाज्ञी.

[७]

पुणु वसन्तमालाए वुत्तु 'णउ तेरउ ।

एउ सहु फलु एयहों गन्भहों केरउ' ॥ १

- सं णिसुणेंवि विगय-राउ भणइ 'एउ गन्भहों दोसु ण संभवइ' ॥ २
 'जइ घोसइ 'होसइ तेणउ तउ
 पई पुव-भवन्तरे सई करेण
 पैरिधित्त पत्त 'तं एहु दुहु
 गउ एम भणेप्पिणु अमियगइ
 विहुणिय-तणु दूरुग्गिण्ण-कमु
 " कुञ्जर-सिर-रुहिरारुण-गहरु
 अइ-वियड-दाढ-फाडिय-वयणु
 खय-सायर-रव-गम्भीर-गिरु
- 'एउ गन्भहों दोसु ण संभवइ' ॥ २
 एहु चरिम-देहु रणे लद्ध-जउ ॥ ३
 जिण-पडिम सवत्तिहें मच्छरेण ॥ ४
 एवहिं पावेसहि सयल-सुहु' ॥ ५
 ताणन्तरे दुक्कु मयाहिवइ ॥ ६
 सणि असणि णाई जमु काल-समु ॥ ७
 कीलाल-सित्त-केसर-पसरु ॥ ८
 रत्तु-पल-गुञ्ज-सरिस-णयणु ॥ ९
 लङ्गूल-दण्ड-कण्डुइय-सिरु ॥ १०

॥ वत्ता ॥

- तं पेक्खेंवि हरिणाहिवइ अञ्जण स-मुच्छ महियलें पडइ ।
 " विज्जा-पाणैए उप्पएवि आयासे वसन्तमाल रडइ ॥ ११

[८]

'हा समीर पवणञ्जय अणिल पहञ्जणा ।

हरि-कियन्त-दन्तन्तरे वट्टइ अञ्जणा ॥ १

- हा कम्मं काई किउ केउमइ खलें मुइय लहेसहि कवण गइ ॥ २
 " हा ताय महिन्द मइन्दु धरे सुं-पसण्णकित्ति पडिरक्ख करें ॥ ३
 हा मायरि तुहु मि ण 'संथवहि मुच्छाविय दुहिय समुत्थवहि ॥ ४
 गन्धवहों देवहों दाणवहों विज्जाहर-किण्णर-माणवहों ॥ ५
 जक्खहों रक्खहों रक्खहों संहिय णं तो पञ्चाणणेण गहिय' ॥ ६
 तं णिसुणेंवि गन्धवाहिवइ रणे दुज्जउ पर-उवयार-मइ ॥ ७
 " मणिचूडु रयणचूडहें दइउ पञ्चाणणु जेत्यु तेत्थु अइउ ॥ ८
 अट्ठावउ सावउ होवि थिउ हरि पाराउट्टउ तेण किउ ॥ ९

7. 1 A तउ तणउ. 2 A चरम°. 3 A ते. 4 A कालदुक्कालसमु. 5 A 'पुंजगुञ्जणवणु.
 6 P S 'सरि°. 7 S णंगूल°. 8 A विज्जापाण.

8. 1 पहंजण. 2 A अंजण. 3 S A काइं कंसु. 4 P सुमुच्छइहि, S समुच्छवहिं, A समु-
 ट्ठवहि. 5 A वहिय. 6 P S रयणचूडहि, A रवणचूडहो.

[७] १ आत्मीयीगत (?) गृह्याग्रे निक्षिप्ता. २ वधिव.

[८] १ हे आता. २ न संबोधयसि. ३ ओ राक्षसयुक्ताः राक्षसाः (?). ४ अञ्जी. ५ अञ्ज
 वरः क्षापदो बभूव.

॥ वृत्ता ॥

तावैहिं गयणहों ओअरेंवि अञ्जणहें वसन्तमाल मिलिय ।
'इहु अट्टावउ होन्तु ण वि ता वट्टइ(?)आसि माएँ गिलिय' ॥ १०

[९]

एम वोळ किर विहि मि परोप्परु जावैहिं ।

'गीउ गेउ गन्धवें मणहरु तावैहिं ॥ १

तं णिसुणेंवि परिओसिय णिय-मणें(?) 'पच्छण्णु को वि सुहि वसइ वणें ॥ २
असमाहि-मरणु जें णासियउ अण्णु वि गन्धवु पयासियउ' ॥ ३
अवरोप्परु एम चवन्तियहुँ पलियङ्क-गुहहिं अच्छन्तियहुँ ॥ ४
माहवमासहों वैहुलट्टुमिँ रयणिहें पच्छिम-पहरउँ 'थिएँ ॥ ५
णक्खसेँ सवणें उप्पण्णु सुउ हल-कमल-कुलिस-झस-कमल-जुउ ॥ ६
चक्कुस-कुम्म-सङ्ख-सहिउ सुह-लक्खणु अवलक्खण-रहिउ ॥ ७
ताणन्तरें पर-वल-णिम्महेंण पंडिसूरें सूर-सम-प्पहेंण ॥ ८
णहें जन्तें वे वि णियच्छियउ ओअरेंवि विमाणहों पुच्छियउ ॥ ९

॥ वृत्ता ॥

'कहिं जायउ कहिं वड्डियउ कहों धीयउ कहों कुलउत्तियउ ।
कसु कैरउ एवहुँ वुहु वणें अच्छहों जेण रुअन्तियउ' ॥ १०

[१०]

पुणु वसन्तमालाएँ पडुत्तरु दिज्जइ ।

णिरवसेसु तहों णिय-विसन्तु कहिज्जइ ॥ १

'अञ्जणसुन्दरि णामेण इमं सइ सुद्ध मुद्ध जिह जिण-पडिम ॥ २
मणवेय-महाएविहें तणयं जइ मुण्हों महिन्दु तेण जणियं ॥ ३
पायउ पसण्णकित्तिहें भइणि मणहर पवणञ्जयाहों घरिणि' ॥ ४
विज्जाहरु तं णिसुणेंवि वयणु पभणइ वाहम्भ-भरिय-णयणु ॥ ५
'इहँ माएँ महिन्दहों मेहुणउ सु-पसण्णकित्ति महु भायणउ ॥ ६
तइ होमि सहोयरु माउलउ पडिसूरु हणूरुह-रौउलउ' ॥ ७

7 P S जइ यहे.

9. 1 P S गीउ. 2 P बहुलट्टमीअ, S चवलट्टमिया, A बहुलट्टमिँ. 3 P S थिय. 4 P S कडिबड. 5 P missing. 6 P S एवहुँ.

10. 1 A इमा. 2 P S तणिय, A तणिया. 3 A मुणहुँ. 4 A जणिया. 5 P S भायणउ. 6 S तं.

[९] १ जिनेकं गीतं गाहृतम्. २ चैत्रे. ३ कृष्णाष्टमी. ४ करकमलयुग्मम्. ५ विद्याधरेण.

[१०] १ द्वीपस्य नामेदम्. २ राजा.

तं गिसुणेंवि जाणेंवि सरेवि गुणु अत्तिंलु तेहिं ता रुणु पुणु ॥ ८
जं लइउ आसि पुणोहिं विणु तं दिणु विहिं गं सोर्य-रिणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

सैरहसु सौइउ देन्तएहिं जं एक्कमेक्कु आवीलियउ ।
अंसु पणालें गीसरइ गं कलुणु महारसु पीलियउ ॥ १०

[११]

दुक्खु दुक्खु साहारेवि गयण लुहावेंवि ।
माउलेण गिय गियय-विमाणें चडावेंवि ॥ १

सुर-करिवर-कुम्भत्थल-थण्हें गयणङ्गणें जन्तिहें अङ्गणहें ॥ २
॥ गीसरिउ वालु अइ-दुल्लिउ गं गहयल-सिरिहें गम्भु गलिउ ॥ ३
मारुइ दवत्ति गिवडिउ इलहें गं विज्जु-पुज्जु उप्परि सिलहें ॥ ४
उच्चाएवि गिउ विज्जाहरेहिं गं जम्मणें जिणवरु सुरवरोहिं ॥ ५
अङ्गणहें समप्पिउ जाय दिहि गं गण्डु पडीवउ लद्धु गिहि ॥ ६
गिय-पुरु पइसारेवि णरवरेण जम्मोच्छउ किउ पंडिदिणयरेण ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘सुन्दरु’ जणें सुन्दरु भणेंवि ‘सिरिसइलु’ सिलायलु चुणु गिउ ।
हणुरुह-दीवें पवड्डियउ ‘हणुवन्तु’ गामु तें तासुं किउ ॥ ८

[१२]

एत्तहे वि खर-दूसण मेळ्हावेप्पिणु ।

॥ वरुणहो रावणहो वि सन्धि करेप्पिणु ॥ १
गिय-गयरु पईसइ जाव मरु गीसुणु ताम गिय-घरिणि-घरु ॥ २
पेक्खेप्पिणु पुच्छिय का वि तिय ‘कहिं अङ्गणसुन्दरि पाण-पिय’ ॥ ३
तं गिसुणेंवि बुच्चइ वालियए ‘णव-रम्म-गम्भ-सोमालियए’ ॥ ४

7 P S अत्तिंलु तेण ता रुणु पुणु. 8 P S लइउ, A लयउ. 9 A विसहि. 10 The Ghattā is missing in A. 11 P सहरसु. 12 S पलाणें.

11. 1 P संहारेवि, S सहारिवि, A सःहारिवि. 2 P S A चडाविवि. 3 A °अणाहे. 4 A अङ्गणाहे. 5 A इडत्ति. 6 S सिलहिं. 7 P S जम्मण. 8 A णट्ट. 9 A लद्ध. 10 P S हणुअंतु. 11 P S णाउ, S नासु. 12 A तहो तेण.

12. 1 wanting A. 2 P S A मेळावेप्पिणु. 3 This half is metrically defective by two moras.

१ अत्यन्तम्. ४ शोकऋणम्. ५ आलिङ्गनम्.

[११] १ नीता. २ चपल. ३ प्रतिसूर्येण, ४ धीशैलं नाम.

[१२] १ पवनंजयः.

किर गम्भु भणेंवि पर-गरवरहों केउमइएँ घल्लिय कुलहरहों ॥ ५
तं सुणेंवि समीरणु णीसरिउ अणुसरिसेहँ वैयसेहँ परियरिउ ॥ ६
गर्व तेत्थु जेत्यु तं सासुरउ किर दरिसावेसइ सा सुँरउ ॥ ७
पिय इट्ठ ण दिट्ठ णवर तहि मि असहन्तु पहज्जणु गउ कहि मि ॥ ८
परियेत्तिय पहसियाइ-सयण दुक्खाउर ओहुल्लिय-वयण ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘एम भणेज्जहु केउमइ पूरन्तु मणोरह माएँ तउ ।
विरह-दवाणल-दीवियउ पवणञ्जय-पायवुं खयहों गउ’ ॥ १०

[१३]

दुक्खु दुक्खु परियत्तिय सयल वि संज्जणा ।

गय रुयन्त णिय-णिलयहों उम्मण-दुम्मणा ॥ १

पवणञ्जओ वि पडिवक्ख-खउ काणणु पइसरइ विसाय-रउ ॥ २
पुच्छइ ‘अहों सरवर दिट्ठ धण रत्तुप्पल-दल-कोमल-चलण ॥ ३
अहों रायहंस हंसाहिवइ कहें कहि मि दिट्ठ जइ हंस-गइ ॥ ४
अहों दीहर-णहर मयाहिवइ कहें कहि मि णियम्बिणि दिट्ठ जइ ॥ ५ ॥
अहों कुम्भि कुम्भ-सारिच्छ-थण केत्तेहें वि दिट्ठ सइ सुद्ध-मण ॥ ६
अहों अहों असोय पल्लविय-पाणि कहिँ गय परहुएँ ‘परहूय-वाणि ॥ ७
अहों रुन्द चन्द चन्दाणणिय मिग कहि मि दिट्ठ मिग-लोयणिय ॥ ८
अहों सिहि कलाव-सण्णिह-चिहुर ण णिहालिय कहि मि विरह-विहुर’ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

एम भवन्ते विउल्ले वणे णग्गोह-महादुमु दिट्ठु किह ।
सासय-पूर-परमेसरेंण णिक्खवणे पयागु जिणेण जिह ॥ १०

[१४]

तं णिएवि वड-पायवु अण्णु वि सरवर ।

कालमेहु णामेण खमाविउ गयवर ॥ १

4 A बल्लिउ. 5 P परिगरिउ. 6 This and the following line are missing in A.

7 S पहसिय भाइ. 8 A पायउ.

13. 1 P A सज्जण. 2 A रुयंति. 3 A ०णिलयहुं. 4 P A ०दुम्मण. 5 S परहुय, A परहुय. 6 A परहुय, S रहुय. 7 A विउल्ल. 8 P S ०पुरवर.

14. 1 S A पायउ. 2 A मि.

१ मित्रैः. ३ अजनी. ४ कामभोर्यं (गं). ५ व्यावृत्तितः. ६ वृक्षः.

[१३] १ कोकिलास्त्रराः (?).

‘जं सयल-काल कण्णारियउ
आलार्ण-खम्भे जं आलियउ
त्तं सयलु खमेजहि कुम्भि महु’
‘जइ पत्तं वत्त कन्तहें तणिय
‘जइ धई पुणु एंहु ण हूय दिहि
‘मिउ मउणु लएवि णराहिवइ
सच्छन्नु गइँनु वि संचरइ
पडिरंक्खइ पासु ण मुअइ किह

अङ्कुस-खर-पहर-वियारियउ ॥ १
जं सङ्कल-णियलहिं णियलियउ ॥ २
‘तहिं पञ्चक्खाणउ लइउ लहु ॥ ४
तो णउ णिवित्ति गइँ एत्तडिय ॥ ५
तो एत्थु मज्झु सण्णास-विहि’ ॥ ६
शायन्तु सिद्धि जिह परम-जइ ॥ ७
सामिय-सम्माणु ण वीसरइ ॥ ८
भव-भव-किउ सुक्किय-कम्मु जिह ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

॥ ताम रुअन्ते पडसिएण अक्खिउ जणणिहें दुण्णाणणहें ।
‘एउ ण जाणहुं कहि मि गउ मरुएउ विओएँ अज्जणहें’ ॥ १०

[१५]

तं णिसुणेंवि सब्झिय-पसरिय-वेयणा ।

पवण-जणणि मुच्छाविय धियं अच्चेयणा ॥ १

॥ पक्खालिय हरियन्दण-रसेण
‘हा पुत्त पुत्त दक्खवहि मुहु
हा पुत्त आउ महु कमेहिं पडुं
हा पुत्त पुत्त उववणेंहिं भमु
हा पुत्त पुत्त अत्थाणु करे
॥ हा बहुएँ बहुएँ मइँ भन्तियएँ
पल्हाएँ धीरिय ‘लुहहि मुहुं
हउँ कन्ते गवेसंमि तुव तणउ

उज्जीविय कह वि पुण्ण-वसेण ॥ २
हा पुत्त पुत्त कहिं गयउ तुहुं ॥ ३
हा पुत्त पुत्त रहगएँहिं चडुं ॥ ४
हा पुत्त पुत्त झेन्दुएँहिं रमु ॥ ५
हा पुत्त महाहवें वरुणु धरे ॥ ६
तुहुं धलिय अपरिक्खन्तियएँ ॥ ७
णिक्कारणें रोवहि काइँ तुहुं ॥ ८
इमुं मेइणि-मण्डलु केत्तडउ’ ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

॥ एम भणेवि णराहिवेण उवयारु करेवि सांसेणहरहुं ।
उभय-सेढि-विणिवासियहुं पट्टविय लेह विज्जाहरहुं ॥ १०

३ P S आलाणे. ४ P S संकल°. ५ P वयणु. ६ P S वे. ७ S A गय. ८ P चेहुं, ९ वहुं,
A पहुं. ९ P S पुण. १० P S A गयंहु. ११ P S °किह. १२ P S जाणहु, A जाणहें.

15. १ A सचंचित्त. २ A °वेयण. ३ P S गयणिचेयणा, A धिय अच्चेयण. ४ S पुण्णहें.
५ P पडु. ६ P चडु. ७ P झेन्दुएहि, ८ झेन्दुवहि, A झेन्दुवहि. ८ P S A मुहुं. ९ P S गवेसंमि.
१० P S एउ. ११ P S सासणहरहं. १२ P S विज्जाहरहं.

[१५] १ वृत्तानाम्.

[१६]

एकु जोहु संपेसिउ पासु दसासहो ।

अक-सक-तइलोक-चक-संतासहो ॥ १

अवरेकु विहि मि खर-दूसणहुँ	पायाललङ्क-परिभूसणहुँ ॥ २	
अवरेकु कइइय-पत्थिवहों	सुग्रीवहों किक्किन्धाधिवहों ॥ ३	
अवरेकु किक्कपुर-राणाहुँ	णल-णीलहुँ पमय-पहाणाहुँ ॥ ४	
अवरेकु महिन्द-गराहिवहों	तिकलिङ्ग-पहाणहों पत्थिवहों ॥ ५	
अवरेकु धवल-णिम्मल-कुलहों	पडिसूरहों अञ्जण-माउलहों ॥ ६	
दूवत्तए पत्तए गीढ-भय	हणुवन्तहों मायरि मुच्छ गय ॥ ७	
अहिसिञ्चिय सीयल-चन्दणेंण	पड वाइय वर-कामिणि-जणेंण ॥ ८	११
आसासिय सुन्दरि पवण-पिय	णं थिय तुहिणाहय कमल-सिय ॥ ९	

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताम 'विधीरियं माउलेंण 'मा माएँ विसूरउ करि मणहों ।

सिद्धहों सासय-सिद्धि जिह तिह पइँ दक्खवमि समीरणहों' ॥ १०

[१७]

पुणु पुणो वि धीरेप्पिणु अञ्जणसुन्दरि ।

णिय-विमाणें आरुदु णराहिव-केसरि ॥ १

गउ तेत्तहें जेत्तहें केउमइ	अण्णु वि पल्हाय-णराहिवइ ॥ २	
णरवर-विन्दाइँ असेसाइँ	'मेलेप्पिणु गयइँ गवेसाइँ ॥ ३	
तं भूअरवाडइ दुक्काइँ	घण-उलइँ व थाणहों चुक्काइँ ॥ ४	११
पवणञ्जउ जहिँ आरुहेंवि गउ	सो कालमेहु वणें दिडु गउ ॥ ५	
उद्धाइउ उँकरु उव्वयणु	तण्डवियं-कण्णु तम्बिर-गयणु ॥ ६	
तं पाराउडुउ करेंवि वलु	गउ तहिँ जें पडीवउ अतुल-वलु ॥ ७	
गणियारिउँ ढोइय वसिकियउ	णव-णलिणि-सण्डे भमरु व थियउ ॥ ८	११
किङ्करेहिँ गवेसन्तेहिँ वणें	लक्खिउ वेहँहलें लया-भवणें ॥ ९	
जोकारिउ विज्जाहर-सएँहिँ	जिह जिणवरु सुरेंहिँ समागएँहिँ ॥ १०	

16. 1 PS °दूसणाहं. 2 PS °परिभूसणाहं. 3 S किक्कपुर°. 4 PS अवरेक. 5 PS °कुलणिम्मलहो. 6 A दुवत्तए. 7 P हणुवन्तहो. 8 A विधीरिय. 9 PS पइँजणहो.

17. 1 A °वन्दाइँ. 2 PA मेलेप्पिणु, S मिलेप्पिणु. 3 S सो उक्करवयणु. 4 S तंहुविअय°. 5 PS गणियारि पढोइय. 6 PS सइँ. 7 PS वि. 8 PS वेहँहल.

[१६] १ विशेषेण धीरिता.

[१७] १ मेलपकं कृत्वा. २ हस्तिनी.

पद० चरि० 21

॥ घत्ता ॥

मउणु लएवि परिद्वियउ णउ चवइ ण चहइ झाण-परु ।
जाय भन्ति मणें संबहु मि 'कट्टुमउ किण्णें णिम्मविउ णरु' ॥ ११

[१८]

पुणु सिलोउ अवणीयलें लिहिउ स-हत्थेण ।
'अञ्जणाएँ मुइयाँ मरमि परमत्थेण ॥ १

जीवन्तिहें णिसुणमि वत्त जइ तो वोळमि लइ एत्तडिय गइ' ॥ २
तं णिसुणेंवि हणुरुह-राणएँण वज्जरियं वत्त परिजाणएँण ॥ ३
तामरंस-ल्हास-सरिसाणणउ विणिण मि वसन्तमालञ्जणउ ॥ ४
॥ जिह उभय-पुरहुँ परिघल्लियउ जिह वणें भमियउ एक्कल्लियउ ॥ ५
जिह हरिवरेण उवसणु किउ अट्ठावणण जिह उवसमिउ ॥ ६
जिह लद्धु पुत्तु भूसंणु इलहें जिह णहें णिज्जन्तु पडिउ सिलहें ॥ ७
सिरिसंइलु णाउँ हणुवन्तु जिह वित्तन्तु असेसु वि कहिउ तिह ॥ ८
तं वयणु सुणेवि समुद्वियउ पडिसूरें णिय-णयरहों णियउ ॥ ९

॥

॥ घत्ता ॥

मिलिउ पहञ्जणु अञ्जणहों वेणिण मि णिय-कहउ कहन्ताइँ ।
हणुरुह-दीवें परिद्वियइँ थिरु रज्जु सें इँ भु अन्ताइँ ॥ १०

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[२०. वीसमो संधि]

वद्धन्तउ पावणि भड-चूडामणि जाव जुवाण-भावें चडइ ।
॥ तहिँ अवसरें रावणु सुर-संतावणु रणउहें वरुणहों अग्निभडइ ॥

[१]

दूआगमणें कोउ संवज्जइ सइँ सरहसु दसासु सण्णज्जइ ॥ १
परिवेढिउ रयणियर-सहासैंहिँ पेसिय सौसणहर चउपासैंहिँ ॥ २
खर-दूसण-सुग्गीव-णरिन्दहुँ णल-णीलहुँ माहिन्द-महिन्दहुँ ॥ ३

9 PS सो णवरु, A झाण वरु. 10 A सव्वह. 11 PS कित्त, कित्त.

18. 1 PS वरणिवले. 2 A मुइयए मरामि. 3 PS जीवन्तिय. 4 PS वज्जरिउ. 5 PS परिजाणियण. 6 A तामरिसं. 7 A पुरहं. 8 A जिम. 9 S जं. 10 PS भूसण. 11 PS सिरिसवल्लु. 12 P सइ, S सयं.

1. 1 PS चहुँतउ. 2 PS दूआगमेण.

[१] १ हनुवन्तः. २ दत्ताः.

पल्हायहों पडिदिणयर-पर्वणहुँ जाणेंवि समरु वरुण-दहवयणहुँ ॥ ४
 मारुइ सयण-जयासाऊरेंहिँ वुच्चइ पवणञ्जय-पडिसूरेंहिँ ॥ ५
 'वच्छ वच्छ परिपालहि मेइणि माणहि राय-लच्छि जिह कामिणि ॥ ६
 अम्हेहिँ रावण-आण करेवी पर-वल-जय-सिरि-वहुअ हरेवी' ॥ ७
 तं णिसुणेंवि अरि-गिरि-सोदामणि चलण णवेप्पिणु पभणइ पावणि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'किं तुम्हें विरुज्झहों अप्पुणु जुज्झहों मइ हणुवन्तें हुन्तएण ।
 पावन्ति वसुन्धर चन्द-दिवायर किं किरणोहें सन्तएण' ॥ ९

[२]

भणइ समीरणु 'जयसिरि-लाहउ अज्जु वि पुत्त ण पेक्खिउ आहउ ॥ १
 अज्जु वि वालु केम तुहुँ जुज्झहि अज्जु वि बूह-भेउ णउ वुज्झहि' ॥ २
 तं णिसुणेवि कुविउ 'पवणञ्जइ 'वालु कुम्भि किं 'विडंवि ण भज्जइ ॥ ३
 वालु सीहु किं करि ण विहाडइ किं वालग्गि ण डहइ महाडइ ॥ ४
 वालयन्दु किं जणें ण मुणिज्जइ वालु भडारउ किं ण थुणिज्जइ ॥ ५
 वालु भुवज्जमु काइँ ण डङ्कइ वाल-रविहें तमोहु किं थक्कइ' ॥ ६
 एम भणेवि 'पहंज्जणि-राणउं लङ्काणयरिहें दिण्णु पयाणउं ॥ ७
 दहि-अक्खय-जलं-मङ्गल-कलसहिँ णड-कइ-वन्दि-विप्प-णिग्घोसहिँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हणुवन्तु स-साहणु परिओसिय-मणु एन्तुं दिडु लङ्केसरेंण ।
 छण-दिवसें वलन्तउ किरणं-फुरन्तउ तरुण-तरणि णं ससहरेंण ॥ ९

[३]

दूरहों 'जें तइलोक-भयावणु सिरु णावेंवि जोक्कारिउ रावणु ॥ १
 तेण वि सरहसेण सबज्जिउ एन्तउ सामीरणि आलिज्जिउ ॥ २

३ A पल्हायहुँ पडिदिणयरतणयहुँ. 4 P पवणहु, S तवणहु. 5 A बोछइ. 6 P तुम्ह, S तुम्हेहिँ, A तुम्हि. 7 The whole portion following तुम्हि wanting in A. 8 P हणुअत्तें, S हणुवत्तें, A wanting.

2. 1 The first two lines are wanting in A. 2 S अज्ज. 3 PS अज्ज. 4 A विडव. 5 S वालइंदु. 6 S A भुयंगमु. 7 S पहंज्जणे, A पहंज्जणु. 8 P S A राणउं. 9 P S A पयाणउं. 10 A जय. 11 A 'सेसहिँ. 12 P विप्प corrected to विद, S विद. 13 S किरणु.

3. 1 PS जे.

३ विद्युत्.

[२] १ हनूमन्त. २ वृक्षम्. ३ हनूमन्तम्. ४ आगच्छतु.

चुम्बेवि उँच्चोलिहिँ बइसारिउ वारवार पुणु साहुकारिउ ॥ ३
 'धण्णउ पवणु जासु तुहुँ गन्दणु' भरहु जेम पुरएवँहों गन्दणु' ॥ ४
 एम कुसल-पिय-महुरालावेहिँ कङ्कण-कञ्चीदाम-कलावेहिँ ॥ ५
 तं हणुवन्त-कुमारु पपुज्जेवि वरुणहों उप्परि गँउ गलगज्जेवि ॥ ६
 वेल्न्धर-धेरें मुक्क-पयाणउ थिउ वलु सरयम्भ-उल-समाणउ ॥ ७
 कहि मि सम्बु-खर-दूसण-राणा कहि मि हणुवँ-गल-णील-पहाणा ॥ ८
 कहि मि कुमुअ-सुगीवज्जङ्गय णं थिय थोइहिँ मत्त महागय ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

रेहइ णिसियर-वलु वहिय-कलयल थडोहिँ थडोहिँ आवासियउ ।
 ॥ णं दहमुह-केरउ विजय-जणेरउ पुण्ण-पुञ्जु पुज्जेहिँ थियउ ॥ १०

[४]

तो एत्थन्तरेँ रणें णिकरुणहों चर-पुरिसैहिँ जाणाविउ वरुणहों ॥ १
 'देव देव किं अच्छहि अविचलु वेलन्धेरें आवासिउ पर-वलु' ॥ २
 चारहुँ तणउ वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु वरुणु णराहिउ ओसारेप्पिणु ॥ ३
 ॥ मन्तिहिँ कण्ण-जाउ तहों दिज्जइ 'केर दसाणण-केरी किज्जइ ॥ ४
 जेण धणउ समरङ्गणें वड्डिउ तिजगविहूसणु वारणु वसिकिउ ॥ ५
 जें अट्ठावउ गिरि उद्धरियउ माहेसर-वँइ णरवइ धरियउ ॥ ६
 जेण गिरत्थीकिउ णल-कुवरु ससहरु सूरु कुवेरु पुरन्दरु ॥ ७
 तेण समाणु कवणु किर आहउ केर करन्तहुँ कवणु पराहउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेंवि दुद्धरु वरुणु धणुद्धरु पजलिउ कोव-हुवासणेंण ।
 'जइयहुँ खर-दूसण जिय वेणि मि जण तइउ काइँ किउ रावणेंण' ॥ ९

[५]

एव भणेवि भुवणें जस-लुद्धउ सरहसु वरुणु राउ सण्णद्धउ ॥ १
 ॥ करि-भयरासणु विप्फुरियाहरु दारुण-णागपास-पहरण-करु ॥ २
 ताडिय समर-भेरि उग्भिभय धय सारि-सज्ज किय मत्त महागय ॥ ३

2 P S अच्छोलिहिँ. 3 A °पुरुषवा. 4 P S कुसल. 5 P तूराकावहि. 6 S सइ. 7 P S वेल्न्धरे. 8 A मुक्क. 9 P S हणुअ°.

4. 1 P वरुण. 2 S तिजय°. 3 P रावणु. 4 A णराहिउ उद्धरियउ. 5 P करंतउ, 8 करंतहु. 6 P S °हुभासणेण. 7 P तइअहं, 8 तइयह. 8 P राम्बणेण,

5. 1 S भुवणे, A भुभण.

[५] १ अंगारी.

हय पक्खरिय पजोत्तिय सन्दण णिग्गय वरुणहो केरा णन्दण ॥ ४
 पुण्डरीय-राजीव धणुद्धर वेलाणल-कल्लोल-वसुन्धर ॥ ५
 तोयावलि-तरङ्ग-वगलामुह वेलन्धर-सुवेल-वेलामुह ॥ ६
 सञ्ज्ञा-गल्लगजिय-सञ्ज्ञावलि जालामुह-जलोह-जालावलि ॥ ७
 जलकन्ताइ अणेय पधाइय सरहस आहव-भूमि पराइय ॥ ८
 विरएवि गरुड-वृहु थिय जावैहि वइरिहि चाव-वृहु किउ तावैहि ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

अवरोप्पर वरियइ मच्छर-भरियइ दूरुग्घोसिय-कलयलइ ।
 रोमञ्च-विसट्टइ रणे अब्भिट्टइ वे वि वरुण रावण-वलइ ॥ १०

[६]

किय-अङ्गइ उल्लालिय-खगइ रावण-वरुण-वलइ आलगइ ॥ १
 गय-घड-घण-पोसेइय-गत्तइ कण-चमर-मलयाणिल-पत्तइ ॥ २
 इन्दणील-णिसि-णासिय-पसरइ सूरकन्ति-दिण-लज्जावसरइ ॥ ३
 उक्खय-करिकुम्भत्थल-सिहरइ कट्टिय-असि-मुत्ताहल-णियरइ ॥ ४
 पम्मुकेकमेक-करवालइ दस-दिसिवह-धाइय-कीलालइ ॥ ५
 गय-मय-गइ-पक्खालिय-घायइ णच्चाविय-कवन्ध-संघायइ ॥ ६
 ताव दसाणणु वरुणहो पुत्तेहि वेडिउ चन्दु जेम जीमुत्तेहि ॥ ७
 केसरि जेम महाँगय-जूहहि जीउ जेम दुक्कम्म-समूहहि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एकलउ रावणु भुवण-भयावणु भमइ अणन्तए वइरि-वेल्ले ।
 स-णियम्बु स-कन्दरु गाइ महीहरु मत्थिज्जन्तए उवहि-जल्ले ॥ ९

[७]

ताम वरुणु रावणहो वि भिच्चैहि विहि-सुअ-सारण-मय-मारिच्चैहि ॥ १
 हत्थ-पहत्थ-विहीसण-राएहि इन्दइ-घणवाहण-महकाएहि ॥ २
 अङ्गङ्गय-सुगीव-सुसेणेहि तार-तरङ्ग-रम्भ-विससेणेहि ॥ ३
 कुम्भयणण-खर-दूसण-वीरैहि जम्बव-णल-णील्लैहि सोण्डीरैहि ॥ ४
 वेडिउ खत्त-धम्मु परिसेसेवि तेण वि सरवर-धोरणि पेसेवि ॥ ५

2 P A पजोत्तिय. 3 P S पुण्डरीव°. 4 P A वेलामुह. 5 S संज्ञावलिगजिय. 6 A जलोल्लि.
 7 P S जलकन्ताइ. 8 A पधाविय.

6. 1 S पक्खोइय°. 2 A सूरकन्त°. 3 P° दिणे, S° दिणि. 4 S घाइय. 5 S संघाइय. 6 P S महगय°. 7 P एकलउ, 8 एकिलउ. 8 A मत्थिज्जन्तए. 9 P S उअहि°, A उवहि°.

[६] १ अन्नरक्षाणि. २ वृवड (निविड ?). ३ सुगन्धवातम्. ४ मेघाः. ५ कटिनी. ६ गुहा.

[७] १ वेष्टितः.

खेडियं अण्डुहं व जलंधारेहिं ताम दसाणणु वरुण-कुमारैहिं ॥ ६
 आयामेवि सबहिं सैमकण्डिउ रह सण्णाहु महाघउ खण्डिउ ॥ ७
 तं णिएवि णिय-कुल-णेयारें सरहसेण हणुवन्त-कुमारें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

५ रणउहें पइसन्तें वैइरि वहन्तें रावणु उबेढावियउ ।
 अवियाणियं-काएं णं दुवाएं रवि मेहहें मेलावियउ ॥ ९

[८]

सयेल वि सत्तु 'सत्तु-पडिक्कलें संवेढेवि विज्जा-लङ्कलें ॥ १
 लेइ ण लेइ जाम मरुणन्दणु ताम पधाइउ वरुणु स-सन्दणु ॥ २
 ॥ 'अरे खल खुह पाव वेलु वाणर कहिं संचरहि सण्ड अहवा णर' ॥ ३
 तं णिसुणेप्पिणु बलिउ कइद्धउ सीहु व सीहहों वेहाविद्धउ ॥ ४
 विण्णि वि किर भिडन्ति दणु-दारण णागपास-लङ्कल-प्पहरण ॥ ५
 ताम दसाणणु रहवरु वाहेवि अन्तरे थिउ रण-भूमि पसाहेवि ॥ ६
 'अरे' वलु वलु हयास अरे माणव मइ कुविण ण देव ण दाणव ॥ ७
 ॥ जं किउ जम-मियंङ्क-धणयंक्कहु सहस-किरण-णलकुवर-सक्कहु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अवरहु मि सुरिन्दहु णरवर-विन्दहु दिण्णइ आसि जाइ जाइ ।
 परिहव-दुमइत्तइ फलइ विचित्तइ तुज्झु वि देमि ताइ ताइ ॥ ९

[९]

॥ तं णिसुणेवि अतुलिय-माहप्पे णिब्भच्छिउ जलकन्तहों वप्पे ॥ १
 'लङ्काहि व हेवाइउ अवरेहिं सूर-कुवेर-पुरन्दर-अमरैहिं ॥ २
 हउं पुणु वरुणु वरुणु फलु दावमि पइ दहमुह-दवग्गि उत्थावमि ॥ ३
 दोच्छिउ रावणेण एत्थन्तरे 'केत्तिउ गज्जहि सुहडब्भन्तरे ॥ ४
 अहिमुह थक्कु दुक्कु वलु जुज्झहि सामण्णाउहेहि लइ जुज्झहि ॥ ५
 ॥ मोहण-धम्भण-उहण-समत्थेहि को वि ण पहरइ दिवहि अत्थेहि ॥ ६

7. 1 P marginally corrects to केडिय. 2 PS अण्डुह. 3 A जलवारहिं. 4 P हणु-
 मंत, S हणुवंत. 5 A कयंत. 6 PS अवियाणियं. 7 P दुवाएं, S दुवायं. 8 P मेहहु, S मेहहो.

8. 1 PS सयल. 2 PS 'णंगल'. 3 A 'सपहरण. 4 P उरें, S उरे, A डरे. 5 PS
 'मियंङ्क. 6 PS 'धणयङ्कहो. 7 PS 'सक्कहो. 8 PS अवरह. 9 PS सुरिंदहो. 10 S 'दुम्भ-
 तह, A दुमत्तइ.

9. 1 PS थक्कु. 2 SA जुज्झहु. 3 SA जुज्झहु.

२ वृषभ इव. ३ बाणैः वेष्टितः. ४ नायकेन.

[८] १ हणुवन्तेन. २ व्याघ्रतः (?). ३ मम सन्मुखम्. ४ परिभववृक्षोत्पत्तानि.

[९] १ गर्व नीतः.

एम भणेवि महाहवें वरुणहों गंहकलोलु भिडिउ णं अरुणहों ॥ ७
तहिँ अवसरें पवणझय-सारें आयामेंवि हणुवन्त-कुमारें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णरवर-सिर-सूलें गिय-लङ्गलें वेढेंवि धरिय कुमार किह ।
कम्पावण-सीलें पवणावीलें तिहुवर्ण-कोडि-पएसु जिह ॥ ९

[१०]

गिय-गन्दण-वन्धणें स-करुणहों पहरणु हत्थें ण लग्गइ वरुणहों ॥ १
रावणेण उप्पएँवि णहङ्गणें इन्दु जेम तिह धरिउ रणङ्गणें ॥ २
कलयलु घुट्टु हयइँ जय-तूरइँ जलणिहि-सह सह-गय-दूरइँ ॥ ३
ताव भाणुकण्णेण स-णेउरु आणिउ णिरवसेसु अन्तेउरु ॥ ४
रसणा-हार-दाम-गुप्पन्तउ गलिय-घुसिण-कहमैं खुप्पन्तउ ॥ ५
अलि-झङ्कार-पमुहलिज्जन्तउ गिय-भत्तार-विओअ-किलन्तउ ॥ ६
अंसु-जलेण धरिणि सिञ्चन्तउ कज्जल-मल्लें वयँइ मइलन्तउ ॥ ७
तं पेक्खेंवि गञ्जोलिय-गत्तें गरहिउ कुम्भयणु दहवत्तें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘कामिणि-कमल-वणइँ सुअ-लय-भवणइँ महुँअरि-कोइल-अलिउलइँ ।
एयइँ सुपसिद्धइँ वम्मह-चिन्धइँ पालिज्जन्ति अणाउलइँ’ ॥ ९

[११]

तं णिसुणेवि स-डोरु स-णेउरु रविकण्णेण मुक्कु अन्तेउरु ॥ १
गउ गिय-णयरु मडप्फर-मुक्कउ करिणि-जूहु णं वारिहें चुक्कउ ॥ २
कोकावेप्पिणु वरुणु दसासैं पुज्जिउ सुर-जय-लच्छि-णिवासैं ॥ ३
‘अवल्लयं मं’ तुहुँ करहि सरीरहों मरणु गहणु जउ सबहों वीरहों ॥ ४
णवर पलायणेण लज्जिज्जइ जें मुहुँ णामु गोत्तु मइलिज्जइ’ ॥ ५
दहवयणहों वयणेहिँ स-करुणें चलण णवेप्पिणु वुच्चइ वरुणें ॥ ६

४ P हणुअंत°, S हणुवंतु. ५ A तिहुअणे.

10. १ A °सुरहं. २ P मणोवरु corrected to मणोडरु. ३ PS मलिण. ४ P वयइँ corrected to वयइँ, S वयइ. ५ A महुअर.

11. १ PS मडप्फर. २ P वारिहें, S वारिहि, A वारिहिं. ३ PS जयसिरिकच्छि°. ४ A अवल्ल. ५ PS मंत करेहिं. ६ PS महु गोत्तु णाउ. ७ A वयणेण.

२ राहु. ३ सूर्य-सारथिना सह.

[१०] १ वदनानि. २ तं अन्तःपुरम्. ३ कामिन्यः कमलवनानि शुक्र लताग्रहाणि चेत्यादीनि सर्वाणि प्रत्येकं कामचिह्नानि. ४ अनुकूलभूतानि स्वस्थानि.

[११] १ कुम्भकर्णेन. २ गतायाः सकाशात्. ३ चित्तखेदं मा कार्षीः.

‘धणय-कियन्त-सकं जे’ वड्डिय सहसकिरण-णलकुवर वसिकिय ॥ ७
तासु भिडइ जो सो जि अयाणउ अज्जहो लगेवि तुहुं महु राणउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अणु वि ससि-वयणी कुवलय-णयणी महु सुय णामे सच्चवइ ।
करि ताए समाणउ पाणिगाहणउ विज्जाहर-भुवणाहिवइ ॥ ९

[१२]

कुसुमाउहकमला बुह-णयणे परिणिय वरुण-धीय दहवयणे ॥ १
पुष्प-विमाणे चडिउ आणन्दे दिणु पयाणउ जयजय-सहे ॥ २
चलियइ णाणा-जाण-विमाणइ रयणइ सत्त णवन्द-णिहाणइ ॥ ३
॥ अट्टारह सहास वर-दारहुं अद्धछट्ट-कोडीउ कुमारहुं ॥ ४
णव अक्खोहणीउ वर-तूरहुं (णरवर-अक्खोहणीउ सहासहुं ॥ ५
अक्खोहणि णरवर-गय-तुरयहुं) अक्खोहणि-सहासु चउ-सूरहुं ॥ ६
लङ्क पइहुं सुहु परिओसे मङ्गल-धवलुच्छाह-पघोसे ॥ ७
पुज्जिउ पवण-पुत्तु दहगीवे दिज्जइ पंडमराय सुग्गीवे ॥ ८
॥ खरेण अणङ्गकुसुम वय-पालिणि णल-णीलेहिं धीय सिरिमालिणि ॥ ९
अट्ट सहास एम परिणेप्पिणु गउ णिय-णयरु पसाउ भणेप्पिणु ॥ १०
सम्भु कुमारु वि गउ वणवासहो खग्गहो कारणे दिणयरहासहो ॥ ११

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुग्गीवङ्गङ्गय णल-णील वि गय खर-दूसण वि^१ कियत्थ-किय ।
॥ विज्जाहर-कीलए णिय-णिय-लीलए पुरइ स इं भु ज्जन्त थिय ॥ १२
इय ‘वि ज्जा हर कण्ड’ वीसहिं आसासएहिं मे सिट्ठं ।
एणिहं ‘उ ज्जा कण्ड’ साहिज्जन्तं णिसामेह ॥
धुवरायवत इयलु अप्पणत्ति णत्ती सुयाणुपादेण (?) ।
णामेण सोऽमिअब्बा सयम्भु घरिणी मंहासत्ता ॥
॥ तीए लिहावियमिणं वीसहिं आसासएहिं पडिवद्धं ।
‘सिरि-विज्जाहर-कण्ड’ कण्डं पिव कामएवस्स ॥

॥ इइ पढमं विज्जाहरकण्डं समत्तं ॥

8 P S °इव. 9 P रणि जं जिय, S रणि जं जिय. 10 A भुवण°.

12. 1 A चडिबि. 2 P S णिवद्ध. 3 P S कुमारहो, A कुमारहु. 4 P S °तूरहु, A तुरहु.
5 P S अक्खोहणिहु. 6 wanting in A. 7 P S पइहु. 8 S कि. 9 P एणिहमउज्जाकण्ड.
10 S धुय written above the line in a different hand and then रायधोवत-
इयलुअप°; A धुवरायधोवतइलुअपत्तिणीसुयाणुपादेण. 11 P सामिअब्ब. 12 P S महासत्ता.
3 P A wanting.

[१२] १ कामलक्ष्मी वरुणपुत्री. २ पण्डितलोचनेन रावणेन. ३ अन्तःपुरी १८०००. ४ कुमाराः
५५०००००० ५ पद्मराग-सुता. ६ संचीपु. ७ हनूयंतस्य (?).

Index Verborum

[Abbreviations. abs.—absolute. agent.—agentive. Bh.—*Bharisattakaha*. caus.—causative. D.—*Deśinānamālā*. den.—denominative. dial.—dialectal. enl.—enlarged. f.—feminine gender. fut.—future. gl.—gloss in Ms. P. G.—Gujarati. H.—Hindi. Ho.—Hemacandra's Prakrit Grammar. Hp.—*Harinamapurāṇa* edited by L. Alsdorf. Hp. gl.—gloss in Hp. imper.—imperative. indef.—indefinite pronoun. inf.—infinitive of purpose. m.—masculine gender. M.—Marathi. Mp.—*Māhāpurāṇa* of Puspadanta. MW.—Monier William's Sanskrit-English Dictionary. n.—neuter gender. nom. prop.—nomen proprium. opt.—optative. part.—participle. pass.—passive. Pischel—*Grammatik*. pl.—plural. p. p.—preterite participle. pres.—present. pret.—preterite. PSM.—*Pāṇisaddamahāṣṇaro*. s.—singular. s. v.—sub verbo. Sk.—Sanskrit. ?—doubtful in form or sense. []—phonetic equivalent or phontetically akin. ()—Sense-equivalent. °—Compounded. *—reconstructed. √—root].

अ

अक्षमिय 6 9 5, 6 9 9b अतिक्रान्त.
 अयस 10 8 11a अयसस.
 अयाण 13 8 8, enl. 8 4 4, 11 13 3,
 20 11 8 अज्ञान ignorant, unknowing (G. अजाण, अजाणुं).
 अंसु 18 10 10a, enl. 18 9 4 अशु
 (G. अँशु).
 °अंसु° 14 8 9a, enl. 17 17 4 अंशुक
 cloth.
 √अक्ष [आ+ख्या] tell, narrate (G.
 आखुँ)
 -pres. 3 s. अक्षइ 1 14 7, 5 1a;
 imper. 2 pl. अक्षहौ 16 1 2; p.
 p. अक्षिय 14 12 1, enl. 9 2 9a,
 16 8 9b.
 अक्षय° 2 17 8 अक्षय inexhaustible
 (G. अखो nom. prop; आखुँ whole);
 -अक्षयतइय 2 17 8 अक्षयतृतीया (G.
 अखा(खे)त्रीज).
 अक्षयाड (f. pl.) 2 17 3 अक्षताः.
 अखस 15 3 3, 17 9 8 अक्षात्र act tra-
 nsgressing the Kṣatriya code.
 अखन्ति 6 3 2, 6 12 5, 8 9 4 अक्षान्ति
 wroth.
 अक्षरवात् 1 2 2 अक्षरव्यास, अक्षरविस्तार.

अक्षसुत्त 9 1 3 अक्षसूत्र rosary of Ru-
 drākṣa beads.
 अक्ष्वाडय 4 11 2 अक्षवाटक (अक्षपाटक)
 wrestling ground (G. अखाडो).
 अक्ष्वाणय 1 14 7 आख्यानक.
 °अख्लोहणि° 2 5 6, 4 6 3, 13 12 2,
 16 11 8, अख्लोहणि 12 8 1 अक्षोहिणी.
 अगगं 2 9 6, 16 15 2 अग्रे enl. in
 front of (H. आगे).
 अगिम° 7 3 3 अग्रिम foremost, 13 12
 4 अभिनव fresh;
 -अगिमखंध 8 6 1, 12 8 3 अग्रिमस्कन्ध
 van.
 अगोय 7 7 6, 8 8 4, 17 14 6 आगेय.
 °अङ्ग 20 6 1.
 अङ्गार 13 7 10b, अङ्गारय 2 3 6 अङ्गारक
 Mars.
 °अङ्गुटय 2 7 4 अङ्गुष्ठक (G. अंगुठो).
 अङ्गुल 16 15 7 अङ्गुल (G. अँगुल).
 अङ्गुवङ्ग 18 5 6 अङ्गोपाङ्ग.
 अचल 12 8 4, 18 3 3
 अचिन्त 16 1 5 अचिन्त्य unthinkable.
 अचेयण 17 15 3 अचेतन
 °अचमिय 13 6 8 अर्चना enl.
 अचेयणा 19 15 1b अचेतना.

✓अच्छ (from आ+क्षि, acc. to Turner) be, remain (g. छे etc.);
 -pres. 1 pl. अच्छहुँ 6 4 4; 2 s. अच्छहि 6 12 9b, 18 2 3; 2 pl. अच्छहु 3 4 10b, अच्छहो 19 9 10b;
 3 s. अच्छइ 11 3 4, 11 10 1, 13 2 6, 13 8 6, 15 12 7, 16 3 2; 3. pl. अच्छन्ति 16 7 5; imper. 2. pl. अच्छहो 15 2 4; 3. s. अच्छउ 10 8 6, 14 8 6, 16 5 11a; pres. part. अच्छंत 18 10 9b, f. 12 4 6, 19 9 4; p. p. अच्छिय 15 9 10a, 18 10 9b.

अच्छन्तय 5 14 9a, 7 8 2, 17 9 7
 मृत dead.

अच्छरिष 3 9 1b आश्चर्य.

अच्छोदित 4 8 6 अच्छोदित torn off (कव-
 लित Mp. 7 10 11).

अछेय 15 10 7 अच्छेय.

अजगर 9 7 3 अजगर.

अजगामर 15 7 9b, 17 17 10b.

अजिन 18 9 7 अजिन skin.

अज (अय, g. आज);

-अज-वि 4 13 8, 12 1b even now,
 still

-अजु 2 16 8, 4 9 2, 15 13 1

-अजहो 20 11 8 from to-day.

अजिय 1 8 8 आर्यिका Jain nun.

✓अज्ञ (अर्च) worship;

-abs. अर्चै 14 9 3.

अज्ञाति 2 17 5.

अज्ञाहिय 11 2 1, (m. ?) 18 3 9a
 अज्ञाहिका a period of eight days, a
 Jain religious festival lasting
 for eight days (g. अज्ञाह f.).

अज्ञिय 13 5 8 अस्थि enl.

अज्ञइ 19 3 2, 3 8 5 अटवी.

अज्ञिय 9 8 8 [आत्म+इक svārthe]
 युक्त, पूर्ण.

अज्ञदुह 20 7 6 अज्ञदुह bull.

अज्ञानय 15 3 2 अज्ञान enl.

अज्ञवस 12 6 9a [अज्ञ (negative)+वस]
 undefeated, gl. अ-परवशीकृत.

अज्ञातक 20 10 9b अनाकुल undistu-
 rbed, without ill-treatment,
 gl. अनाकुलभूतानि स्वस्थानि.

अज्ञाय 2 13 2 अज्ञात.

-अज्ञायपार 16 12 5 अज्ञात-पार, अपार.

अज्ञिद्वय 12 1b (अनिष्ट enl.) gl. शत्रु.

अज्ञिद्विय 15 1 4 अविनाशित.

अज्ञिति 15 3 4 अनीति.

अज्ञिविण 17 10 10b अनिविण fatigue-
 less.

अज्ञुदिण 9 6 9b, 12 11 8 अनुदिनम्.

अज्ञुपच्छे 5 6 8 [अनु+पच्छय < पञ्च enl.]
 अनु, पञ्चाद्.

✓अनुभुज [अनु+भुज]

-imper. 2. s. अनुभुजे 12 10 9b.

अनुमान 1 11 4 अनुमान.

अनुसरित 6 5 4, 19 12 6 अनुसदश.

✓अनुहर [अनु+ह].

-pres. 3. s. अनुहरइ 1 6 8; pres.
 part. अनुहरमाण 2 8 8, enl. 6 4
 9a, 8 4 1, 15 8 9a.

✓अनुहव [अनु+भू]

-pres. 1. s. अनुहवसि 19 6 10b; p.
 p. enl. अनुहुतउ 5 13 3.

✓अनुहुज [अनु+भुज]

-imper. 2. s. अनुहुजे 12 5 13; 3.
 s. अनुहुजउ 15 7 6.

अण 1 10 8 अण.

अण [अन्यद्]

-अणमण 18 5 9a अन्यमनस्;

-अण-वि 2 17 2, अणु-सि 12 11 4,

अणु-वि 1 16 7, 2 3 7, 3 4 6, 12
 2 8, 16 4 7, 19 14 1a;

-अणहि 10 3 9a अन्यत्र.

अणमवन्तर 5 8 1, 6 8 3 अन्यभवन्तर
 period of another (previous)
 birth.

अणाय 8 8 5 अज्ञान ignorant.

अणायसि 16 6 8 अन्यदश.

- अणोक्त 3 12 4, 9 5 9a, 9 8 6, 12 1
6 [अन्यद्+एक indef.] other (हे...
अणोक्त=some.....others).
- अणोक्तहै 3 3 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 18 4
2 (with एतहै) अन्यत्र in another
place.
- अणुल 12 1 2.
- अस्त 16 10 3 gl. आस्त.
- अस्तिहु 19 10 8 gl. अत्यन्तम् (from अस्ति?).
- अस्तावणि-सिल 13 8 6 आतापनी-खिला
slab for practising austerities
[Mp. अस्तावण 7 15 8].
- √अस्थ [from अस्त]
-pres. part. enl. अस्थन्त 19 3
1a (in a preterit sense), अस्थ-
न्तय 17 9 7 dying.
- अस्थकए 4 14 6, 6 1 6, 12 4 2 all
of a sudden, without delay.
- अस्थद्वत् 14 13 5 अयैवत् wealthy.
- अस्थवण 13 12 5, 15 6 2 अस्तमन.
- अस्थान 2 9 7, 19 15 6 आस्थान assem-
bly hall
-अस्थान-निबन्धण 16 2 3 holding
the Darbar.
- अस्थि 12 9 7, 16 12 1, 18 9 7 (pl.)
6 4 5 अस्ति.
- अस्थि 18 9 7 अस्थि.
- अथक 17 16 6 अस्थिर.
- अदियहै 6 7 4 [अदिवसे] निशायाम्.
- अदुससी 17 5 7 [अर्धशशि] Ardhaan-
dra arrow.
- अदुमिमल 14 7 6, 14 3 6 अर्धोन्मीलित
half open, 14 5 2 partly visible.
- अन्त 13 4 7*, 14 13 6 आन्त (cf. a.
ऑन्तर).
- अन्तवरी f. 15 18 6 [अन्तकरी] विनाशिका.
- √अन्दोळ [आन्दोळ] swing
-pres. 3 s. अन्दोळइ 14 3 7, p. p.
enl. अन्दोळन्तय 14 2 8, pret. part
अन्दोळि 17 15 8.
- अन्दोळय 14 4 6, 14 12 7 आन्दोळ enl.
- अन्धकार 7 8 8, 11 16 9a, enl. 10 1
9a अन्धकार darkness (a. अन्धार,
अंधाहै):
-enl. अन्धारय 9 9 9a, 17 15 2
dark (a. अंधाहै adj.).
-अन्धारिय 7 2 3 अन्धकारित darken-
ed (a. अंधारहुँ darken).
- √अप [अप] give (a. आपहुँ)
-abs. अपेहि 16 11 3.
- अपय 2 12 6, 2 17 9a, 3 3 11a,
16 12 9b आत्मन् enl. one's self.
(cf. a. H. आप).
- अप्यणय 1 3 12, 8 1 7, 11 12 8 आत्मन्
enl. one's own (a. आपहुँ);
-f. अप्यणिय 12 4 4.
- अप्याणय 1 1 19b, 2 13 5, 11 10 2
one's self.
- अप्युण 5 14 4, 7 10 3, 10 12 8, 11
11 2, 17 5 10b, 19 2 1a, 20
1 9a स्वयम् (a. आपण).
- अप्यमाण 10 6 5 अप्रमाण.
- √अप्फाल [आ+स्फाल्] dash, strike,
beat (a. अफालहुँ).
-pres. 3. s. अप्फालमि 4 12 2; p.
p. अप्फालिय 2 4 1; 11 6 6;
-3 9 5 blurted out? gl. कथित.
- अमेय 15 10 7 [अभेद] अभेय.
- अभ्यन्तरे 1 11 7, 11 16 6, 5 5 4, 18
12 2 अभ्यन्तरे within (a. भीतर,
मीतर).
- अभ्यारम्भ 11 1 5?
- √अभिदृ (सम्+गम्) confront in a
battles; (see अभिदृ)
-pres. 3. s. अभिदृइ 17 9 3; p. p.
अभिदृ 4 7 10b, 4 8 1, 10 9 9b
(with जुञ्ज) 7 5 2, 17 11 9,
enl. अभिदृय 12 6 9b, 15 1b.
- √अभिदृ [आ+सिद् 'अनादरे, गतौ'; Hc.
IV 164=सम्+गम्]
-pres. 3. s. अभिदृइ 17 1b; imper.
2. s. अभिदृ 6 12 9b; p. p. अभिदृय

- 7 13 9b, 17 11 10b; enl. अम्भि-
स्त्रिय 8 9 8.
- अमियालय 18 2 3 अमृतालय abode of
nectar, heaven.
- अमुणिय° 8 6 4 अज्ञात.
- ✓अमेष्ठ see ✓अमेष्ठ.
- अम्हारित° 9 6 8 अस्मादस्य.
- *अरण्य (in सुष्णारण्य) 5 4 2 अरण्य.
- अराहवन्स 16 14 3 अराति-पक्ष.
- *अराय 1 2 8 अ-राय.
- *अरि 4 14 7
- अरुह° 2 6 9 अर्हत्.
- अरे 7 7 2, 8 8 8, 8 11 5, 9 10 8a
अरे (g. अरे).
- अलजिय 8 3 4 अलजित.
- अलहन्त 1 4 2, 2 12 4, f. enl. अलह-
न्तिय 9 8 4 अलभमान.
- अलिय 7 2 7, enl. 8 3 6 अलीक.
- अलिदलय 1 13 9a अलि-कुल enl.
- अलुह° 1 7 4 आर्द्रा.
- ✓अलुव [cf. Hc. IV 39 अलिव] अर्प
give (cf. g. आलुवुं)
-pres. 3. s. अलवमि 13 3 10a.
- अलीन [Hc. IV 54] 13 12 5, 14
3 11, 14 5 8 [आलीन] आभित.
- ✓अवपर [अव+तृ]
-abs. अवपरैवि 9 13 6; p. p. अवय-
रिय 3 9 1b, अवङ्ण 1 16 5.
- अवगुणकारिय 19 5 4 अवगुणकारिका
- अवगूड 9 14 9b, °17 4 4.
- अवछप्पिणि° 1 11 9a अवसर्पिणी.
- ✓अवतस [अप+त्रस] 'flee from in
terror' (mw.)
-pres. 3. s. अवतसइ 8 11 9a.
- *अवतस 13 12 7.
- ✓अवमान [अप+मान]
-abs. अवमाणैवि 16 7 8; p. p. enl.
अवमाणिय 16 1 9b.
- अवरोह 14 3 10 [अपरतीर्या?] tribu-
tary?
- अवरोहय 5 2 4 अपराह enl.
- अवराजुह° 4 9 8 अपराजुह?
- ✓अवरुह [D. 1 11] (आ+रुह);
-abs. अवरुहैवि 10 12 3, 14 5 1, 17
18 10b; p. p. अवरोहिय 5 7 11b.
- अवरेह° 10 5 1, 12 1 4, 14 8 7, 14
12 1, 18 10 6 अपर+एह another
one.
- अवरोप्यरु 3 7 2, 6 7 7, 14 6 1 [Hc.
IV 409] परस्परम्.
- अवलक्खण 19 2 6 अपलक्षण bad of ch-
aracter.
- *अवलम्बणिय 14 7 4 *अवलम्बनिका sort
of hanging ornament?
- अवलुय 20 11 4 gl. वितखेद (cf. D. 1
36 अवलुमा=लोष).
- ✓अवलोय [अव+लोक्] ;
-pres. 3. s. अवलोयइ 2 16 5; abs.
अवल्लोयैवि 2 15 8, 3 6 10, 8 8 1;
p. p. अवलोय 4 9 5.
- अवसत्पिणि 1 12 9b अवसर्पिणी.
- अवसे 18 3 8 अवश्यम्
- ✓अवहत्थ [अप+हृत्] forsake, push
aside;
-abl. अवहत्थैवि 1 4 1; p. p. अवह-
त्थिय 19 1b.
- ✓अवहर [अप+हृ] ;
-abs. अवहरैवि 5 3 9b, 9 10 1.
- अवहेरि 2 15 3, 18 11 1 अवधीरणा (cf.
Mp. 16 25 14)
- अवारै 5 2 5 [from अ-वार] within
no time, immediately [gl. gives
अवार='side door, secret door?'
also] (cf. अवारिड=तात्कालिक Mp. 9
25 13).
- अविजाणिअ° 20 7 9b!
- अविडल 2 12 1, अविडोल 4 12 8 [D.
7 63 विडोल=आविम] अनुदिम.
- अविवारै 5 8 3, 5 13 7 अविचारेण with-
out any further thought, im-
mediately.

अविचक 10 4 1 unmoved.

अनुगित् 16 5 4 अज्ञात.

अनुह 1 8 12 अनुव.

असक 16 8 8 असाक.

✓ अस [अस] eat;

-pres. 3 s. असइ 16 7 3

असधि 15 14 2 असत्ता false.

असमाहिमरण 19 9 3 असमाधिमरण.

असराक 2 16 4 [Hp. 87 4 6, gl.

असराक=बहु, अपर्यन्त] plenty of.

असहन्त 11 10 1 असहमान.

(अ)सि 6 5 2, 3, 5, 6, 10 10 8, 13

3 8, 16 10 2, 16 13 5 (in com-

binations like जाओसि, यिओसि, एओसि,

हुओसि, दुओसि, मुणिओसि, जेमन्तिओसि)

एयम् (see Gram.).

असि 2 8 6 [असि] use of weapons, warfare.

असुन्दर 3 7 4 unbecoming; 11 13 3 unpleasant.

असुरमन्ति 2 3 6 [असुरमन्ति] शुक.

असुहावणय 12 3 9 b, 18 5 8 असोमन (cf. G. सोहामणुं).

अहवइ 12 2 9a, 13 4 4, 5, 6, 7, 16 2 3, 16 2 7 [Ho. IV 419] अथवा.

अहवा 20 8 3 अथवा.

अहिष्टि 2 1 4 (?) gl. हर्षित.

अहिणव 9 9 4 अभिनव.

अहिणान 19 1 4 अभिज्ञान (G. ऐंघान).

अहिमुहें 12 5 3 अभिमुहम्.

अहिमुहिह्व 8 1b अभिमुहीभूत became well-disposed or faithful.

✓ अहिसार [अभि+सारय्] take out (in a procession);

-abs. अहिसारेवि 5 16 7.

✓ अहिसिद्ध [अभि+सिद्ध];

-abs. अहिसिद्धेवि 14 9 3.

अहों 1 12 6, 9 10 8, 17 18 2, 19 3 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

-अहों अहों 2 13 2, 8 4 4, 9 9 4, 19 13 7.

अहोरण 14 7 8, *14 10 5 (D. 1 25)

उत्तरीयवन्न, gl. उपरितनवन्नम्

आ

✓ आइय [cf. आ+व्यप् 'to pin on' mw.] be put on (ornament);

-pres. 3. sing. आइयइ 2 6 3;

p. p. enl. आइय 1 4 9b [आविह]

परिहित (cf. D. 2 23 कण्ठाईय=

कर्णस्थामरणं कुण्डलादि and आविध and

आविधय in RSM.; hence Ramanu-

jaswami's suggestion to con-

nect it with कर्ण+आविह is to be

discarded).

✓ आउळ [आ+पृच्छ];

-abs. आउळेंवि 9 1 2, 9 7 1; p. p.

आउळिय 19 1a.

*आउणय 9 4 3 (D. 1 20 आपुण)

[आपूर्ण enl.] पूर्ण.

✓ आउळ [आकुल्य] harass, put to difficulty;

-pres. 3 s. आउळेइ 10 10 2.

✓ आऊर [आ+पूर्य] fill up;

-pres. 3 s. आऊरइ 4 6 3; p. p.

आऊरिय 5 3 3, *7 13 6; enl. आऊ-

रिय 3 2 1b.

आएस 15 1 1, 15 12 2 आदेश (OG. H. Avadhi आयस).

आय 5 13 8, 12 6 5, enl. 10 6 7 [Ho. IV 365] इदम्.

✓ आवर (आ+दु undertake);

-p. p. आवरिय 19 1 8.

*आवत् 1 7 3 resting on.

*आवय 4 9 6 आताम.

आयविर *8 9 3, 12 4 2, f. *17 2 7 आताम.

✓ आबाम (सामर्थ्य इ) exert force, stretch oneself (cf. D. 1 65

आयाम=बल, शक्ति; different from one occurring at Hp. 85 17 10, 87

2 5);

-abs. आबामेवि 7 7 9a, 17 7 9;

- आयमेपिषु 17 3 8 gl. प्रगुणीभूय, सामर्थ्यं कृत्वा वा.
 ✓ आगच्छ [आ+गच्छ]
 -imper. 2. pl. आगच्छतु 3 4 10b.
 °आगर 4 2 3 आकर.
 आडविच 16 12 6 आडविक.
 आडम्बर 1 13 8 आडम्बर.
 ✓ आडोह (आवील्य 'make turbid'; cf. g. डोहूँ 'mix with a liquid, डोहूँ 'make turbid')
 -abs. आडोहैवि 4 10 3.
 ✓ आहव्य (Hc. IV 254; connected by Pischel (223) with pass. caus. of आ+वा)
 -pres. 3. s. आहव्यइ 1 2 12a आरभ्यते; p. p. आहत 2 4 3, 13 9 8 आरब्ध.
 ✓ आण [आ+नय];
 -pres. 3. s. आणइ 2 16 2; p. p. 9 2 5, enl. 13 4 10b (g. आणवुँ).
 आण 8 2 3, 12 4 6 आज्ञा (g. आण).
 -आणवहीवय 12 4 6 [आज्ञाप्रतीप enl.] apponent.
 °आणव्यरु 10 4 9a, 18 4 10a [आनन्द+कर] आनन्दक.
 आणस्तव 6 1a ? आणवहीवय आज्ञामञ्जक
 आलावण 12 11 9b, 15 9 10a, 19 6 8 [आतापन] suffering austerities.
 When with सिल (शिला), same as अतावणि-सिल.
 °आवण्ण 2 13 5 [Hc. IV 422] आकुल.
 आवेस 8 10 7 आदेश.
 °आपण्डुर 8 1 1 आपाण्डुर.
 ✓ आमेह (मुच) leave;
 -imper. 2. pl. आमेहतु 3 7 4; abs. आमेहैवि 2 12 9 a, 10 7 1 (setting free), 17 5 2; p. p. आमेहिइ °4 8 2°, 7 8 2, 12 9 8.
 आसन्निव 10 6 1°, 14 4 8 आसन्नि enl. guard, watchman.
 °आस्तव 14 6 4 आरक enl.
 आरावणु 12 8 4 gl. सुहरचना.
 आरावि 17 9 1a आराटि (D. 1 75 renders this by विक्रितम् 'shout'? g. राट shout; cf. Sk. राटि war, battle).
 ✓ आराह [आ+राह];
 -pres. part. आराहन्त 9 8 9b.
 आरिस 1 1b आरि (designation of Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita*).
 ✓ आरुह [आ+रुह];
 -abs. आरुहैवि 12 7 5; p. p. आरुहिय 15 4 6, enl. आरुहय 2 1 9a.
 ✓ आरुस [आ+रुष्य];
 -abs. आरुसेवि 13 11 10, 14 10 9a; p. p. आरुड 19 5 3, enl. आरुडय 10 11 9b.
 आरुसण 16 2 9b कोपन.
 ✓ आरोह नि+रुह (engage in battle) (cf. PSM ✓रोह=रुह);
 -p. p. आरोहिय 11 8 6, 15 3 1.
 आलगा 5 11 7, 7 5 7, 20 6 1, enl. 10 10 9a (आलम) fell upon, stuck.
 ✓ आलव [आ+लप्] speak with;
 -pres. 3. s. आलवइ 18 9 2.
 आलाणसम्भ 19 14 3 [सम्भ=स्कम्भ].
 आलानसम्भ.
 आलावणि° 1 5 8, 7 2 4 [आलापनी] type of lute.
 आलिचय 19 14 3 [p. p. to आ+✓ली enl.] crouched.
 ✓ आलिङ्ग [आ+लिङ्ग]
 -abs. आलिङ्गैवि 11 6 7; agent. °आलिङ्ग 3 8 8.
 आलीविच 17 14 8 आरीपित afire.
 °आलुक्षिय 13 4 6 [आलुक्षित 'torn to pieces', mw.] plucked, shaven.
 °आलुक्षिर 13 4 6 (agent. from आ+लुक्, cf. आलुक्षित 'torn to pieces', mw.) plucking at, pulling.

✓आव [connected by Turner with
✓आव] come;

-pres. 1. pl. आवहुँ 2 15 2, 2. s.
°आवहि 7 12 5, 3. s. आवइ 5 11 9b,
10 1 7, 12 1 9b, 18 1b; imper.
2. s. आव 19 2 1, 19 15 4; fut.
3. s. आवेसइ 16 8 4; abs. आवेवि 6
11 9b; p. p. आवय 1 14 1, 3 9
10b, 6 15 3, 14 11 1, 15 14 9b,
enl. 6 12 7, आव 1 7 9b, 1 12
9b, 2 5 2, 2 10 9b, 2 14 6, 5
2 9a, 10 2 7, 16 1 1, enl. 8 8
2 (g. आवहुँ).

आवइ 13 5 10 b आपद् (Hc. IV 400).
आवगय (f. आवगी) 11 2 7, 12 11 5;
enl. आवगय 16 8 7 खाधीना (gl.
at 11 2 7) all, entire; at 12 11
5='entirely one's own'? [Hp.
91 21 11 gl. आवगी=मूलगी (g. मूलहुँ
all, whole; wholly, entirely)].

✓आवट [आ+वर्त] go towards;
-pres. part. enl. आवटन्तय 17 3
4; p. p. आवटिय 7 6 6.

°आवक्रिय 1 2 3 [आ(=ईषत्) + वक्र enl.
f.] slightly curved.

आवासिय 3 9 3, 11 8 1, 14 2 2 [आवा-
सित] camped.

✓आवीळ [आ+पीड] tie up, tighten,
press;

-abs. आवीलवि 4 11 2; p. p. आवीलिय
14 1 7, enl. आवीलिय.

आवीळ (in पवणावीळ) 20 9 9b group,
multitude (?) (cf. आवीलन=समूह
FSM. and उप्पीळ below).

°आस 14 13 7 आस्य.

आसहि 1 12 5, enl. 15 9 3 आसहित.

आसण 16 2 9 अशन ?

आसणय 7 2 8 आसवय.

आसण 7 4 2 आसव;

-आसणयय 18 4 4 आसव-मय.

आसणीहु 1 8 5 आसणीहु.

आसव 9 1 9a, 9 9 3 आसव.

°आसवय 20 1 5 आसापूरक.

आसासण 1 2 5 आसासक canto.

आसि 1 12 8, 2 13 9b, 5 5 5, 6 15
2, 8 7 8, 10 8 4, 13 4 10a, 19
10 9 आसीत.

आसीविस-सण 11 3 8 आसीविस-सण.

आहवण 16 12 9a [corrupt for आह-
वण=आहव?] battle.

✓आहण [आ+हव] strike;

-imper. 2. pl. आहणहो 19 3 10b;

pres. part. f. आहणन्ति 18 11 5.

आहव-भूमि 20 5 8 battle-ground.

✓आहिण्ड [आ+हिण्ड] wander, roam;
-pres. 3. s. आहिण्डइ 10 12 9b.

इ

इ 3 13 7, 5 1 9, 5 2 7, 11 13 2, 13
2 4 अपि (g. य).

इज 4 9 9b इज्! (cf. इजा=मता FSM.).

✓इच्छ [इच्छ];

-pres. 1 s. इच्छमि 15 14 2, 3 s.

इच्छइ 15 12 5

°इच्छ 14 8 4 इच्छा.

इच्छन्तरे 1 14 1 अत्रान्तरे.

इन्तय 8 9 7 see ✓ए.

इन्दतण 3 6 11b इन्दत.

इन्दवह 8 6 9b इन्दमह? (cf. 38 14 8)

इन्दिन्द्र 13 7 4 (D. 1 79) अमर.

°इति 3 8 7 गिरि.

इसु 15 11 9a, 19 15 9 इदम्

इळ 12 11 9b, 19 11 4 इला earth
(Dingal इळ)

इव 5 13 8, 13 4 1a, 13 10 3.

इहलोव 4 13 4 इहलोक.

ई

ईसीसि 4 13 8, 9 1 16, 15 8 6, (ईसीस^०)
6 15 4 ईषत् ईषत्.

उ

उपपदाव 16 5 4 उपप्रदाव (i. e. दाम, the
second of the उपपदावसुद्धक).

उत्तर 1 16 9b उदित.

उत्तर 14 5 5, 19 17 6° उत्तर with raised hands.

उत्तर 1 14 7° (with करवाल), 17 12 4 [उत्तरात Hc. I 6] unsheathed; 13 4 8, 13 8 2 uprooted.

उत्तर 10 9 6, उत्तर 11 13 5 [for उत्तर=भवत्कन्द enl.? See उत्तर and ओक्कंद PSM.] siege, march? gl. वैरम्, but gl. on 30 1 5 उपरि वैरम्.

उत्तर 17 13 2, 15 2 5 उत्तर (G. उत्तर, उत्तर).

✓ उत्तर [उत्तर+गम्] rise;

-pres. part. उत्तरन्त 14 5 2; p. p. उत्तरित 15 6 5; उत्तर 15 6 4; caus. p. p. उत्तरित 6 11 8, 17 8 10a.

उत्तर 16 5 10 [उत्तरित (D. 1 137)] accepted.

उत्तर 4 13 4 (with धोत=लोत्र) [उत्तर] said; 8 6 3 raised (PSM. quotes two passages to support this sense)

उत्तर 6 13 10 उत्तरित started, moved.

उत्तर 17 12 6?

✓ उत्तर (den. from उत्तर) lift;

-abs. उत्तर 19 11 5; p. p. उत्तर 2 11 2.

उत्तर 9 3 1, 20 3 3 [cf. D. 1 131 =नीवी] उत्तर lap. (Mp. 22 15 20).

उत्तर 19 11 7 उत्तर: (G. ओक्क).

✓ उत्तर [उत्तर+शब्द] fly upwards;

-abs. उत्तर 17 6 10b, p. p. उत्तर 13 5 7, 11 1 9, 9 14 6, 1 13 1, 18 1 1, 18 1 3, 17 12 10a 17 2 2 (G. उत्तर); caus. p. p. उत्तर 13 4 9 उत्तर 13 3 1b (G. उत्तर).

✓ उत्तर [उत्तर+शब्द];

-pres. 3: उत्तर 16 3 10b.

उत्तर 17 5 7 उत्तर.

✓ उत्तर [उत्तर+शब्द]

-p. p. उत्तर 14 6 6; caus. p. p.

उत्तर 7 2 4 (G. उत्तर).

उत्तर 5 15 9a उत्तर enl.

उत्तर 19 15 2 उत्तरित.

✓ उत्तर [उत्तर+शब्द];

-pres. part. f. enl. उत्तरित 7 3 8; p. p. उत्तर 15 14 5.

उत्तर 14 10 8 [from उत्तर] cf. Ho. I 98 ओक्कर निर्भर.

उत्तर 3 10 6, 5 13 6° उत्तरित.

✓ उत्तर [उत्तर+शब्द; G. उत्तर];

-imper. 2. s. (intensive) उत्तर 10 4 4; pres. part. उत्तर 7 8 4, 9 10 3, enl. 16 13 4; abs. उत्तर 8 9 7; caus. imper. 2. pl. उत्तर 15 10 6.

✓ उत्तर [उत्तर+शब्द] fly (G. उत्तर);

-pres. 3. s. उत्तर 1 5 4, 3. pl. उत्तर 5 11 5, 13 5 5; abs. उत्तर 10 9 8; caus. p. p. उत्तर 2 1 8.

उत्तर 14 3 3, 18 5 8° [D. 1 155 ओक्कर=उत्तर] upper garment, (G. ओक्कर, ओक्कर).

उत्तर 17 13 7 [from उत्तर+शब्द] अपगता? उत्तर 1 3 6 उत्तर.

उत्तर 17 6 5 (PSM. पिण्ड) bullet like missile?

उत्तर 2 14 9a उत्तरित.

उत्तर 12 12 8 उत्तर enl.

✓ उत्तर (आ+कम्) attack, confront (in battle);

-imper. 2. pl. उत्तर 12 9 3 abs. उत्तर 9 9 9a, 15 7 8, 18 2 9a, 17 4 1a; p. p. उत्तर 7 5 1, 15 5 2, enl. उत्तर 17 17 10a.

✓ उछाल (from उछालना, *Paiala*;
cohi gives उत्पलित=उछालित] be
thrown upwards (a. उछालूँ get
displaced violently);
-pres. part. enl. उत्पलित 17 3
5, p. p. उत्पलित 1 8 13, 2 15 9a;
enl. 11 8 9b.

उत्पलित 12 9 10b [उछाल+उछाल enl.]
repatee.

*उत्पलित 1 1 1 उत्पलित.

उत्पलित 2 14 4 उत्पलित (a. dial. ओल्लम).

उत्पलित 3 3 6.

उत्पलित 6 7 6 [उत्पलित] having proj-
ecting teeth.

✓ उछाक (छा+छि Hc. IV 125)
snatch away;

-imper. 2. pl. उछाकहो 7 4 7; abs.
उछाकै 9 6 5.

उछाक 7 11 9b gl. निगह (cf. ओछुह).

*उछाक 13 6 2 उछाक.

उछाक 15 1 5, enl. उछाक 8 3 9b
उछाकित.

✓ उछाक [उछा+छ] waive;

-pres. part. *उछाक 1 7 5, p.
p. उछाक 2 11 9a (cf. पकड़ुव Mp.
9 24 10)

उछाक 2 13 5, 17 1 10a उछाकित
covered with dust.

उछाक 12 11 4 उछाक.

✓ उछाक [उछा+पत] leap, fly;

-abs. उछाकै 17 8 9, 16 14 8, 18
11 9b, 19 7 11b, उछाकै 15 5 9b.

उछाक [उछा+पत; a. उछाकै];

-pres. 3. s. उछाक 1 12 4, 5 1 5;
abs. उछाकै 6 3 6; p. p. enl. उछा-
क 2 1 1.

उछाक 1 3 3, 2 3 4, 3 1 13b, 12 11
9a, 13 1 10a, 14 5 6, 19 11 4
उछाक.

उछाक (from उछा+पत) dismount

-abs. उछाकै 3 4 5.

✓ उछाक (उछा+पत);

-pres. 1. s. उछाक 1 11 2, 2. s.
उछाक 1 14 4, 12 13 3; p. p.
14 8 12b, (f. pl.) उछाक (for
उछाक 1) 1 10 1.

✓ उछाक [उछा+पत; cf. a. उछाकै lift,
carry] uproot;

-pres. part. उछाक 9 3 9a;
abs. उछाकै 8 9 2; p. p. उछाकै
7 11 5

*उछाक 13 6 3 [d. 1 126] उछाक.

✓ उछाक [from उछा] raise; set up

-imper. 2. pl. उछाकहो 19 3 9;
abs. उछाकै 10 10 9b; p. p. उछाक
1 7 8, 2 4 6.

*उछाक 4 8 5 [उछाक] formidable.

उछाक 17 16 1a [उछाक] ऐमलित.

उछाक 4 7 10 b°, 12 1 1, 1 7 1a°

उछाक 11 4 2 gl. ऐमलित ऐमलित-
वाले वा.

उछाक 19 13 1b, enl. 12 3 9b

उछाक 19 13 1b, enl. 12 3 9b
उछाक 19 13 1b, enl. 12 3 9b
उछाक 19 13 1b, enl. 12 3 9b

उछाक 6 4 2°, 18 8 6 [उछाक enl.]

anxiety, longing (Mp. 27 23
11 gl. ओमलित=उछाकित).

✓ उछाक [उछा+पत] become visible;
appear;

-pres. part. उछाक 14 5 9a;
p. p. *उछाक 9 5 4.

✓ उछाक [उछा+पत] uproot;

-abs. उछाकै 13 3 10 b.

उछाक 2 19 4. [उछाक] become
free from delusion.

उछाक 10 12 4 उछाक, gl. उछाक.

उछाक 10 11 8 उछाक.

उछाक (for उछाक) 17 14 2 ओरे ओरे
(a. ओरे ओरे).

उछाक 20 6 1 [Hc. IV 36] उछाक
raised (a. उछाक throw up in
the air).

*उद्भाव 13 9 4 (i) f. (ii) [उद्भाव] conversation.

✓ उद्भुक् (Hc. IV 116 उद्भुक्=विह्वल= निंसी) hide;

-pres. 3. s. उद्भुक् 15 3 9; imper. 2. pl. उद्भुक् 14 5 4.

✓ उद्भुज [उद्+भुज्] undulate, roll; -pres. 3. s. उद्भुज 14 3 4.

✓ उद्बल (निर्वाणम्) extinguish; -pres. 3 s. उद्बल 20 9 3; p. p. enl. उद्बलिय 17 14 9a (cf. g. भोक्तव्यं, होतव्यं).

उद्बल 12 11 4, 19 15, 19 8 7 उद्बल.

✓ उद्बलित [from उद्बली] be compared;

-pres. 2. s. उद्बलित 2 6 9; pres. 3 s. उद्बलित 1 6 1, 11 10 8.

उद्बलि 2 2 9a, 2 3 8, 6 6 2, 11 5 2, 11 14 1, 11 14 8, 13 2 6, 14 7 9a, 19 3 2; उद्बलि 17 8 10b उद्बलि.

उद्ब 1 10 3, 2 11 5, 12 3 5, 13 4 5 उद्ब.

उद्बलि f. 4 9 9a [Hc. II 163] उद्बलिता.

उद्बलान 16 5 4 [उद्बलान] दान (second of the four उद्बल).

उद्बलिय 18 1 9b उद्बलित.

उद्बलिय 2 2 7 उद्बलियी soporific charm.

उद्बल 6 3 4 [उद्बल] adornment.

उद्ब 2 10 5, 9 3 8, 13 2 7, 15 3 8° उद्ब.

उद्ब 5 11 3, 14 7 5 (cf. d. 1 132 उद्बलित=अधिक, अनीदित) उद्बलि.

✓ उद्बल [उद्+बल];

-pres. 3 s. उद्बल 11 5 9b, 13 10 9; p. 3 pl. उद्बल 1 10 6.

✓ उद्बल [उद्+बल] free from a siege;

-abs. उद्बले 18 10 4; caus. p. p. enl. उद्बलिय 20 7 9a

✓ उद्बल [उद्+बल; psm.] move quickly;

-abs. उद्बले 6 2 4.

उद्बल 2 4 5 प्रसारित.

उद्ब 4 11 6 उद्ब.

उद्ब 7 3 5, 6, 18 1 3, 6 that one.

ऊ

✓ ऊसर [उद्+सार];

-abs. ऊसरे 16 8 6.

ऊ 7 3 5 that one.

ए

✓ ए (इ) go;

-pres. 3 pl. ए 5 12 5; imper. 2 s. ए 7 9 1; pres. part. ए 6 2 6, 11 11 7, 14 2 9a, enl. इन्त 8 9 7.

ए 17 7 2, ऐ 8 3 6, 15 12 2, 16 15 6 एत (g. ए).

एक 14 11 6 एक-कला.

एक 18 4 3 एकतः (cf. Hc. IV 420 एतदे-इतः) at one place; on one side.

एक 12 12 9 एकमनस्.

एक 17 14 1b, 19 10 10a (Hc. III 1) एक one another. (g. एकमेक).

एक 20 6 9a [एक+क] एककिन्, f. एकलिय 19 18 5 (g. एकल, एकली).

एक 18 8 9b एक-वार once (g. एक वार). cf. एकै वारै 14 8 9b once.

एक 2 14 1 (Hc. IV 428) [एकतः] सकृत्.

एक 15 2 3, enl. एक 8 12 9b एक (g. एक) each one.

एत 10 10 8, 14 11 2, 15 12 2, f. एत 13 11 2, 15 12 3, 16 9 3, 19 14 6, 19 18 2 एतावत्.

एतै 7 11 3, 10 7 4, 10 9 2, 12 8 1, 18 3 4 [Hc. IV 420] (always with तै) इतः now here,

equivalent to एतै-इतै.

दृष्टि 7 9 2, 7 11 7, 8 6 9a, 12 7
2, 12 7 9b, 15 11 9b, 15 12
9b [Hc. II 157] इयत्.

इति 10 1 7 इयानीम्.

इत्तु 16 8 8 [Hc. IV 405] अय.

इत्यन्तरे (quite common) अत्रान्तरे at
this juncture.

इय 2 9 5, 2 14 5, 3 5 6 etc. (p. s.
have mostly एय) [Hc. IV 401,
418] इत्यम् एयम्, (ग. ऐय).-एय सि
9 11 9a.

इयत् 8 9 4, 18 12 5 [cf. Hc. IV
408 एयत्; from ए+यत् big] एतावत्
(ग. एयत्).

एयहि (variant एयहि) 1 12 7, 2 8
4, 8 8 10a etc. [Hc. IV 420]
इयानीम्.

-एयहि सि 5 8 2.

एय 19 7 5, enl. एय 16 12 4, एय
15 10 5, ऐय 15 11 9a, 16 5 10,
16 8 8b [cf. Hc. IV 362] एयः
(ग. ए).

ओ

✓ओज [अव+ज] get down;

-abs. ओजरे सि 19 8 10a, 19 9 9;

caus. p. p. ओजारि 19 2 10a.

ओजस्य 3 6 1a [from अव+स्य] enl.
निर्हर.

ओजस्य (?) 17 17 4 निनह (?) cf. उददय.

✓ओज्ज (अव+ज्ज) fall down;

-pres. part. ओज्जन्तव 17 15 4;

p. p. ओज्ज 8 9 5, 10 11 8 [ओज-
स्य=अवःपातित Mp. 7 5 12].

✓ओजाव [अव+जाम्] bend down;

-abs. ओजावे सि 9 11 7; p. p. ओजा-
स्य 3 7 7.

✓ओज्ज (अव+ज्ज; सम्म=ज्ज, Hc.
IV 218).

-abs. ओज्जे सि 9 9 9a.

ओरे 10 8 7 ओरे Ho! gl. मय सन्मुखम्.

✓ओज्ज (ज्ज) serve;

-pres. 3. s. ओज्ज 7.6 5.

ओज्ज 2 9 6 f. सेवा attendance.

ओज्जि 4 12 8 अवस्यित.

ओज्ज 4 8 8 जाई;

-ओज्जि 11 8 8, 14 8 7 जाईत.

✓ओज्ज [उप+ज्ज] आ+कम् (psm; cf.
Pā. उत्तरिओवगिजाई अकन्त);

-abs. ओवगिज 4 11 3.

ओसहि 4 6 10 f. ओवहि.

✓ओसुगिजाव [उत्सप्ताव] talk in sleep;

-pres. 3. s. ओसुगिजाव 17 15 3.

✓ओसर (अप+स);

-pres. 3. s. ओसर 8 3 6; imper.

2. s. ओसर 18 10 8;

-caus. ओसार (अप+सार);

-imper. 2. s. ओसारे 13 2 9; abs.

ओसारेपिण्ड 20 4 8; p. p. ओसरि 4

9 3, 11 11 2, 16 4 5, 17 5 4

(cf. ग. ओसरुं diminish).

ओसोवलि 10 6 8a उपसापिनी sleep
charm.

ओह 1 13 6 ओव.

✓ओह (cf. ग. ओढ f. ebb) diminish;

-pres. part. enl. ओहन्तव 17 3 4.

✓ओह (cf. D. 1 166 ओहो अपसृत]
move away.

-p. p. ओहिय 4 10 9a.

ओह 1 2 2, 3 5 6 kind of aquatic
animal (cf. उहर mentioned along

with हव, सुसुयार, कच्छप and मकर)=

जलचरविशेष Mp. 10 12 9, 87 9 11.

ओहिय 5 2 2, 19 12 9 [from अव+
हुम्] म्लान (Mp. gl. 7 10 1), शिष

(cf. D. 1 157 ओहुर=शिष, अकन्त).

ओहामि 11 1 8, 11 18 6 अभिभूत,
तिरस्कृत.

ध

ध 9 12 8 ध.

ध 18 7 1 धन्.

ध 14 11 6 कला.

क

क 2 8 7, 19 4 1b कति.

कर्मवर्णन ३ ६ ५ [cf. Hs. IV कर्मवर्णन IV 422 (1)] कर्मवर्णन

कर्मवर्णन 12 2 7 कर्मवर्णन.

कर्म 6 15 4 कर्म.

कर्म 19 2 3 कर्म enl.

कर्म 5 12 9b, 6 8 2, 6 8 7 [Hs. IV 416] कर्म.

कर्मवर्णन 10 1 8 [*कर्मवर्णन+गार्भ] gl. विज्ञानार्थ.

कर्मवर्णन 10 8 6, 10 9 2 कर्मवर्णन.

कर्मवर्णन 4 8 3 कर्मवर्णन.

कर्मवर्णन 8 10 8 [कर्मवर्णन] पर्वतविहार (Mp. gl. 31 25 7).

*कर्मवर्णन 16 15 3 कर्मवर्णन flank.

कर्मवर्णन 13 8 4 gl. कर्मवर्णन violent.

कर्मवर्णन 4 11 2 कर्मवर्णन loin cloth (g. कर्मवर्णन, कर्मवर्णन).

*कर्मवर्णन 12 5 3 कर्मवर्णन for the sake of.

*कर्मवर्णन 1 5 8 कर्मवर्णन.

कर्मवर्णन 4 7 10a कर्मवर्णन cuirass.

*कर्मवर्णन 18 6 1 कर्मवर्णन enl. lotus.

कर्मवर्णन-धर 3 5 10 [कर्मवर्णन+धर] staff-bearer (Mp. gl. 6 2 3 धरिधर) (cf. g. कर्मवर्णन).

कर्मवर्णन-धर 3 6 9 [*कर्मवर्णन-धर] staff-bearer.

कर्मवर्णन 14 5 7 [कर्मवर्णन+कर्मवर्णन contracted] bracelet (cf. g. कर्मवर्णन).

*कर्मवर्णन 7 1 2 कर्मवर्णन ridge.

*कर्मवर्णन 13 6 1a, 13 8 4, [D. 2 13] कर्मवर्णन (g. कर्मवर्णन).

*कर्मवर्णन 18 6 3 [कर्मवर्णन+सर enl.] कर्मवर्णन.

कर्मवर्णन 12 7 1 कर्मवर्णन (g. कर्मवर्णन).

कर्मवर्णन-विष 11 12 5 (quali. *साहज) कर्मवर्णन, पीडित, पराभूत (PSM.).

✓कर्म [probably from कर्म] pull, draw out (g. कर्मवर्णन);

-pres. 1. s. कर्मवर्णन 15 2 7; pres.

part. f. कर्मवर्णन 18 10 9a; abs.

कर्मवर्णन 5 10 8; p. p. enl. कर्मवर्णन

14 13 9a.

✓कर्म [कर्म; g. कर्मवर्णन] groan;

-pres. 3. s. कर्मवर्णन 1 5 8.

*कर्मवर्णन 11 8 4 [D. 2 56] gl. कर्मवर्णन.

कर्मवर्णन-धर 7 2 7 [कर्मवर्णन+धर] कर्मवर्णन golden necklace (cf. g. कर्मवर्णन and कर्मवर्णन).

कर्मवर्णन 7 2 6, 9 4 4, 9 5 1, 9 10 6, 16 9 8, [कर्मवर्णन] neck ornament (g. कर्मवर्णन), necklace of one string (g. कर्मवर्णन).

कर्मवर्णन 1 4 3 [कर्मवर्णन] necklace of one (or more) string (g. कर्मवर्णन).

*कर्मवर्णन 19 7 10 कर्मवर्णन.

*कर्मवर्णन 2 12 4 कर्मवर्णन.

कर्मवर्णन 19 14 2 [from कर्मवर्णन+गार्भ] goaded near the ears (cf. गार्भो कर्मवर्णन गार्भ Bh. 2 5 5 where Gune renders it by कर्मवर्णन; कर्मवर्णन प्रेरित; PSM. wrongly कर्मवर्णन).

कर्मवर्णन 16 8 3 कर्मवर्णन whispering in the ear; tale-bearing.

कर्मवर्णन 6 8 9a कर्मवर्णन.

*कर्मवर्णन 4 5 6, 17 6 3 कर्मवर्णन kind of arrow with an ear-shaped top.

*कर्मवर्णन 4 11 4 a term of duelling. (With this line compare Bh. 2 2 7 कर्मवर्णन-कर्मवर्णन-कर्मवर्णन, कर्मवर्णन-कर्मवर्णन; most of these terms are given by Jacobi with a query).

कर्मवर्णन 13 5 4, 5, 6, 8, 9; कर्मवर्णन 13 5 2, 3, 17 13 1a कर्मवर्णन.

✓कर्म (कर्म), bewail, cry;

-pres. 3. s. कर्मवर्णन 8 2 9b; pres.

part. कर्मवर्णन 9 10 2, 11 9 5; f.

enl. कर्मवर्णन 19 5 10a;

-agentive कर्मवर्णन 9 6 9b.

*कर्मवर्णन 7 1 5 shoot.

कर्मवर्णन-कर्मवर्णन 16 2 3 कर्मवर्णन game of ball.

कर्मो 1 13 8 [5. 2 9] नीलोत्तम.

कर्मर 11 6 8.

कर्म 4 4 9b, 8 2 3, 8 4 4, 18 9 9a

[कर्म] कर tribute (Mp. 39 6 1b
gl. कर्म करे: कर्मो वा).

✓ कर्म cut (a. कर्महुँ);

-pass. pres. 3. s. कर्मिजह 18 8
7; p. p. कर्मिज 4 8 3.

कर्मिज 15 4 5, 15 5 3, 17 8 8 cut

(from ✓ कर्मर=✓ कर्म extended
with °र; cf. D. 2 20 कर्मिजं दारितम्).

कर्मिज 16 9 9 कृत्वा, gl. कर्मित्वा (cf.

Kramadīśvara's *Saṅkṣipta-
sāra* 5 59 कृत्वि; *Vasudevahindā*
I, p. 28; I. 1. कर्मि).

कर्म 1 13 9b, 17 12 8 कर्म step;

-कर्म-मुगण° 1 6 3 कर्ममोचन (1) tak-
ing steps; (2) swerving from
tradition (?).

✓ कर्म (कर्म) cross;

-pres. 3. s. कर्मह 12 6 8; abs.
कर्मिज 2 3 7.

*कर्मकावर 2 1 9b कर्मकावर.

✓ कर्म [कर्म; a. कर्महुँ];

-pres. 3. pl. कर्मन्ति 1 4 4; pres.
part. कर्मन्त 1 3 14b, enl. 8 3 3;

-agentive कर्मावण 13 9 2, 15 1b;

-कर्मावणशील 20 9 9b.

कर्मन्त 3 13 6 [कर्मन्त given by mw.

as occurring in the present
sense in lexicons only] tilled
or cultivated ground.

कर्मर 2 10 2 [कर्मर enl.] ser-
vant,

✓ कर [कर; a. करहुँ];

-pres. 1. s. करि 1 3 9, 2 9 2,
4 4 4, 13 8 8, 2. s. करहि 5 16

5, करेहि 20 11 4, 3. s. करह 2 9 3,
2 10 3, 4 5 9a, 9 4 4, करेह 4 12

6, 11 6 2, 16 14 2; 3. pl. करन्ति
6 14 9a; imper. 2. s. करे 4 8 2,

6 16 8, 7 12 6, 8 4 4, 9 2 6, 9

10 5, 9 10 7, 12 16 9b, 15 5 6,

19 1 10b, 19 8 8, 19 15 6, करे

12 16 9b, 2. pl. करहु 4 8 3, 4 5

2, 5 10 7, 16 11 3, 19 8 8, 3. s.

करत 17 18 4, करेह 5 13 2, 17 18

7, 3. pl. करन्तु 12 4 7; fut. 1. pl.

करेहुँ 3 6 11a, 2. pl. करेहुँ 12

8 9b, 3. s. करेह 16 8 5; pres.

part. करन्त 2 1 9a, 3 2 4, 8 7 8,

14 6 1, enl. 4 1 9a, 6 1 1, 8

1a, 17 4 10b; f. करन्ति 7 8 8, 14

7, enl. करन्ति 9 8 4; abs. करेहि 2

7 6, 4 12 7, 5 7 7, 6 13 3, 10

7 1, 12 1 3, करेहि 1 8 1, 8 12 2,

4 11 5, 5 5 8, 7 10 1, 9 11 3,

10 8 3, 16 9 7, करेहि 2 14 8,

2 15 3, 5 3 2, 8 7 8, 10 8 9,

11 11 8, 14 9 1, 19 12 1b,

करेहि 15 15 7; कर्मिज see s. v.-

pot. part. करेही 9 6 9b, 20 1 7;

-pass. pres. 3. s. किन्त 13 11 10,

15 7 9a; p. p. कर्म 1 16 10, किन्त

11 1 7, (enl.) 4 1a; -caus.

agentive करावण 18 1 2.

करज 4 11 4; 11 6 4 tactical move
in duelling or subduing an
elephant. See कर्तरी.

*करयकमा 1 9 1 करतकाम.

✓ करकर (onom.) oaw;

-pres. 3. s. करकरह 8 2 9b.

*करमा 1 5 2 कराव (Dingal कर्मो
hand.).

करमिज °12 6 6, enl. करमिज 11 7

9a [करमिज] ज्ञात.

करपहर 4 7 5 [करपहार] करेहाहि.

करि° 8 5 6.

करवण्ड 14 12 7 [करवण्ड; cf. D. 2 30]
कोविता.

*कर्म 1 4 2.

कलकल 12 12 8 Mp. 36 2 6 gl.

ईर्ष्याजनित-वेदः

कलुष 9 10 2 कलुष enl.

कलुषे 2 12 9b, 7 12 9a, 16 11 3 कलुषे
(enl.) to morrow (G. काल्य).

कल्लोक 11 14 6 f., कल्लोक 1 2 5.

कवय° 4 7 10a कवय.

कवण 5 13 9b, 9 9 2, 13 5 10b, 16
6 8 [cf. Pali को-यन, कि-यन; Hc.
IV 367] किम् (G. कवण, कोय).

कवन्ध 8 3 4 कवन्ध.

क वि 1 2 4 कापि.

कल° 9 10 3 कल whip.

कलण °11 10 7, 14 7 7 कुण.

✓ कह [कह; G. कहेहुँ];

-pres. 1. s. कहसि, 12 1 6, 3. s.

कह 3 11 1a; imper. 2. s. कहै

1 9 9b, 6 13 7, 8 6 9a, 19 13 4,

5; 2. pl. कहहु 4 1 9b, कहहौ 19 4

9a, कहहौ कहहौ 12 1b; pres. part.

(enl.) कहन्ता 3 7 9, 19 18 10a;

-pass. pres. 3. s. कहिअइ 19 10

1b; p. p. कहिय 1 12 8; 4 3 5,

4 5 8.

कह 1 10 5 कथम्;

-कह व 4 2 9a, कथम्+इव.

-कह वि 11 12 9a, 15 12 5 कथम्+अपि

-कह वि कह वि 17 8 8.

कहकहन्ती 9 12 1 (onom.) whizzing.

कहाणय 11 3 1 कथानक.

कहि 1 10 3 कुत्र;

-कहि-सि 12 12 9, 14 6 2, 3, 4, 5,

19 12 8 कुत्रापि somewhere, in

some place; 12 2 3 somehow.

काई 11 13 3 किम्.

काहु 17 5 10 कथम्.

काकसाव 2 11 8 काकोत्सर्ग.

कायम्भरि° 14 6 4 कायम्भरी wine.

कागमि° 4 6 11b [काकिणी] रजविशेष.

कालि 10 12 2, 13 11 9 f. कैर (?).

काणैकसह 2 12 8 [काण+✓ह] looks
sideways.

कापुरिस 2 13 2 कापुरव.

कामसत्य 4 1 2 कामयाव.

कारणे 1 10 5, 4 12 3, 15 7 4, 20 12 11
कारणे for the sake of.

कारिम 9 4 7, 14 13 4 [D. 2 27;
really an °इम derivation from
✓ह] कृत्रिम (1) artificial (2) in-
sincere.

काक 4 6 5 one of the nine treas-
ures.

°काक-चक्र° 3 1 1a कालचक्र.

°कालवास 10 8 8 [कालपाश] Yama's
noose or an inauspicious astro-
logical conjunction.

°काव 1 1 19b काव्य.

किय (?) 11 1 7, 11 1 8 कि वा? किल?

किग 18 4 8 किम्.

किण 11 1 2, किण्य 19 17 11b कि नु.

किण्ण 14 8 6 कि न.

किर 2 12 7, 4 4 4, 8 11 8, 12 6 9b,

12 10 5, 14 9 5, 17 10 1a [किल]

यावत् just as; about to, as if.

किरिय 11 7 1 किया.

✓किलकिल (onom.) chirp;

-pres. 3. s. किलकिल 1 5 7 (cf.

G. किलकिल chirrup).

°किलन्तय 20 10 6 क्लान्त enl.

°किलामिय 19 6 6 क्लान्त.

किलिस 13 3 2 [कृत] रचित.

किलेस 9 10 9b, °19 6 9 क्लेश.

किलसक° 3 3 3.

किह 1 10 6, 7, 1 10 9b [Hc. IV
401] कथम्.

✓कीक (कोह);

-pres. part. कीकन्त 2 8 1.

°कीक 5 1 7, 15 7 8 कीदा.

कीकाक 19 7 8, °20 6 5 blood.

कुहय 10 10 9a, 11 8 8 कुपित.

कुम्भीर 8 5 3 (3).
 कुम्भीर 13 6 7 कुम्भीर.
 कुम्भीर 13 9 4, 14 13 4 कुम्भीरी.
 कुम्भीर 3 1 4 [D. 2 37 कतापह; lexical
 कुम्भीर, कुम्भीर] bower, thicket.
 कुम्भीर 15 2 5 कुम्भीर farmer? (cf.
 G. कम्भी).
 कुम्भीर 16 4 2 कुम्भीर.
 कुम्भीर see under √ लग्.
 कुम्भीर 16 10 1 कुम्भीर.
 कुम्भीर 14 3 6 [कुम्भीर+इह] कुम्भीर.
 कुम्भीर 1 10 2 कुम्भीर tortoise (also the
 tortoise incarnation of Viṣṇu)
 कुम्भीर 15 9 10b कुम्भीर enl.
 कुम्भीर 13 6 10b कुम्भीर.
 कुम्भीर 5 13 9a, 11 13 4, enl. कुम्भीर-
 इति 12 2 10b [कुम्भीरी] कुम्भीरी ली.
 कुम्भीर 4 9 9b कुम्भीर.
 कुम्भीर 8 7 1 कुम्भीर.
 कुम्भीर 15 7 9b, 19 6 4 [कुम्भीर]
 father's house (as against fat-
 her-in-law's house).
 कुम्भीर 20 11 9a कुम्भीर-नयना.
 कुम्भीर 16 10 8b.
 कुम्भीर 14 2 5 कुम्भीर enl.
 कुम्भीर 4 8 8, enl. 17 2 5 (G. कुम्भीर).
 कुम्भीर 1 2 1 [कुम्भीर] gl. पर्वत.
 कुम्भीर 6 6 2, 8 3 1 [D. 2 62] रथवा
 street, road (Mp. 9 23 11).
 कुम्भीर 19 2 5 ruthless warrior
 कुम्भीर.
 कुम्भीर 19 3 1a ruthless warrior.
 कुम्भीर 2 8 2, 10 7 6 cry of help
 (cf. Bh. 8 14 1).
 कुम्भीर 9 8 9a कुम्भीर.
 कुम्भीर 6 11 3, 15 12 2, 19 15 9
 कुम्भीर.
 कुम्भीर 11 10 8, 18 6 5, 20 9 4 [Hc.
 II 157] कुम्भीर.
 कुम्भीर 10 1 4 [Hc. III 405] कुम्भीर.

कुम्भीर 1 9 9b, 10 11 4, 18 8 2 [Hc.
 IV 401] कुम्भीर (G. कुम्भीर);
 -कुम्भीर 15 14 3.
 कुम्भीर 4 3 2, 4 3 8, 9b, *15 15 9a कुम्भीर
 कुम्भीर [Hc. IV 421 (20)] 16 1 9a,
 13 2 10b, 14 7 8, *19 2 9, 19 3
 1b, *20 3 10b, 20 5 4, कुम्भीर *1 9
 9b, 4 3 8, 5 5 3, 16 6 9a, *20 4
 4 genitive postposition (G. कुम्भीर).
 कुम्भीर 16 12 8 कुम्भीर.
 कुम्भीर 1 13 6 कुम्भीर (G. कुम्भीर).
 कुम्भीर 17 11 6 कुम्भीर.
 कुम्भीर 16 1 2 [Hc. IV 402] कुम्भीर.
 कुम्भीर f. 16 1 2.
 कुम्भीर 5 13 9a कुम्भीर (G. कुम्भीर).
 कुम्भीर 1 12 6, 10 2 2 कुम्भीर 5 5 1.
 कुम्भीर.
 √ कुम्भीर [Hc. 4 76] व्याह call;
 -pres. part. कुम्भीर 3 5 8, 4 7
 10b; p. p. कुम्भीर 2 9 5, 15 4 7,
 16 8 1; abs. कुम्भीर 19 1 6,
 कुम्भीर 7 10 9a, 18 8 5, कुम्भीर-
 विष्णु 20 11 3; -caus. p. p. कुम्भीर-
 विष्णु 9 2 8.
 कुम्भीर 13 11 11b inviter.
 कुम्भीर 3 5 5 कुम्भीर.
 कुम्भीर 1 8 7 कुम्भीर enl. (G. कुम्भीर).
 कुम्भीर 2 10 5 [*कुम्भीर] one
 crore multiplied by one crore.
 कुम्भीर 6 7 8 [enl. agent from
 caus. from कुम्भीर=कुम्भीर (D. 2 33,
 Hc. 4 422 (9)] कुम्भीर (G.
 कुम्भीर).
 कुम्भीर 14 11 8 [cf. psm. कुम्भीर,
 Hc. IV 168 कुम्भीर=रम्] कुम्भीर.
 कुम्भीर 11 8 5, 15 5 8 कुम्भीर.
 कुम्भीर
 कुम्भीर 19 12 10b कुम्भीर;
 -*कुम्भीर 5 1 5, *कुम्भीर 8 10 5,
 कुम्भीर 4 5 9a कुम्भीर (cf. Mp.
 कुम्भीर 9 15 17).

कण्ड 18 3 3 [कण्ड] केव।

कण्ड 13 4 8 gl. वीर-मर्ग (cf. Bh. 3 24 7, 4 3 1 where Jacobi interpretes it as 'thicket').

कण्ड 17 15 8 कण्ड-दुर.

✓कण draw back, pull back;

-pres. 3. s. कणे 3 12 5; abs.

कणे 3 7 3; p. p. कणिय 17 17 3

(cf. G. कणायु hesitate).

कणहार 5 7 1 [D. 2 67 कणं कणम्]

कणहार haystack (G. कण, मासे).

✓कण (कण, G. कणयु);

-pres. 1. s. कणमि 15 2 6; imper.

2. pl. कणहो 7 4 7; pres. part.

कणन्त 12 8 5.

कणे 17 1 10a कणे in a trice.

कणे के कणे 9 10 3 now and again.

कणहो 4 10 1, 15 8 3 कणयोन.

कणकणकणन् 13 7 3 (onom.) tinkling.

*कण्ड 17 13 10b [कण्ड] कण्डकण्डरा (G. कण्ड f. sugar).

✓कण्ड -abs. कण्डेदि कण्डेदि 11 1 7.

कण 10 12 1, 17 5 2 कणम्.

कणव 17 13 9 [D. 2 67 enl.] कण (G. कण्ड).

कणवावर 4 2 9b, 14 11 2 कणवावर.

कण्वि 4 2 9a कण्वि.

✓कण (कण);

-opt. 2. s. कणेजहि 19 2 10b, 19

14 4; caus. pres. 3. s. कणवइ 4

14 3; p. p. कणम्वि 19 14 1b,

enl. कण्मावियय 19 6 8.

कण 1 16 2°, 7 5 4, *19 14 3

[Ved. कणम् prop, support, pillar] pillar (G. कणो supporting pillar).

✓कण [कण] falter;

-pres. 3. s. कणइ 14 3 4; pres.

part. *कणन्त 17 13 3; p. p. कण्वि

7 7 5.

कण्ड 13 5 2 (onom.) कण्ड शब्दः (cf. G. कण्डलु become infirm and dilapidate).

कण 11 11 9b.

✓कण [कण, G. कण्ड];

-pres. 3. s. कण 19 3 2; -कणम्.

p. p. (enl.) कणिय 9 11 2,

कण 2 8 4 कणन्.

कणिय see कण.

कणिव 6 1 9, 8 6 7 कणित embittered, provoked, exasperated (see. Bh. s. v.).

✓कणिव [कणिव cf. G. कणिवु to get angry];

-pres. 3. s. कणिवइ 18 9 3.

कणि 3 1a कणि.

कण 2 5 8 कण.

कणिव 13 1 3 कणित confined.

कण 8 1 6 कण.

✓कण (=कण, Hc. IV 116 कण);

-abs. कणेदि 16 7 2, p. p. कणिव

17 12 5, enl. कणिव 13 10 10a.

कण 14 7 9b (D. 2 74) कणम् (G.

कणिवु get embedded).

✓कण (कण, Hc. 4 101; G. कणिवु);

-pres. 3. pl. कणन्ति 17 2 9; pres.

part. enl. कणन्तव 20 10 5.

कण 11 11 7, 15 5 3 कण sharp-edged arrow.

कण 17 6 4 see कण.

कणिव 15 4 6 कणिव.

कण 10 10 7, 18 10 7, 19 4 6 [कण]

कणिवेय delay;

-न कणिवेय did not wait any more, acted promptly; कणिवेय immediately.

कण 6 7 1, 9 8 4, 18 4 7 [Hc. II

174, IV 168 कण=कण] कण sport.

कणिव 20 7 6 [कणिव; from ✓कणिव

(Dhātupāṭha) 'terrify, alarm';

cf. रम. कणिव=कणिव दण्डा] made to

retreat (cf. a. डेरवुँ unhinge, dislocates).

*डेरि 13 10 9 gl. कष्टवता uneasiness, anxiety (cf. Mr. 8 1 11 gl. डेर; but here we have डेरलेरि).

✓ डेरक=डीव (G. डेरवुँ).

-pres. part. डेरन्त 9 4 1.

डोमि 5 10 9a, *13 4 8 डोमी.

डोम 13 4 8 psm. 'deep cavity, chasm,' but gl. मदीव गडम्.

ग

गव 1 8 2, 5, enl. 5 4 1, enl. f.

गह्य 12 9 9, 15 12 8 गत.

गध° 9 9 8 [गध] disease, sickness.

गध° 11 8 5 गदा.

गधण 17 2 6?

गधवह 14 2 8 (गतपठिका) प्रोषितमर्तुका, विधवा.

गधगर° 13 8 7 गदराद.

✓ गज [गर्ज] roar, make empty noise (G. गाजवुँ);

-pres. 2. s. गजहि 20 9 4, 3. s.

गजह 1 5 7, 3 3 7; pres. part. f.

गजन्ति 15 14 9a; abs. गजेति 10 10

8b, गजेति 9 9 9a.

गजजा 11 3 5 गर्जना.

गजोष्ठि 17 11 10a, *20 10 8° [D. 2

100 (cf. Hc. IV 102 गुंजु=

उल्लू) रोमाशित.

✓ गज [गज; G. गजवुँ];

-pres. 2. s. गजहि 9 10 4, 3. s.

गजह 4 5 8, 15 11 7.

गजिवारि 5 14 7, *7 3 3, 7 3 10a,

19 17 8 gl. इस्तिनी cow-elephant.

*गजिडवाक° 14 2 5 [गजिपाक] gl. मंठार-

पलक i. e. माण्डागारपालक.

*गजवत्स 13 12 7 [गजपार्श्व] surface of the cheeks.

*गज 3 5 5 rhinoceros.

गज° 16 12 6, 18 6 5 gl. गजना (cf. Bh. 2 23; मरिचान Mp. 9 3 12).

3

गजवर 16 15 4 [गजवर] body-guard.

गजुव 18 3 6 (vl. ने) कजुव.

गज्वार° 13 9 9 गज्वार the third primary note of music.

गजुवह 1 15 3, 13 9 7 [गज्वोरकट] highly fragrant.

गज्वेसर 3 10 2 गज्वेसर sovereign by birth; गज्वेसरि f. 19 6 5 gl. मज्जि-कोमलाङ्गी born in a royal family.

✓ गम [गम्];

-abs. गम्पि 2 7 5, 4 3 6, 10 7 7,

15 9 5, गम्पिण 1 15 9b, 6 15 8,

10 6 1.

गम 7 1 6 march of an assailant.

गमय 5 15 2 [गमक] बोधक giver of knowledge.

गमण 18 10 3 गमन.

गमणमण 6 4 2, गवणमणय 3 6 1b

गन्तुमन्त,

गम्भीरसण 4 6 8 गम्भीरत्व.

✓ गरह [गर्ह] censure;

-pres. 3. pl. गरहन्ति 2 14 5; p. p.

गरहिय 5 1 6, 20 10 8.

गरहण 13 8 7 गर्हणा self-censure, repentance.

गरह 16 6 4, 16 13 9b, enl. 1 18 7 गुर.

गरवार् 15 9 10b गुरतर.

✓ गरक [गरक] get reduced, pass, fall (G. गरवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. गरक 4 5 5; pres.

part. enl. गरकन्तव 2 7 9a; abs.

गरकेति 14 7 7.

✓ गरकगज [गरक+गज] grunt, roar (used for the cry of elephants);

-pres. 3. s. गरकगजह 17 10 3;

pres. part. enl. गरकगजन्तव 3 6 6;

abs. गरकगजेति 20 3 6; p. p. गरकगजिव 20 5 7.

गणित 18 6 7 गणित enl.

✓ गणित [denom. from *गणित=गणित]
search;

-imper. 3. s. गणित 3 11 10a.

✓ गणित [गणित] search;

-pres. 1. s. गणित 19 15 9; pres.

3. s. गणित 11 13 2, 14 1b; imp-

per. 2. pl. गणित 12 8 9a, 14 9

9a; pres. part. गणित 19 17 9.

गणित 14 10 1, (n. pl.) गणित 19 17 3 गणित.

गण 5 5 3 [गण] possession by some
evil spirit (=पिशाच Mp. 12 19 6).

गणकलोक 8 11 4, 20 9 7 (D. 2 86)

gl. गणवैरी राहुः (cf. D. 2 2 कल्ले=
गणु; cf. also mw. s. v.)

गण 12 6 9 in the usage कण गण
'what does he count for?'; 20
11 4 destiny (?).

*गहिर 1 5 3 गहिर.

✓ गा [गै; G. गाहुँ];

-pres. 3. s. गा 7 10 7.

✓ गा [गै-गाय्];

-pres. 3. s. गाय 1 5 8, 1 14 4,

14 9 5; 3. pl. गायन्ति 7 2 8; imp-

per. 3. s. गाव 17 18 5; pres.

part. f. गायन्ती 14 10 8; p. p.

गीव 19 9 1b.

गाव 8 1 7 गावकः

*गाम् 13 9 8 गाम् group of tones,
gamut.

*गामिन् 1 1 3 *गामिन् enl.

गामेष्ठ-भास 1 3 11 गमीन-भाषा.

गिह 17 18 8 गृह (G. गीव).

गिरुधक 13 1 7 ग्रीष्मकाल.

✓ गिरु (गु) swallow (G. गलहुँ);

-pres. 3. s. गिरु 19 3 2; p. p.

गिरु 19 8 10b.

गिरु* 1 15 1 गार्ह (M. गीला);

-गिरुगिरु 11 14 6 गतिशय-गार्हः

गीव 19 9 1b गीत song.

गीह 1 10 2, 1 15 2, 12 2 5, 15 5 2,

17 3 6, 19 16 7 gl. गृह, ग्यात,

once wrongly संवरित, once गृहीत.

Original sense गृहीत. Mp. gl.

4 3 5, 12 17 5 गृहीत, 4 3 5 ग्रीह

(formed analogically-गृहः गृह,

गृहः गृह, गिहः गीह).

गुह 14 7 6, 14 8 8° [गुह] puden-
dum muliebre.

गुण 12 5 11 obligation;

-कण गुण 12 4 6 को गुणः what is
the use of, what avails?

*गुणन्त 20 10 5 व्याकुल? in flurry,
fussing with (cf. D. 2 102 संमृद?

वर-कधी-कलाव-गुणन्त Mp. 7 24 10).

गुरुमर 4 10 9a गुरुतर.

गुरुकी 2 10 1, 4 3 9b (f.) गुर्वा.

गुरुह 7 10 8 गुरु-मर heavy load.

गुरुह 19 1 6, 19 4 4 [गुरुमारा]

गुर्विणी pregnant.

✓ गुरुगुरु (onom.) grunt;

-abs. गुर्गुर्गुर्गु 10 10 9b.

गुलि f. 6 5 6 (D. 2 103) लवक clu-
ster?

गुह 19 6 6 गुहा.

*गुहिक 6 5 3 gl. वनम्, but perhaps

=गुह+इक i. e. गुहायुक्त.

गुहपुरि 16 1 1 [गुहपुर] spy.

गेव 2 4 3, 13 9 8.

*गेव 17 16 8 गेवेयक (cf. D. 2 94

गेवल=गेवेयक) neck ornament.

*गेव 6 5 5 गेव.

✓ गेव [गृह-गृहणा; M. गेर्वे];

-pres. 2. s. गेवहि; abs. गेर्वे 2 11

6, 17 17 10a.

गेह 1 16 5.

गेहर 1 7 7, *2 2 2° गेहर gate.

गेहव 6 6 5, 6 6 6 गुहक enl.

गेहव 4 1 2, 8 8 5 गेहव.

गेव 18 7 5 गेव shallow puddle.

नोमय 2 17 2 श्रीकण्ठ ? (गोवर्धन संभोजयु
rendered by gl. as श्रीकण्ठेनोर्धनं
‘श्रीकण्ठेन संभोजयु’)

वह् 16 4 1, 19 14 6 [Hc. IV 424]
pleonastic indeclinable.

‘वज्रवर’ 6 11 5 (onom.) hoarse cry
(of monkeys).

वज्रवर 13 1 7 [वर्धरक] सुप्रचण्डिका
small ornamental bell.

✓ वट [वट suit; G. वटवै];
-pres. 3. s. वटवै 15 13 9a.

वटि 5 12 7 [वटित] movement.

वट 13 3 9a वट.

✓ वट [वट];
-pres. 3. pl. वटन्ति 7 5 3 (uni-
te); imper. 3. s. वट 1 3 10
(suit; G. वटवै); -caus. abs.
वटावै 19 2 2 (fashion; G. वटावै)
make to fashion).

वट 16 15 1 वट.

वज 16 11 8 [वज] gl. गोलक-पावाज.

‘वज्र’ 2 1 5 वज्र.

✓ वज्र (=क्षिप्, Hc. IV 143);
-pres. 1. s. वज्रति 8 10 8, 16 12
9b; p. p. वज्रित 2 12 6, 9 11 4.

‘वज्रवज्र’ 6 12 4 वज्र enl.

वर 2 16 9, 9 6 9b, 12 3 10b वर;
meaning obscure at 8 2 7 (G.
वर).

‘वर’ 13 11 4.

वसि 19 10 4 वसिणी (cf. G. वसनी).
-वसिनिवर 19 12 2 [वसिणीवर] wif-
e’s apartments.

✓ वज्र-क्षिप् (cf. G. वज्रवै push in);
p. p. वज्रित 19 12 5; caus. p. p.
वज्रावित 11 9 8.

✓ वज्रवज्र (onom.);
-pres. 3. pl. वज्रवज्रन्ति 14 3 2
roar (used for river-streams).

वज्रवज्र-वोस 13 1 7 tinkling (of small
bells) Bh. has वज्रवज्र (‘वसिनि
and वर’) and at both these
places it has reference to the
sound. So the sense ‘glitzen’
suggested by Jacobi is in-
correct.

✓ वाच [वाचय].

-pot. part. वाचय 4 12 3; p. p.
enl. वाचय 6 11 1; pass. pres.
3. s. वाचय 1 10 5, 5 2 6, 8 11
6, 10 12 1; pres. part. वाचयन्त
9 10 3.

वाच 12 1 6 [वाच] प्रहार (G. वा).

✓ विव (क्षिप्);

-pres. 1. s. विवति 13 3 10b, 2. s.
विवहि 9 8 3; 3. pl. विवन्ति 7 2 7;
fut. 3. s. विवेसि 7 1 5; abs. विवेसिषु
6 16 9a; p. p. वित 16 7 2, 17 7
10b, (enl.) 2 11 6, 5 7 1, 17 2 5.

✓ वृन्त (=वृण्; Hc. IV 117; G. वृन्तवै);
-pres. 3. s. वृन्तवै 1 5 4.

✓ वृक (=वृण्; Hc. IV 117);
-pres. part. वृकन्त 4 8 9a.

वोर 9 12 2.

✓ वोक (=वृण्; Hc. IV 117; G. वोकवै);
-pres. 3. s. वोकवै 14 3 4.

✓ वोल [वोलय];

-pres. 3. s. वोलवै 1 12 7, 19 7 4
(tell); abs. वोलवैषु 18 4 10a
(declare).

व

वज्रगुणिव f. 8 7 9a वज्रगुणा (G. वज्रगुणी).

वज्रवि 2 10 9a, वज्रवि 2 16 10
वज्रविषय (G. वज्रवि).

वज्रपासे 3 10 7, वज्रपासेहि 20 1 2, वज्र-
पासित 7 11 6 वज्रपासय (G. वज्रपास)
from all the four sides.

वज्रपुन f. 12 10 2 वज्रपुन.

वज्रपुन 16 5 11b वज्रपुन chess.

वज्रपुन 11 4 8b वज्रपुन less by four

*गवेषण 18 6 7 गवाक्ष enl.

✓गविह [denom. from *गविह=गवेधित]
search;

-imper. 3. s. गविहउ 3 11 10a.

✓गवेस [गवेस्] search;

-pres. 1. s. गवेसमि 19 15 9; pres.

3. s. गवेसइ 11 13 2, 14 1b; imp-

per. 2. pl. गवेसहों 12 8 9a, 14 9

9a; pres. part. गवेसन्त 19 17 9.

गवेसय 14 10 1, (n. pl.) गवेसाई 19
17 3 गवेसक.

गह 5 5 3 [ग्रह] possession by some
evilspirit (=पिशाच Mp. 12 19 6).

गहकल्लो 8 11 4, 20 9 7 (D. 2 86)

gl. ग्रहचैरी राहुः (cf. D. 2 2 कल्लो=
चक्र; cf. also mw. s. v.)

गहण 12 6 9 in the usage कवण गहण
'what does he count for?'; 20
11 4 destiny (?).

*गहिर 1 5 3 गमीर.

✓गा [गै; G. गाहुँ];

-pres. 3. s. गाइ 7 10 7.

✓गा [गै-गाय्];

-pres. 3. s. गायइ 1 5 8, 1 14 4,

14 9 5; 3. pl. गायन्ति 7 2 8; imp-

per. 3. s. गायउ 17 18 5; pres.

part. f. गायन्ती 14 10 8; p. p.

गीय 19 9 1b.

गायण 8 1 7 गायक ?

*गाम् 13 9 8 गाम group of tones,
gamut.

*गामिन् 1 1 3 *गामिन् enl.

गामेक्ष-भास 1 3 11 गामीण-भाषा.

गिह 17 13 8 गृध्र (G. गीध).

गिहयाक 13 1 7 ग्रीष्मकाल.

✓गिह (गु) swallow (G. गलहुँ);

-pres. 3. s. गिहइ 19 3 2; p. p.

गिहिय 19 8 10b.

गिह 1 15 1 गार्ह (M. गीला);

-गिहगिहोत्तम 11 14 6 अतिशय-गार्ह ?

गीय 19 9 1b गीत song.

गीह 1 10 2, 1 16 2, 12 2 5, 15 5 2,

17 3 6, 19 16 7 gl. घृत्, व्याप्त,

once wrongly संवरित, once गृहीत.

Original sense गृहीत. Mp. gl.

4 3 5, 12 17 5 गृहीत, 4 3 5 स्वीकृत

(formed analogically-गृहः गृह,

गृहः छूट, गिहः गीह).

गुज 14 7 6, 14 8 8° [गुह] puden-
dum muliebne.

गुण 12 5 11 obligation;

-कवण गुण 12 4 6 को गुणः what is
the use of, what avails ?

*गुप्पन्तय 20 10 5 ग्याकुल ? in flurry,

fussing with (cf. D. 2 102 संमूढ ?

वर-कवी-कलाव-गुप्पन्तउ Mp. 7 24 10).

गुरुवर 4 10 9a गुरुतर.

गुरुकी 2 10 1, 4 3 9b (f.) गुर्वी.

गुरुहर 7 10 8 गुरु-भर heavy load.

गुरुहार 19 1 6, 19 4 4 [गुरुभारा]

गुर्विणी pregnant.

✓गुहगुह (onom.) grunt;

-abs. गुलगुलेंवि 10 10 9b.

गुलिब f. 6 5 6 (D. 2 103) स्तवक olu-
ster ?

गुह 19 6 6 गुहा.

*गुहिक 6 5 3 gl. बनम्, but perhaps

=गुह+इल i. e. गुहायुक्त.

गुहपुरिस 16 1 1 [गुहपुरुष] spy.

गेय 2 4 3, 13 9 8.

*गेज्ज 17 16 8 गैवेयक (cf. D. 2 94

गेज्ज=गैवेयक) neck ornament.

*गेज्ज 6 5 5 गुह.

✓गेण्ड [ग्रह-गुहणा; M. वेर्ण];

-pres. 2. s. गेण्डहि; abs. गेण्डेवि 2 11

6, 17 17 10a.

गेह 1 16 5.

गेहर 1 7 7, *2 2 2° गोपुर gate.

गोच्छय 6 6 5, 6 6 6 गुच्छ enl.

गोदुच्छय 4 1 2, 8 8 5 गोष्ठाशय.

गोष्य 18 7 5 गोष्य shallow puddle.

गोमय 2 17 2 श्रीलङ्क ! (गोमयण संमज्जु
rendered by gl. as श्रीलङ्केनार्चनं
पट्टकमेन नर्दनम्)

घ

घई 16 4 1, 19 14 6 [Hc. IV 424]
pleonastic indeclinable.

‘घग्घर’ 6 11 5 (onom.) hoarse cry
(of monkeys).

घग्घरय 13 1 7 [घर्घरक] क्षुद्रघण्टिका
small ornamental bell.

✓ घट [घट suit; G. घटहुँ];
-pres. 3. s. घटइ 15 13 9a.

घटित 5 12 7 [घटित] movement.

घट्ट 13 3 9a घट्ट.

✓ घट [घट];
-pres. 3. pl. घटन्ति 7 5 3 (uni-
te); imper. 3. s. घट 1 3 10
(suit; G. घटहुँ); -caus. abs.
घटावैवि 19 2 2 (fashion; G. घटावहुँ
make to fashion).

घट 16 15 1 घटा.

घन 16 11 8 [घन] gl. गोलक-पाषाण.

‘घण्ट’ 2 1 5 घण्टा.

✓ घत्त (=क्षिप्, Hc. IV 143);
-pres. 1. s. घत्तमि 8 10 8, 16 12
9b; p. p. घत्तिय 2 12 6, 9 11 4.

‘घत्तय’ 6 12 4 प्रत्त enl.

घर 2 16 9, 9 6 9b, 12 3 10b घट्ट;
meaning obscure at 8 2 7 (G.
घर).

‘घरह’ 13 11 4.

घरिणि 19 10 4 रहिणी (cf. G. घरणी).
-घरिणिपर 19 12 2 [रहिणीघर] wif-
e's apartments.

✓ बल=क्षिप् (cf. G. बलहुँ push in);
p. p. बल्लिय 19 12 5; caus. p. p.
बल्लायिय 11 9 8.

✓ बबबब (onom.);
-pres. 3. pl. बबबबन्ति 14 3 2
roar (used for river-streams).

बबबब-बोल 13 1 7 tinkling (of small
bells) Bh. has बबबबन्त (किट्टिनि
and रह) and at both these
places it has reference to the
sound. So the sense ‘glitzen’
suggested by Jacobi is in-
correct.

✓ बाब [बातय].

-pot. part. बाएवउ 4 12 3; p. p.
enl. बाइयउ 6 11 1; pass. pres.
3. s. बाइजइ 1 10 5, 5 2 6, 8 11
6, 10 12 1; pres. part. बाइजन्त
9 10 3.

बाब 12 1 6 [बात] प्रहार (G. बा).

✓ बिब (क्षिप्);

-pres. 1. s. बिबमि 13 3 10b, 2. s.
बिवहि 9 8 3; 3. pl. बिबन्ति 7 2 7;
fut. 3. s. बिबेसइ 7 1 5; abs. बिबेप्पिण
6 16 9a; p. p. बिब 16 7 2, 17 7
10b, (enl.) 2 11 6, 5 7 1, 17 2 5.

✓ बुम्म (=वूर्ण; Hc. IV 117; G. वूर्महुँ);
-pres. 3. s. बुम्मइ 1 5 4.

✓ बुल (=वूर्ण; Hc. IV 117);
-pres. part. बुलन्त 4 8 9a.

बोर 9 12 2.

✓ बोल (=वूर्ण; Hc. IV 117; G. बोलहुँ);
-pres. 3. s. बोलइ 14 3 4.

✓ बोस [बोषय];

-pres. 3. s. बोसइ 1 12 7, 19 7 4
(tell); abs. बोसेप्पिण 18 4 10a
(declare).

च

चटगुणिव f. 8 7 9a चतुर्गुणा (G. चोगणी).
चटवित्तु 2 10 9a, चटवित्तु 2 16 10
चतुर्दिशम् (G. चोदश).

चटपासै 3 10 7, चटपासैहिं 20 1 2, चट-
पासिउ 7 11 6 चतुर्पाशम् (G. चोपास)
from all the four sides.

चटपुव f. 12 10 2 चतुर्पुजा.

चटरत्त 16 5 11b चतुरत्त chess.

चटरुन 11 4 8b चतुरुन less by four

चडवार 16 11 7 चतुर्वार.

✓चव [खज्]; imp. 2. sing. चउ
7 12 4.

चकी 18 11 4 [चकी] चक्रवाकी.

चक्रवृत्ति 4 14 9b चक्रवर्तिन्.

चक्रव 18 11 4 [चक्रव] चक्रवाक.

चक्रव 14 3 5 (D. 3 1 enl.) चक्र.

°चक्रवृत्ति 13 12 7 [चक्रवृत्ति?] मण्डित,
विभूषित [occurs also in Bh. where
'characterized' is the sense
guessed by Jacobi. *Saindes'a-
nāsaka* 168 com. gives चक्रवृत्ति=
अर्धवृत्ति].

✓चड (=आ+रुड्; Hc. IV 206; G.
चडुँ);

-imper. 2. s. चडु 19 2 5, 19 15
4; pres. part. चडन्त 3 2 8, f.
चडन्ति 10 3 4; abs. चडैवि 11 3
9a, 16 6 2, चडेपिणु 3 12 6, 10
11 7; p. p. चडिय 2 11 1 enl.
3 8 10a, 15 2 9a;

-caus. pres. 3. s. चडावइ 6 3 9a,
abs. चडावैवि 2 3 1, 2 17 9b, 14
9 2, 19 2 9, 19 11 1b p. p.
चडाविय 1 9 1°, 12 1 1.

चडुकर 5 3 9a (qualifying तुरङ्ग)
restive (cf. Bh. 3 21 10).

चस 17 13 1a सस.

चन्द 14 5 3 अर्धचन्द्र.

चन्द्रमस 15 11 7 चन्द्रमस.

चन्द्रहास 10 1b चन्द्रहास magic scim-
itar.

चन्द्रि 6 7 4 चन्द्रिका.

चन्द्रिण 10 1 9a, 18 5 4 चन्द्रिका
(cf. PSM. s. v. चन्द्रिण; G. चोदरुँ
moon-light, star).

चप्य m. 13 1 8 becoming pressed
together.

चपिय 4 13 9a, 11 7 4 आक्रान्त (cf.
Hc. IV 395 (6); Bh. s. v. चप्यइ;
G. चोपुँ).

✓चर [चर; G. चरुँ];

-pres. 3. s. चरइ 1 10 8 (eat);
pres. part. चरन्त 3 2 8 (practise).

चरिमवेह 19 7 3 चरमवेह.

चरणग 1 5 9b, °1 7 1° चरणग.

✓चलवल (onom.) writhe (of ser-
pents; cf. G. M. चलवल political
agitation);

-pres. 3. s. चलवलइ 13 4 7.

✓चल [चल; G. चालुँ];

-pres. 3. s. चलइ 19 17 10a.

✓चव (चय; Hc. IV 2; G. चवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. चवइ 9 2 4, 12 9 4,
15 7 2, 15 12 1; pres. part.
चवन्त 11 14 8, f. enl. चवन्तिय 19
9 4; abs. चवेपिणु 8 11 7; p. p.
चविय 4 5 8, 6 12 6, 15 3 3
(active sense) उफवत्.

✓चव [च्यु];

-abs. चवेवि 8 1 3, चवेपिणु 6 15 6.

चवडण 13 8 1b [cf. Hc. IV 110
चमड=भुज्] crushing onslaught.

°चाडक 2 17 3 (D. 3 8) तण्डुल (cf.
H. चावल).

चारहडि 9 10 7, 17 8 10b चारमडी
heroism.

चालिय° 1 7 1 चालित.

✓चिन्त [चिन्त];

-pres. 2. s. चिन्तहि 4 2 1, 15 13 1,
3. s. चिन्तइ 5 2 8; pres. part.
चिन्तन्तहों 3 2 1; abs. चिन्तेपिणु 13 4
2; p. p. चिन्तिय 4 12 1; -pass.
pres. 3. s. चिन्तिजइ 8 7 4; -caus.
pres. part. चिन्तवन्त 16 9 5; p. p.
चिन्ताविय 2 9 2.

चिन्ता 2 8 9.

चिन्तावण 15 11 5 चिन्तापण.

चिहुर° 10 3 8, °19 13 9 चिहुर.

चुड 10 9 1, 13 8 1b, enl. 8 4 8
(cf. Hc. IV 177) ब्रह्म.

चुण्ण 19 11 8a चुर्ण powder; चुण्ण चुण्ण
10 10 4.

चुम्मल 17 12 2 (cf. D. 3 16 चुम्मल)
चेसर (with our चन्त-चुम्मलो cf.
Hp. 88 5 3 चन्त-चुम्मल).

✓ चुम्ब [चुम्ब, G. चुम्बु];
-abs. चुम्बेवि 9 14 9b, 20 3 3.

✓ चूर (चूर्ण, G. चूर्ण; cf. Hc. IV 337);
-pres. part. चूरन्त 3 7 2, p. p.
चूरिय 4 8 7.

चेहर 6 13 11a, 9 13 7 [चैलगृह]
Jain temple.

चेरिय 2 16 3 चेल garment.

✓ चोय [चोद्य] urge, impel;
-abs. चोयैवि 15 5 8.

छ

छकारय 1 8 5 चटकारक.

छक्खण्ड 1 11 8 चटखण्ड.

✓ छज (Hc. IV 100 छज्, G. छाजु);
-pres. 3. s. छजइ 3 7 10a, 10
8 11a.

छय 17 18 8 floor-plaster (G. छो).

छय-चन्द 1 3 14b, चन्द 1 15 3 [क्षण+
चन्द्र] full-moon.

छणवासर 14 12 4 [क्षणवासर] festive
day.

छणछणसइ 11 9 6 (onom.) noise
produced by a solid object
while being cooked.

✓ छण्ड, ✓ छड (cf. Hc. IV 91 छड=
मुच; G. छडवु) leave, quit;
-imper. 2. pl. छण्डहो 2 13 4; abs.
छण्डेवि 11 1 7; p. p. छडिय 15 11 3,
enl. छण्डिय 7 5 9b.

छण्णय 14 1 1 छण enl.

छण्णय 2 1 7 [चटपट] प्रसर.

छक 12 9 7 cleverness [cf. D. 3 24
छल्लो=विदग्ध:].

छाय 3 4 7, 5 4 1, 11 1 8, छाया 11
14 1 छाया;

— 11 13 6 कान्ति.

छारहदि 9 10 7 [क्षारघटी] ash pot.

छित्त 6 13 6, 12 7 4 [D. 3 27; cf.
Hc. IV 182] स्पष्ट (cf. Mp. 16
25 14b).

✓ छिन्द [छिद्; G. छीदवु];

-pres. 3. pl. छिन्दन्ति 7 14 4, p. p.
enl. छिणय 15 4 9a; pass. pres.
part. छिजन्त 11 9 6, 17 5 9, (f.)
छिजन्ती 8 3 1.

छिहर 19 6 5 [D. 3 28] पस्वल (G. छिहर).

छिम्बर 1 2 11 flat (esp. nose;
cf. G. छीवु flat-nose).

छुड 8 3 7, 15 14 3 यदि [Hc. IV
385, 422]; 4 10 5, 10 3 4, 14
5 2, 15 12 2 क्षीघ्न [Hc. IV 401].

-छुड छुड 2 16 7, 6 2 4, 7 1 1, 10
1 6, 12 3 9a, 13 1 10b, 14 7
9b, 16 4 3 कमेण.

-छुड वें छुड 19 6 8, छुड जे छुड 15 1
6 कमेण.

-छुड...छुड 1 3 10, 11 (cf. Mp.
gl. 2 19 1 यदा यदा).

✓ छुह (क्षि; Hc. IV 148);

-pres. 3. s. छुहइ 19 2 2 pres.
part. छुहन्त 9 3 9a; abs. छुहैवि 12
3 5, छुहैवि 7 8 3, 18 2 7; p. p.
छुह 7 14 6, 8 4 5, 17 3 3 छुह 18
2 2, (f.) छुही 17 16 9b.

छुह 11 1 9b, छुहा 6 14 5 सुधा mortar.

छुहचुण्ण 1 5 9a सुधा-चूर्ण.

छेय 1 9 5 छेद; 13 12 3, 16 5 9, 16
12 7 [D. 3 38] end, limit (G.
छेद, छे-दो end, छेहु last).

छेयकाक 6 3 9b छेद-काक.

छेय्छइ 5 13 9b, 5 15 2, [Hc. II 174;
cf. D. 3 36 छिछओ=जार:] पुंस्त्री.

छोहावि 11 9 9b, 11 10 4, 13 4 6
p. p. from caus. of ✓ छोह=मुच)
मोचित released (G. छोहाम्भो).

ज

- जह 1 10 2, 3 यदि;
 -जह वि 2 14 1 यद्यपि.
 जह्यहुँ 16 4 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 20 4 9b
 (with तइयहुँ) यदा.
 जह 6 10 8, 6 10 9b यत्र;
 -जह जह 17 5 8, 19 6 5 यत्र यत्र.
 जय (imper. 2. s.) 1 9 2, 3, 4, 5,
 6, 7 जय.
 जय° 2 6 9 जगत्.
 जय° (for जव?) 9 7 8 जय.
 जयकार 12 6 1;
 -जयजयकार 3 7 8.
 ✓जयकार [*जयकारय्] greet with
 the word 'victory';
 -abs. जयकारैवि 17 6 1a; जयकारेपिण्
 2 13 8; p. p. जयकारिय 16 6 9a.
 जयलकहम 1 14 8, 14 6 8 [यक्षकर्म] sort of
 perfumed cosmetic paste.
 जग° 2 1a जगत् (G. जग);
 -जगकण्ठय 9 3 4 [जगत्+कण्ठक] world-
 harasser;
 -जगन्तकर 17 9 10b [जगत्+अन्तकर]
 world-destroyer.
 -जगहर 15 6 4 [जगत्+ग्रह] world-
 mansion.
 ✓जगह quarrel, fight (Hc. IV 420
 झकट; G. झगडवुं; झगडो 'quarrel');
 -pres. 3. s. जगहइ 10 7 5; pres.
 part. जगहन्त 10 8 4.
 °जग 16 8 9a यज्ञ.
 जह्य-वारण-रिसि 15 6 6 जह्वा-वारण-रसि.
 जहिय 11 6 7 gl. गले रागै: कृत्वा पीडितः ?
 जह 14 10 4 जस best, excellent.
 जजरिय 15 4 5 जर्जरित (cf. G. जाजर्ह).
 °जहिय 9 4 2 [D. 3 41] जचित (G.
 जह्युं).
 ✓जज [जनय्] produce;
 -pres. 3. s. जजइ 7 12 3; agent.
 f. °जजिय 3 1 13b; जजण 5 6 2, f.
 जजयि 9 6 6 जनयित्.

जहु 6 16 6 इव.

जणेर °4 13 2, 7 11 5, °8 11 2, °9
 11 7, °17 11 2, 19 6 3, enl. 20
 3 10b, f. जणेरि °1 8 3, 7 12 9b,
 9 6 2 [*जन+कर] जनक.

जण्णु 4 8 3 see जुण्ण.

°जत्त 16 10 7 यात्रा.

जत्त 9 10 8 यत्न (?).

जन्त 15 10 6 यन्त्र.

जन्तिय 14 9 5 यात्रिक.

जमकरण 8 4 1 [यमकरण] ? cf. Mp. gl.
 8 8 15 मरण रोगो वा.

°जमहर° 15 8 9a यमग्रह (cf. H. जौहर).

✓जम्प [जम्प्] speak;

-pres. 3. s. जम्पइ 5 16 4, 12 1 1

जम्पाण °6 14 3, 10 11 3 sort of pa-
 lanquin, sedan chair.

जम्मण 4 11 6, 19 11 5 जन्मन्.

°जर 11 2 3 ज्वर.

जलइ 15 11 7, 18 5 4 [जलाई] wet
 cloth used for cooling (cf. Mw.
 s. v. जलाद्रो).

जलवास 2 17 3 gl. पुष्पाञ्जलि (?).

जलिय 9 9 1 ज्वलित (G. जल्युं).

जलोहर 1 5 5 [जल-उपग्रह] summer
 house ?

जहिँ 2 7 3 यत्र.

जं 1 10 9a यद्.

-जं जि 2 7 8.

-जं...तं 15 10 1, 2 यावत्-तावत्.

-जं दिवसु...तं दिवसु 19 5 2 since the
 day.

✓जा (या, G. जायुं, जयुं);

-pres. 1. s. जासि 4 4 3, 19 2 10b,

pres. 1. pl. जाहुँ 2 12 8, 7 11 4, 7

11 6, 13 11 10; pres. 2. s. जाहि

17 8 2; pres. 3. s. जाइ 1 10 3,

5 15 1, 16 14 8; pres. 3. pl. जन्ति

2 7 2, 2 12 7; imper. 2. s. जाहि

2 9 6, 5 7 2, 10 11 9b, 11 11

5, 17 4 5, 17 6 1b, intensive

जजाहि 15 5 5; imper. 2. pl. जाहु

8 4 10b, 3. s. जात 14 3 10; 3. pl. जन्तु 19 3 10b; fut. 3. s. जाएत 18 10 9b; pres. part. जन्त 5 1 8, 11 14 1, 14 18 1, enl. 9 5 9b, 16 13 4, 18 8 6; f. जन्ति 14 3 1, enl. जन्तिय 14 4 8; pot. part. जाएत 11 13 5.

जा 12 3 2, 15 2 5, 6, 7, 8 यावत्.

जाय 17 5 1b [जात] पुत्र.

जाय 1 13 1, 18 12 9b जात born.

जाय 3 1 12 [जात] समूह ?

जाम 15 8 9b याग.

✓ जाण [शा-जानाति; G. जाणहुँ];

-pres. 1. s. जाणमि 11 5 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; 1. pl. जाणहुँ 2 13 9b, 5 5 2, 17 7 2, 19 14 10b; 2. s. जाणहि 5 16 5, 6 16 8; 3. s. जाणइ 4 5 4; imper. 2. pl. जाणहु 4 5 2, जाणहो 9 2 4; pres. part. जाणन्त 3 2 7; abs. जाणेवि 5 5 7, 11 2 2, p. p. जाणिय 15 14 8; -caus. pres. 3. s. जाणावइ 3 4 10a, p. p. जाणाविय 5 12 4, 10 6 2, 20 4 1; agent. जाणय 9 3 2, *18 8 8.

जाम 1 7 8; 1 16 7, 2 14 5, 10 12 2; 16 8 2 यावत्.

जामाय 11 11 9b जामात् (G. जमाई).

जालोडि 8 2 6 ज्वालावली.

जावहिँ 3 4 8 यावत्.

जावहिँ 2 2 1, 2 8 9a, 11 6 5 यावत्.

जि see जे.

✓ जिब [जीव; H. जीना];

-pres. 3. s. जियइ 16 11 9; pres. part. जियन्त 11 10 2, 17 5 10b; -pass. pres. 3. s. जिजइ 7 11 9b.

✓ जि conquer;

-p. p. जिय 12 11 4, 15 4 8-pass. pres. 3. s. जिजइ 16 12 8;

✓ जिज [जि; Hc. IV 241];

-pres. 1. s. जिजमि 16 12 9a; 3. s. जिजइ 4 9 2, 12 9 3; pres. part.

जिजन्त 12 11 8; abs. जिजेवि 4 10 1, 4 11 1, 17 17 10b, जिजेपियु 10 2 4.

जिजाल 6 2 5, *11 1b जिजालय.

जिजालय 13 9 1b जिजालय.

जिजिमव 8 6 9b जिज ?

जिम 1 11 9b यथा.

-जिम...जिम 6 12 9 b, 12 9 5 either ...or.

जिमिय 2 17 9a भुक्त (Hc. IV 110; G. जम्मु).

✓ जिम्म (जृम्भ) yawn;

-pres. 3. s. जिम्मइ 17 15 3.

जिह 2 11 8 यथा.

जिह...जिह 3 13 8a यथा...तथा; 6 12 1, 17 14 2 because...therefore.

-जिह...तेव 12 4 4 because...therefore.

✓ जीव (जीव G; जीवहुँ);

-pres. 2. s. जीवहि 7 12 1; 3. s. जीवइ 9 9 2; 3. pl. जीवन्ति 4 8 7, जीवहुँ 16 10 5; fut. 3. s. जीवेतइ 8. 4 9b; pres. part. जीवन्त 5 2 4, 7 9 2, 10 11 9b, f. enl. जीवन्तिय 19 18 2; जीवमाण 17 8 3; pot. part. जीवेवत् 5 16 4; gerundive जीवेवै 2 8 4, जीवेवाहो 7 8 8a.

जीय 7 8 6, 18 10 9b, 20 6 8 जीव.

जीय 7 12 7 जीवित.

जीह 17 5 5 जिहा.

जुगल *2 6 3, 13 10 10b, enl. जुगलय 1 5 6 जुगल pair.

✓ जुज्ज (जुध्य; G. जुज्जहुँ);

-pres. 2. s. जुज्जहि 20 2 2, 20 9 5, 3. pl. जुज्जन्ति 17 2 10b; imper. 2. s. जुज्जु 7 12 5, 2 pl. जुज्जहो 14 5 4; opt. 2. s. जुज्जेजहि 15 5 6; pres. part. जुज्जन्त 3 13 8b, enl. जुज्जन्तय 10 8 11 b; pot. part. जुज्जेवत् 4 9 1; -caus. p. p. जुज्ज-वि 5 13 8.

हुण् 4 5 9b, 16 12 8 युद्ध.

हुण्णमण 12 8 9a योद्धमनस.

हुण्ण-जोस 4 8 3 जीर्ण-योक्त्र (This reading is preferred, because of the following लण्डिय-धुराह्; but in the light of 33 17 7 and the gloss on 4 8 3 जणु=जानु may be the correct reading).

हुण्ण 14 7 4 [जुण्] जीर्ण (G. जूँ).

हुस 11 13 5 युक्त.

हुम्म 13 8 3 युग्म.

हुवह्यण 14 4 6 युवतीजन.

हुवाण 5 13 9a, °17 17 2, enl. जुवाणय 5 5 2 युवन्.

हुरावण °12 5 1, 17 9 10a (agentive from caus. of √जूर=खिद्) tormentor.

हुँ 1 13 6, 4 14 5, 5 2 1, 5 13 2, 11 13 3, 14 3 3, 14 3 7, 15 7 6 एव;

-(ज) जे... (सं) जे 2 16 9, 2 17 9a;

-जें 20 3 1;

-जो जें... सो जें 1 68, 10 8 5, 15 15 9a.

-जिहिं जें जिहिं 10 3 9a;

-जि 1 13 5, 5 2 1, 14 3 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 2 10 3, 3 11 10b, 15 7 6, 15 13 6, 7, 8. -सो जि 20 11 8;

जेसहें 1 14 3, 2 2 8, 2 9 7, 3 7 6, 13 8 6, 13 9 1b, 15 4 7, 18 1 7 यत्र.

जेसिय 16 15 6 यावत्.

जेसु 2 14 6, 12 11 8 यत्र.

जेम 2 16 11b, 3 5 8, 4 7 2, 4 12 5, 10 11 4, 13 2 5, 9 यथा;

-जेम... तिह 20 10 2 यथा... तथा;

जेम... तेम 7 7 2 because... therefore

-जेम जेम... तेम तेम 18 8 7, 18 9 3.

जेव 16 8 6 यथा.

जेवय 5 9 4, 6, 7 यादृक् (Hc. IV 402); f. जेही 19 6 1b.

√जोव [जोग्य] दृष्ट (G. जोवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. जोवह 7 10 6; imper.

2. pl. जोवहों 2 3 9b; abs. जोवहि 6

2 1, 8 8 1, जोवपिणु 1 1b; p. p.

जोवय 4 9 7, 15 13 3, enl. जोवयय

15 5 7; -pass. pres. 3. s. जोवजह

8 7 4.

जोवजण 18 7 5 [ज्योतिष+इरण] (D. 3

50 =इन्द्रगोप, but here=सद्योत; cf.

Mw. s. v. ज्योतिरिण 'fire-fly').

जोवस 2 1 4, 5 7 5, 8 12 4 [ज्योतिष]

class of gods.

जोवसिय 3 5 7 ज्योतिषिक class of gods.

जोवण 9 11 6 (action noun from

√जोय; cf. D. 3 50 जोमण=लोचन) दृष्टि.

जोकारिय 5 5 8, 11 2 8, 13 12 1a,

19 2 10b, 19 17 10 greeted.

√जोक्ल (cf. G. जोक्लुँ weigh);

-pres. part. enl. जोक्लन्तय 10 1 9b,

10 5 1 (used with विजद=magic

lores; cf. जोक्लइ आकलयति Mp.

4 5 5).

जोगेसर 5 15 2, °13 6 5 जोगेश्वर.

जोगम 2 2 9b, enl. जोगमय 10 4 4 योग्य;

19 6 8 योग्यम्?

जोस 4 8 3 योक्त्र.

√जोस [denom. fr. योक्त्र; G. जोतरवुँ]

-imper. 2. s. जोसँ.

जोषण 5 2 6, 13 2 10b°, °7 9 9b

यौवन;

-जोषणहसि 4 9 9b, 14 10 3 यौवनवती.

जोह 8 6 4 योध.

जें see जें.

झ

झङ्कार 14 3 2, °20 10 6° (onom.) tinkling, humming.

-झङ्कारिय 7 2 3 [झङ्कारित] humming.

झट 13 8 4°, °15 13 7 [cf. D. 3 53

झडी=निरन्तरदृष्टि, G. झडी] forceful

attack.

झटि 2 2 9a, 2 6 3, 13 4 1a झटिति.

झम्प 17 17 4, 18 2 5 झम्पा jump (cf. g. झम्पवर्तु 'jump into, rush in').

झलक f. 4 10 4, 7, 9b splash (g. झालक, झालक splash, झलकावु splash out from a container).

झहुरि° 1 11 4 झहरी gong (g. झालर).

झल° 1 15 4 झव.

°झल° 11 8 5 sort of weapon.

झलर° 17 6 6 sort of weapon (Pa-umacariya 8 95).

✓झाय (ज्यै-ज्यायति);

-pres. 2. s. ज्ञायहि 1 7 9b, 9 8 3,

2. pl. ज्ञायहौ 9 9 4; pres. part.

ज्ञायन्त 19 14 7; abs. ज्ञायन्ति 5 16 8;

p. p. ज्ञायन् 9 7 8.

✓झिज (जीय);

-pres. 3. s. झिजहि 18 9 3.

झुनि f. 3 11 1a ज्वनि.

झेनुय 19 15 5 [cf. D. 3 59 झेनुओ]
केतुक (cf. g. झीउनु green pod of
the cotton plant).

ट

✓टाल remove (g. टालवु);

-pres. 3. s. टालहि 12 2 2.

ठ

✓ठा (स्था);

-pres. 3. s. ठाहि 11 6 8; 3. pl.

ठन्ति 6 14 9b; imper. 3. s. ठाउ 16

13 3; p. p. ठिय 1 9 9b, 3 10 2,

7, 9a;

-caus. imper. 2. pl. ठवहौ 15 10

6; pret. part. ठविय 2 3 8, enl.

ठवियय 8 12 7.

ठाण 5 10 6 स्थान.

ड

✓डङ्क [दङ्क; cf. D. 4 6 डङ्क=दन्तग्रहीत;
g. डङ्कवु, डङ्कवु];

-pres. 3. s. डङ्कहि 20 2 6.

✓डङ्क [दङ्क-pass. दङ्क; g. दङ्कवु];

-pres. part. डङ्कन्त 10 7 9b, enl.

डङ्कन्तव 18 9 4.

°डमर 13 10 9°, 14 12 9a. Its usual
sense is विह्वल, विप्लव. Gl. at 13
10 9 renders it by विह्वर. विह्वर is
Des'ya विह्वर or विह्वर=रोद्र (D. 7 90;
Hc. II 174) or आहम्बर, आटोप
(psm.). But the sense भय
'panic' suits all our contexts.
cf. also डामर=भयङ्कर.

-डमरकर 9 3 4 भयङ्कर.

डर 15 2 3 दर fright (g. डर).

डरिय 6 18 6, 15 2 1 द्रल (g. डरु).

डलिय° 16 15 4 दह (g. डरु).

✓डह (दह);

-pres. 3. s. डहहि 16 4 9b; pres.

part. डहन्त 3 2 3; -agent. °डहण

°1 7 2, 2 13 3, °20 9 6°, f. 9 12 4.

डिण्डीर° 14 3 7 केन.

°डामर 17 1b, 17 17 10b भयङ्कर caus-
ing panic [cf. mw. s. v.]; see
डमर.

डाल °8 8 3; 9 7 3, °17 4 2 डाला [cf.
D. 4 9; g. डाल, डालु, डाली].

डाह 7 12 4, 15 12 9b दाह.

डिम्म 4 12 5, 13 6 3 डिष्ट.

°डोय 5 11 1 [D. 4 11] दाहस्त woo-
den spoon (g. डोयो).

डोर 16 9 8 [दोर] thin string-like
neck-lace (g. दोरो).

डोका° 14 21 दोला swing.

डोकाळी 17 15 8 दोलाख.

✓डोल [डोलाय; g. डोलवु] swing to
and fro;

-pres. 3. pl. डोलन्ति 9 7 3.

✓डोह (डोमय; cf. g. डोहळु to make
turbid; डोवु to mix with liquid
and stir) muddle, render turbid
imper. 2. pl. डोहहौ 2 13 4.

ह

हकरिबन्तय 1 10 1 gl. हरोसिमुण mak-
ing dogmatic assertions [cf.

Hc. IV 422 अवमुतस हकरि].

हिह 18 9 6 हिचिक (ग. डीह).

दीहीहोन्तय 8 5 11a enl. हिचिलीमवत्.

✓हुक (होक्; ग. हुक्कु, हुक्कु approach;

हुक्कु, हुक्कु near) approach;

-pres. 3. s. हुकह 5 4 8, 7 5 7,

10 12 8, 15 3 9b, 16 11 9b;

imper. 2. pl. हुकहो 14 5 4; pres.

part. हुकसाय 10 11 5; p. p. हुक

8 1 1, 3 7 6, 4 7 7, 16 5 1, 10

2 8, 13 12 5; enl. हुकय 8 4 8, 14

8 9b, हुकिय 1 14 3, 12 3 6.

✓होय (होक्) bring, offer;

-pres. 3. s. होयह 2 16 5; 3. pl

होयन्ति 6 3 3; p. p. होय 7 1 8;

15 14 5.

होय [होक्] 16 5 2 haunt, approach
[cf. न ददाति परयसुद्धदोऽपि खण्डे होक्म् ।

Upamitibhavaprapaṇcākatha,
p. 62, l. 3-4].

होचण [होक्] 16 2 5 presenting.

होर 2 7 3 पट्ट cattle (ग. होर).

✓होय (होक्) offer;

-pres. 3. s. होयह 1 14 6.

ज

ज 1 10 8, 2 13 9a, 9b न;

-ज-वि 15 3 5, 15 7 3, 12 8 10b नापि.

-जड 1 8 9, 2 16 5, 3 11 10b, 11 8
7 न तु.

जहसप 4 6 6 नैसर्प one of the nine
treasures.

जह् 12 12 10b ननु.

जय-मिवात् 1 6 1 नय-मिवात्.

जयवन्तय 6 3 1 नयवत् enl.

जयक् 14 5 7 नक् (ग. नक्).

जयसन्तो (?) 16 9 4.

जस 18 7 7 नय mountain.

जकु 6 9 2 लाङ्क.

जकुण्यहरण 20 8 5 काङ्कलप्रहरण.

✓जब (वृत्-वृत्ति; ग. नाचतु);

-pres. 3. s. जबह 1 5 2; 3. pl.

जबन्ति 1 4 5; pres. part. enl.

जबन्तय 5 1 9b, f. जबन्ती 14 10 7;

-caus. p. p. जबावि 17 15 9, enl.

जबावि 11 7 9b.

जकाह 3 7 10b [जायते], जजन्ति 1 4 6

[जायन्ते] [Hc. IV 444 gives as
an उत्प्रेक्षायां निपात, नावह=नजह which
is=नजह according to Hc. IV
252] as if. (cf. g. जाणे के).

जहसप 2 9 6 नाव्यारम्भ (ग. नाव्यारम्भ).

जहाचय 11 7 9b नर्तक one making
others dance.

जहावचर 14 12 8 dancing-hall.

जलिय 16 12 3 नास्ति (ग. नवी).

जन्द-वह-जय-साह 11 14 10 नन्द, वर्धय,

जय इति शब्दः.

जन्दण 3 13 3 [नन्दन] son;-f. जन्दणी
10 1 5 daughter.

✓जम (नम्, ग. नमत्तु);

-pres. 2. s. जमहि 12 5 14a, 3. s.

जमह 12 2 4; fut. 3. s. जमेसह 12

6 4; pres. part. जमन्त 1 8 12,

17 10 10a; p. p. जमिय 2 6 9;

-caus. p. p. जामिय 1 8 2.

जमोकार 6 10 1a नमस्कार.

जम 16 15 7.

जमवह 4 1 9a नरपति.

जमाय 8 9 1 नाराय (Hc. I 67).

जमाहिड 1 12 7, जमाहिडु 15 15 4 नराधिपः.

✓जब (नम्);

-pres. 3. s. जबह 3 9 4; pres.

part. जबन्त 7 9 6; abs. जवेवि 11 8

3, जवेपिणु 1 1a, 1 7 9a;

-caus. abs. जवेवि 10 8 10.

जबजोण 1 4 9b नययौवन.

जवर 11 5 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9b, 11 12

2, 12 6 1 केवलम्; 12 4 8, 12 12

- 6, 15 6 6, 15 9 5, 15 12 8, 18
8 5 अनन्तरम्.
- जबह 10 2 2, 11 5 9b, f. 14 7 2,
enl. 14 4 5 नव (Hc. II 165)
- जहृज्ज 16 9 1 नमोऽज्ञ.
- जहृमणि° 2 6 8 [नमोमणि] syn.
- जं 1 8 13b ननु, इव (उत्प्रेक्षार्थक) as if
(Hc. IV 444).
-जं जं 1 6 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 4 12
2, 11 14 2, 3 4, 5, 6, 7.
-जं (with जाई) 15 1 9b.
- जाई 2 11 9b, 4 9 5, 4 11 2, 4 11
9b, 4 13 4, 5 1 9b, 7 13 1, 11
5 9b, 13 12 10b इव as if (Hc.
IV 444).
- जाह्व 14 11 4 ज्ञात enl.
- जाई 2 17 8, 15 2 2, जासु 1 13 1, °6
10 5, 11 8 1, 19 11 8b, enl. जामउ
16 4 3 नाम.
- जाघ 16 4 6 [जाग] elephant.
- जागपास 20 5 2 नामपाश.
- जागाळ 1 15 7 नागाळ.
- ✓जळ (नद्);
-caus. pass. pres. 3. pl. जाडिजन्ति
7 2 5.
- जाण °2 10 6°, 18 1 6 ज्ञान.
- जाम see जाई.
- जामाळ 6 16 4 Mp. 12 16 10. gl.
has जावालउ नौयुकः, पक्षे नमनशीलः.
- जाब 18 12 5 नौका.
- जाबह 2 2 9b, 2 3 9a, 6 3 9b, 11 6
4, 11 12 2, 12 7 9b, 14 11 9b,
18 9 7 इव (उत्प्रेक्षार्थक) as if (Hc.
IV 444).
- ✓जास (नश्-नश्यति; नासवुं,);
-pres. 3. s. जासह 2 9 4, 5 2 1,
11 6 9a, imper. 2. pl. जासाहों
8 11 1; 3. s. जासउ 10 12 5; pres.
part. जासन्त 3 2 10, 7 9 4,
10 12 1, 12 3 4, abs. जासेवि 2
12 5, जासेपियु 13 4 10a;
-agent. °जासण 3 8 10a, f. जासविय
12 9 10a.
°जास 14 13 7, 17 10 10a नासा nose.
जासंवि 17 14 8 [न+जासंवि=अवधारित]
संविग्व uncertain, in peril.
जाहिं 1 3 1, 5 14 2, 6 6 4, 5, 6, 7,
8, 9 5 8, 9 8 2, 10 8 1, 11 7 9b,
12 2 4, 13 12 3, 16 4 8, 16 12
7, 17 13 7 नहि (Hc. IV 419).
✓जिडहु (मरुज, Hc. IV 101; cf. a.
इडवुं);
-abs. जिडवुंवि 14 5 1.
°जिडस 5 10 4 [निर्+इत्त] निष्पन्न, सिद्ध.
जिडकुम्ब 4 10 6, 4 11 9, 7 3 4
[निकुम्ब] समूह.
✓जिय [इश्; D. 4 38; Hc. IV 181];
-pres. 3. pl. जियन्ति 12 2 9b;
fut. imper. 3. s. जिएसह 13 12 10b
(if we read जिएसह with A. it
would be fut. 3. s.); pres. part.
जियन्त 10 2 5, 16 9 5, enl. जियन्तय
6 6 9b, f. जिएन्ती 14 10 6; abs.
जिएंवि 2 9 1, 3 9 3, 6 7 9a, 6 15
4, 7 9 4, 9 11 5, 2 9 1, 5 2 3,
जिएवि 5 2 3, 7 10 2, 12 3 4, 14
8 1, 18 2 8.
जियोज 2 12 7 नियोग occupation.
जियय 12 12 7°, 13 10 4 निज enl.
जियच्छि 19 9 9 रह (Hc. IV 181
निजच्छ=इश्).
जियस 4 10 5, 7 9 8, enl. जियतय 1 7
1a, जियतिय 11 13 7 निवृत्त.
जियत्थ 11 6 1, f. जियत्थी 14 10 4 [D.
4 38.] परिहित (from *जियस?).
जियळ °1 5 6, 10 8 6, 14 1 6, °15
14 3 निमळ.
-जियळिय 15 6 1, 19 15 3 निवर्धित enl.
जियासण 6 14 4 निवसन (cf. D. 4 38

- निर्मलण and Mp. 11 14 11 निवा-
सणं परिवाणम्].
°निकाय 2 10 9a निकाय.
निकय 17 18 4 दुनिर्मल (see PSM. s. v.
निक).
निकम्पिरय 9 9 2 निम्प्रकम्प.
निकारण 19 15 7 निष्कारण.
निकसाय 7 8 8b [निहत; D. 4 32] निहत
struck.
निकससिय 5 11 2 [denom. from
निकसत=°निकस ?] निहत (gl. कर्म नीताः)
slain.
निकसन्त 15 8 3, 15 8 8, enl. निकस-
न्तय 5 9 11b निष्कान्त.
निकसवण 2 11 4, 19 13 10b [निष्कमण]
वीक्षामहण.
निकूडपुरिस 16 3 2 गूढपुख spy.
✓ निग्ग (=निर्गम्);
-pres. 3. s. निग्गइ 11 13 1; imper.
2. pl. निग्गहो 7 6 9a; pres. part.
नित्तान्त 7 7 4.
निग्गइय f. 15 12 8 निर्गत enl.
निग्गक 14 13 3?
निग्गवण 13 10 2 निर्धन cloudless.
निग्गवण 7 14 7 निर्वात lightning-stroke.
°निग्गोस 2 1 3 निर्घोष.
निग्गिन्तय 17 9 7 निश्चित enl.
निग्गवण 17 7 5 निश्चेतन.
निज्जकहुरय 3 3 1b निर्जलधर enl.
cloudless.
°निज्जिण 1 1 4 gl. जयनशील.
✓ निज्जिर (क्षर; cf. G. क्षरुँ);
-pres. part. निज्जिरन्त 8 7 1.
°निज्जिर 11 3 6, °15 9 6° निज्जिर.
✓ निड्ड [नि+स्थाप्] विनाशय;
-imper. 2. pl. निड्डवहो 6 2 8, p. p.
निड्डिय 17 14 2; agent. °निड्डवण 7
6 4 (cf. निड्डइ=नश्यति Mp. 3 3 7).
निड्डिय 1 2 5 [निष्ठित] युक्त fall of?
निड्डक 10 3 3, 13 10 2, 8 9 4, 14 5
3, 15 5 8; निड्डक 8 9 9 निड्डकि
8 2 1 कलाट.
निड्ड 8 2 1!
✓ निड्डइ (निर्दह);
-pres. 3. s. निड्डइ 18 5 6.
निड्डक see निड्डक.
निड्डकि see निड्डक.
✓ निण्णास (निर्णाशय);
-pres. part. निण्णासन्त 3 2 5
-agent. °निण्णासण 3 3 2.
नित्ति 7 12 1 नीति.
नित्तुक 18 6 3 [निस्+तुल्य enl. ! cf. G.
नीटल] certainly (cf. Pāṇḍa-
dohā 198 cd चूरिवि वरणइ नित्तुल
परम जच पावेहि).
°निहिस 5 13 1 [*निर्दह] निदर्शन.
✓ निहक [निह+दलय] destroy;
-abs. निहलेवि 18 2 6.
✓ निहाय [denom. from निहा] go to
sleep;
-pres. 3. s; निहायइ 17 15 3.
निहासिणव 2 14 2 निर्दाक्षिण्य enl.
ungenerous.
✓ निहार [निह+दारय] split open;
-abs. निहारोवि 2 7 4.
निह 9 11 6°, 11 4 4 निरध.
निहुय° 3 3 1b निर्धूत.
निहुयगाय 5 12 3 [निह+ D. पुयगाय] भ्रम-
र-रहित.
निप्पसर 12 3 8 निप्रसर.
निप्पच्छिय 4 10 5, 4 3 9a, 9 6 6,
12 6 4 [निर्भरिसत] तिरस्कृत.
निप्पिच 17 17 9 निर्भीक ?
निप्पण 10 3 8 निमग्न (cf. शुमण He.
I 94].
निप्पणव 16 13 9a निमग्नण enl. invi-
tation.
निप्पणिय 16 13 5 निमग्नित.
°निप्पणिय 3 4 1b [निर्मापित] निर्मित.

- °निम्माहण 194, 1998 निर्मलन destru-
ction.
°निमित्तिरि° 1639 निमित्तिरि astrologer.
°निरन्तराय 1555 [p. p. enl.
from निर्+आ+ख्या. cf. अविश्वय] said.
°निरन्तराय 2047 [निरन्तर] निष्कलीकृत.
°निरन्तर 1717 11b [निरन्तर] useless.
°निरन्तराय f. 1955 अनलङ्कृत.
°निरन्तर 20104 निरन्तर.
°निरन्तर 16310a, 1676 अतिशयम्
(frequent in Bh. Jacobi com-
pares it with निर=निश्चितम्; twice
in Hp., rendered as 'surely,'
'indeed' by Alsdorf, who notes
a gloss केवलम्; Mp. gl. 2188
अनिर्धारितम् and 92613 अत्यन्तम्).
°निरन्तर 1417 [D. 449] gl. चौर.
°निरन्तराय 889b निरीक्षित enl.
°निर 14109a, 141, 1279a निश्चितम्
surely, indeed (See Hp. s. v.)
°निरन्तर 555, 5133, 882, निरन्तेण
1499b (D. 430 निश्चितम्) cer-
tainly, definitely (See Hp.
s. v. निरन्तर).
°निरन्तर 1538 निरन्तर enl.
°निरन्तर 1187 (Hc. IV 124 निरन्तर=
डिनति) डिन.
✓ निरन्तर (नि+प्र);
-pres. 3. pl. निरन्तरन्ति 1544; pres.
part. enl. निरन्तरन्तय 152; abs.
निरन्तेपिण्ड 2138; p. p. निरन्तरि
278, 785, 1718.
°निरन्तर 17183 a binding, con-
tract.
✓ निरन्तर (नि+प्र);
-pres. 2 s. निरन्तरि 7125, pres.
part. f. enl. निरन्तरन्ति 1249b
✓ निरन्तर (नि+प्र);
-pres. 3. s. निरन्तरि 2129a imper.
2. s. निरन्तरि 1078; 2. pl. निरन्तरौ
1081; p. p. निरन्तरि 493;
agent. निरन्तर 1724.
°निरन्तर 187, enl. 579 निरन्तरि.
°निरन्तर 7119b, निरन्तरि° 2112, 119
1a, 11126, 1716, निरन्तेण 18
121 निरन्तरम्.
-निरन्तरि° 434, 1551, 1748;
°निरन्तरि 1268 निरन्तरिम्.
-निरन्तरन्तरेण 686, 1278 निरन्तर-
न्तरम्.
°निरन्तर 1494 [°निरन्तर] निरन्तर.
✓ निरन्तर (नि+प्र; a. नीबडु);
etc. severed in battle);
-abs. निरन्तेवि 10103; p. p.
निरन्तरि° 484, 171210a.
✓ निरन्तर (नि+प्र; a. नीबडु);
-pres. 3. s. निरन्तरि 1659; imper.
3. s. निरन्तरि 1295;
-caus. abs. निरन्तेपिण्ड 649b
having chosen, cf. 21134b.
✓ निरन्तर (नि+प्र; a. नीबडु) pass (time);
-pres. 3. s. निरन्तरि 16310a.
°निरन्तर 1598 निर्वाणस्थान.
°निरन्तर 15139b ?
°निरन्तर 1399 निरन्तर seventh note of
the gamut.
°निरन्तरि° 41b निश्चिततर.
°निरन्तर 8104°, 1536 निरन्तर.
°निरन्तराय 16102 gl. निरन्तर one
whose object is accomplished.
°निरन्तरि° 1384 (Hc. IV 158 निरन्तर-
कान्तत्वेन नत, cf. also D. 44) gl.
भम.
✓ निरन्तर (नि+प्र) hear;
-pres. 1. s. निरन्तरि 19182; abs.
निरन्तेवि 1111, 285, 1746,
निरन्तेवि 1127, 1188, निरन्तेपिण्ड
953, 13210a, 14139a, 15
19a, निरन्तेपिण्ड 11116; p.
p. निरन्तरि 137, निरन्तर 134.

*विह 11 4 4 निव.

*विधुम्भण 5 3 5 [विधुम्भन] destroyer.

विहय 16 4 8 निहत.

*विहाय 3 1 2, 13 8 2 निघात.

✓ विहाळ [नि+भाळ्य; G. निहाळवुँ];

-imper. 2. s. विहाळें 12 5 14a.

3. s. विहाळत 17 18 6; p. p. विहाळिय 3 9 5, 10 1 4, 19 13 9.

विहिय 3 13 7 निधि enl.

विधुभय 18 2 3 निधुत enl.

विहेरण 2 17 1, *4 1 4 [D. 4 51, Hc. 2 174] ग्रह.

जीयड 18 3 9b ?

जीकाडलि 6 7 6 [जील+आवलि ?] row of sapphire ?

जीसङ्गत्तणु 2 13 4 निःसङ्गत.

*जीसण 17 16 7 निःस्वन gl. शब्द.

जीसवूय 14 1 6 निःशब्द enl.

*जीसन्वण 2 13 7 निःस्यन्दन without a chariot.

जीसन्धि 18 12 9b निःसन्धि.

✓ जीसर (निस्+च; G. नीसरवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. जीसरइ 15 11 4; im-

per. 2. s. जीसरह 4 7 2, 12 6 5; 3.

s. जीसरच 19 4 6; p. p.

जीसरिय 4 7 6, enl. 15 1 6;

-caus. abs. जीसारेंवि 5 16 7; p.

p. जीसारिय 10 9 1, 14 1 3.

जीसावण 4 5 4, 8 4 9b, [*निःसामान्य]

अनन्य, gl. द्वितीय-प्रभु-रहित.

✓ जीसस (निःश्वास);

-pres. 3. s. जीससइ 18 5 7 sighs;

जीसासन्त 9 7 3 exhaling.

जीसुण 19 12 2 निःस्यन्त.

✓ जे [नी];

-pres. 1. s. जेसि 18 3 7; 3. s. जेइ

16 2 1; imper. 2. pl. जेहु 12 9 2;

p. p. जिय 2 2 8, 5 3 9b,

pass. pres. 3. s. जिजइ 5 2 5,

pres. part. जिजन्त 19 18 7.

जेडर 1 13 9b नूपुर.

जेडार 20 7 8 नेट्.

*जेड 9 14 9b जेह (G. जेह).

जहवण-पुण 18 4 5 जपन-पूजा.

जहवणवीड 1 16 2 जपन-पीठ.

✓ जहा [जा; G. नहावुँ];

-pres. 3. s. जहाइ 1 5 5, 5 14 7

7 10 7; imper. 2. pl.

जहाहों 14 5 4; abs. जहाएँवि 5 4 5;

pret. part. जहाय 15 9 7.

जहाणइ 13 9 7 ज्ञानाढ्य.

त

तइयहुँ 16 4 8 तदा.

तइयहों 8 8 2 तदा.

तइकाल 6 14 2 [*त्रयीकाल] कालत्रयी.

तइलोक 1 1 3, 1 11 3, 2 1a, 17 1b;

त्रैलोक्य.

तइलोक-गाह 18 4 5 त्रैलोक्यनाथ.

तड 1 16 1, 9 2 3 (?), 16 7 3, 18

7 2, 19 2 3 तत्र.

तड 6 10 8, 6 10 9b तत्र.

तड तड 17 5 8, 19 6 5 तत्र तत्र.

तक्कणें 2 9 8 तत्क्षणात्.

तक्कणेंण 15 15 7, 6 10 7.

तग्गव 1 9 8 तद्गत.

✓ तज्ज (तर्जय्) threaten;

-imper. 2. s. तज्जु 7 12 3; abs.

तज्जेंवि 17 3 10a; pret. part. तज्जिय

4 9 9b.

तणड 3 7 1a, 4 5 2, 10 8 7, 17 6

10a, तणय 1 16 5; f. तणिय 3 6 10,

4 3 7; तणइँ 3 7 1a; तणेंण 13 4

1a, 19 5 3; तणएँ 16 1a.

तणुहेइ 8 5 3 ?

तण्डविय 19 17 6 [cf. D. 5 5, Hc.

IV 137 =तण्डव=तण्] विस्तारित.

तत्त 3 2 2 तत्त.

तत्ति 1 3 3, 16 4 1 [D. 5 20 तत्परता]

चिन्ता.

तत्थहों 6 15 6 तत्सात् स्यानात्.

- तल्पवेष्टु 18 6 6 तल्प-वेष्टम् bed-chamber.
 तप्त 18 5 7 (D. 5 1) शोक, gl. ग्लानि sorrow.
 तम्बा 12 3 6 gl. विनाश.
 तम्बिर° 19 17 6 ताम्र dark red.
 तम्बेरम 11 5 5 ताम्बेरम.
 तम्बोल 1 14 5; 14 3 8 ताम्बूल.
 °तरहि° 11 4 6 प्रगल्भा जी.
 तरणि 1 4 2, °2 6 8°
 ✓तर (तृ, G. तरुँ);
 -pres. part. तरन्त 14 5 7a, 17 2 10a.
 तलवर 17 18 4 नगररक्षक.
 °तलाव 2 2 3 तडाग.
 ✓तव (तप्);
 -imper. 3. s. तवउ 17 18 7 तवसि 7 4 4, 18 1 5 तपस्विन्.
 तव-सिच 6 15 9b तपःश्री enl.
 तर्हि 1 11 5, 2 7 3 तत्र.
 तर्हिगित 2 3 3, 2 3 5 तस्मात् स्थानात्.
 तद्देव 16 12 8 तथैव.
 ता 2 10 1, 4 3 3, 12 3 3, 13 1 1b, 13 6 1b, 15 10 7 तावत्.
 °ताण 13 10 3 तान (tune), °त्राण (armour, helmet etc.).
 ताण-मुकु 10 2 8 मुक्तत्राण one who has put off the armour?
 ताणन्तरे 15 1 7, 18 1b तदनन्तरम्.
 ताम 1 16 7, 2 14 5, 10 4 8, 16 8 2 etc. तावत्.
 °तार° 9 4 9a [तारा] कनीनिका; °14 6 2 (तार; gl. शुभ for शुभ्र) shining.
 तालिच 13 8 1a [ताडित] gl. प्रहत.
 तावहि 3 4 8 तावत्.
 तौर्धहि 2 2 1, 2 8 9b तावत्.
 ✓तास (त्रास्य);
 -abs. तासेवि 15 8 9b.
 °तिष्ठन्त 4 11 3 तिष्ठन्त personal terminations.
 तिच 1 10 3, 6 9 6, 9 6 5, 15 7 6, 19 12 3 जी enl.
 तिचगार 3 2 3?
 तियमद्° 1 10 5 जी.
 तियस 13 10 5 त्रिदश.
 तिति 2 7 2 वृत्ति.
 तित्थवरण 3 11 9 तीर्थकरत्व.
 तिणयण 1 6 2 [त्रिनयन] S'iva.
 तिरिय 1 8 12 तिर्यच्.
 तिलच° 13 10 2 तिलक-राग, (2) तिलक forehead mark.
 तिलमेत 3 11 10b तिलमात्र.
 तिलोच 3 11 1a त्रिलोक.
 -तिलोचानन्द 1 12 8 त्रिलोकानन्द.
 तिलोक् 12 11 2 त्रैलोक्य.
 तिचार 2 2 5, enl. 2 14 8 त्रिचारम्.
 तिस° 2 12 3 तृषा.
 °तिसरि° 17 6 6 [त्रिशक्ति?] sort of weapon?
 तिसरिण 2 4 8 sort of musical instrument.
 तिह 3 13 8b तथा.
 तिहुचण 1 8 13b; 12 6 9a, 13 8 10a, 20 9 9b° त्रिभुवन.
 तीरिय° 17 6 3 sort of arrow (psm.'s suggestion 'quiver' is unnecessary).
 तुङ्गचण 4 6 7 तुङ्गत्व.
 तुङ्ग 15 14 3 तव (G. तुज).
 ✓तुह (तुह्य He. IV 216, 230; G. तटुँ, त्रुटुँ);
 -pres. part. तुहन्त 14 6 2, abs. तुहेवि 13 5 4, 7, 8.
 तुचि 6 3 9a संशय.
 तुच्य 14 9 3 घृत (M. तूप).
 तुमुल 15 15 6 भयानक.
 तुरन्त 4 3 4, 5 2 9b त्वरमाण immediately (G. तरत); तुरन्ति 2 9 9a, तुरन्तएण 11 11 9a तुरन्तएण 18 8 6.
 तुरमाणे 1 7 8, 12 4 1 त्वरमाणेन hastily.

दुविड 2 14 8, 12 11 6, दुविड 4 3 2,
14 9 9a, 10 14 5, enl. दुविड 3
7 4 त्वरितम् soon.

दुव 19 15 9 तव.

°दुसार 4 10 6 [दुषार] शीकर.

दुव 12 9 7, 15 12 3 तव.

दुहारय 4 13 8, 9 1 8, f. दुहारी 4 5
9a त्वरीय.

दुरिष 7 13 6 [तुर्य+इक] तुर्यवादक.

✓दुल [दुष्य];

-abs. तूरेवि 5 5 9b.

°दुह 1 2 5 तीर्थ, सरिदवतार gl. तट
[Hc. I 104, 2 72; d. 5 16].

तेजह 1 14 3, 2 28, 2 9 7, 3 7 6, 13
8 6, 13 9 1b, 15 4 7, 18 1 7 तत्र.

तेजिड 16 15 6 तावत.

तेथु 2 7 4 तत्र; तेथुवि 1 11 4 तत्रापि.

तेम 4 5 8, 12 4 4 तथा (g. तेम);

तेम तेम 18 8 7, 18 9 3.

तेरय 19 7 1a त्वरीय.

तेव 16 8 6 तथा.

तेदय 2 13 1, 4 5 3, 9 7 5, 12 2 5
तादश् (Hc. IV 402).

तो 1 10 2, 1 14 1, 2 6 2, 12 7 4,
12 8 7, 15 6 6, 15 12 3, 16 7 3
ततः.

-तो-वि 1 3 9, 4 3 6, 5 7 7, 16 7 3
ततः अपि.

तोय 4 10 6.

✓तोड [त्रोटय्; Hc. IV 106; g. तोडहुँ]

-imper. 2. pl. तोडहौं 2 13 4,

abs. तोरेवि 7 5 8, तोडेप्पिणु 2 12 8.

तोण 18 6 7 तूण, gl. भञ्जा (g. भायो
quiver).

°तय 1 7 3 त्रय.

थ

✓थक;

-pres. 2. s. थकहि 17 14 2; 3. s.

थकइ 10 3 9a, 17 5 8; pres. part.

enl. थकन्तय 4 1 9a; imper. 2. s.

थकु 5 3 1, (थकु थकु) 20 9 5; p. p.

थक 1 11 8, 17 2 9, enl. 8 11 3

11 10 1 स्थित (cf. Hc. IV 16)

थह °13 6 4°, 17 1 1a, 13 4 7, 20 3
9 समूह.

°थड 19 3 10a, 20 3 10a समूह (Bh.)

थण 14 7 8, enl. °11 4 6 स्तन.

✓थम्भ (सम्भ्) stop, check the
course;

-abs. थम्भेवि 14 13 8.

✓थरहर (onom; d. 5 27 थरहरिअ=
कम्पित; g. थरथरहुँ) quiver;

-pres. part. थरहरन्त 10 11 4;

p. p. थरहरिय 1 8 3, 6 13 6;

-caus. agent. थरहरावण 10 11 1b.

✓थव (स्थापय्);

-pres. part. थवन्त 2 6 5; abs.

थवेवि 6 15 9b, 15 8 2, थवेवि 9 1

9a, थवेप्पिणु 2 2 7; p. p. थविय

2 7 5, 4 12 5, 12 12 3, enl.

2 11 5.

°थवइ 4 6 11b स्थपति.

✓था [स्था; g. थाहुँ, थहुँ be];

-pres. 1 s. थासि 5 14 1; 2 s. थाहि

17 4 5, 2. pl. थाहु 2 16 11a; 3

pl. थन्ति 7 7 8; imper. 2. s. थाहि

थहि 11 11 5, 17 6 1b; 3. s. थाउ

16 10 8; abs. थारेवि 2 11 3, 3 2

1a, p. p. थिय 1 7 5, 2 11 8,

3 10 8, 4 5 9b, 4 6 11b, 4 10

9a, 5 3 1, 16 15 6, enl. थियव

19 17 8.

थासु 1 13 1, 4 11 5 स्थायन् strength.

थाइय 13 10 1b स्थायिन् enl.

थिरोयर 11 4 8 स्थिरोदर.

✓थुण (स्तु) praise.

-imper. 2. pl. थुणहौं 9 9 4; abs.

थुणेवि 18 1 8; pass. pres. 3. s.

थुणइ 3 9 6 थुणिजइ 20 2 5.

थूह 3 4 4 स्तूप turret, minaret.

वेर (f.) 1 4 2 स्वविरा.

°वेरस्तन 3 12 7 [D. 5 29 स्वविर (=वरा)
+ आसन] पय.

बोवय 16 8 7 [स्तोत्र+°वय dim.; G. बोवै
little] weak, small.

बोसुग्वीरिय 4 13 4, 18 2 4 [denom.

बोत (स्तोत्र)+उवयु] sang a hymn.

बोर 7 2 7, 13 2 6, 17 16 3, 16 9 8,
enl. °बोरय 3 1 13a स्तूल.

बोव 2 11 3, 4 13 3, 9 6 8 स्तोत्र
(Hc. II 125).

द्वय 11 6 7, 13 1 9b दयित gl. बलन.

द्वयी 2 13 1 दैवी.

दक्खरस्ताक 6 5 6 द्राक्षारसयुक्त.

✓दक्खव [दर्शय; Hc. IV 32; G.
दाखवुँ];

-pres. 1. s. दक्खवमि 14 9 9b, 2.
s. दक्खवहि 19 15 3; 3. s. दक्खवइ
2 8 5, 15 9 8.

दङ्ग °13 9 4, °15 11 8 दग्ध.

दण्डरयण 5 10 9a दण्डरज.

दन्तिण 17 16 8 दन्तिन् elephant.

दमिय 5 4 3 दमित.

दर° 14 5 2 दैवत् [Hc. II 215].

✓दरमक (=मर्दय, चूर्णय);

-abs. दरमलेंवि 18 2 6 (Bh.).

✓दरिस (दर्शय);

-pres. part. दरिसन्त 3 7 9, f. दरि-
सन्ति 2 2 9b, दरसन्ति 14 3 12a,
abs दरिसेंवि 19 5 9, p. p. दरिसिय
4 11 5;

-दरिसाव (दर्शय, G. दर्शावुँ);

-1. s. दरिसावमि 11 10 6; 3. s. दरि-
सावइ 2 3 9a; imper. 2. s. दरिसावि
6 14 1a; fut. 3. s. दरिसावेसइ 19
12 7; p. p. दरिसाविय 11 12 9a.

°दरिस 6 5 4 [*दर्श] दर्शन.

✓दळ [दलय; cf. G. दळवुँ pulverise,
make into floor] tear open,
pound;

-pres. 1. s. दळमि 15 2 5.

✓दळवइ (चूर्णय, Bh.; cf. G. दाळोवाटो
total ruin);

-pres. 3. s. दळवइइ 4 2 9b; 17 9
3; p. p. दळवडिय° 4 8 7.

दवसि 13 2 9, 16 1 2, 19 11 4 वीप्रम्.

°दवाणळ° 19 12 10b दवानल.

दहनितय (f.) 17 2 3 दाहयन्ती.

दाहय 4 5 9b दायिक coparcener.

दाळ° 7 11 5 दंष्ट्रा.

दाळ-मवन्व 15 1a दान-मदान्ध.

°दार 18 10 8 (voc. s. दारें) दार wife.

✓दाव [दर्शय; Hc. IV 32];

-pres. 1. s. दावमि 20 9 3.

दिड 3 6 11a [D. 5 39; Ved. दिव्; G.

वी] दिवसम्—कं दिड 3 6 11a when?

-दिवें दिवें 10 5 4 [= Ved. दिवे दिवे]
दिने दिने

दियन्वर 17 1 4 दिगन्तर.

दियवर° 11 14 9 द्विजवर.

दियइ 5 12 5 दिवस.

दिणयरहास 20 12 11 [दिनकरहास] सर्वहास
sort of magic sword. cf. चंद्रहास.

दिवसयर 15 3 9b [दिवसकर] सर्व.

°दिसि 1 1 13 दिङ्ग (G. दया).

दिहि 19 3 8 धृति (Hc. II 131).

दीय 6 4 5 दीप.

दीव 6 4 9a, °9 9 1°. 13 11 4 दीप.

-दीवय 15 6 4 दीपक (G. दीवो).

-दीवि 7 3 8 दीपिका (G. दीवी).

दीवियय 19 12 10b [दीपित] ज्वालित.

✓दीस [दय; G. दीसुँ];

-pres. 3. s. दीसइ 1 15 1, 2 etc.,
4 5 6; 3. pl. दीसन्ती 5 12 8, 5 12
9b, 10 3 2; p. p. दीसिय 8 9 3.

दीह° 1 2 3 दीर्घ.

दीहर° 1 12 3, enl. दीहरय 11 13 9b
दीर्घ.

दुकर 1 2 4 दुष्कर.

दुण्ण दुण्ण 5 4 3, 5 13 6, 17 7 3,
18 8 3, 19 3 5, 19 11 1, 19 13 19

दुःखं दुःखम् with great difficulty.

दुग्धम् 4 1 6, 7 3 9 दुर्गन्ध foul-smelling.

दुर्गे 4 14 9b, 15 11 2 दुर्गा.

दुर्गोद्धति f. 12 8 1 [दुर्गोचना] difficult to fight with.

दुर्गन्ध 12 11 1 दुर्गन्ध enl.

दुर्गिण्यार 4 4 5 दुर्गिण्यार.

दुर्गम् 10 12 9a दुर्गम्.

दुर्गुत्त 17 1 10b दुर्गुत्त.

दुर्गुत्तार 5 8 4 दुर्गुत्तार (see √दृष्ट).

दुर्गुत्त 18 6 6 दुर्गुत्त.

दुर्गुत्त 4 10 9b [दुर्गुत्त enl.]

दुर्गुत्त.

दुर्गुत्त 20 8 9b gl. दुर्गुत्त.

दुर्गुत्त 18 7 3 दुर्गुत्त.

दुर्गुत्त 5 13 6, 7, 8, 15 13 6, 7, 8 दुर्गुत्त.

दुर्गुत्त 18 9 1 [=दृष्ट from √दृष्ट = दृ, Hc. IV 23] दृ.

दुर्गुत्त 16 9 10b दुर्गुत्त enl.

दुर्गुत्त f. 14 13 6 दुर्गुत्त enl.

दुर्गुत्त 19 11 3 दुर्गुत्त.

दुर्गुत्त 6 7 7 दृ.

दुर्गुत्त 17 11 7 दुर्गुत्त.

दुर्गुत्त 18 5 9b दुर्गुत्त enl.

दुर्गुत्त 2 12 2, 11 6 4, 20 7 9b दुर्गुत्त.

दुर्गुत्त 9 4 4 दुर्गुत्त.

दुर्गुत्त 19 4 6 दुर्गुत्त.

-दुर्गुत्त-सहाय 13 12 10a दुर्गुत्त-सहाय.

दुर्गुत्त 9 7 8 gl. दुर्गुत्त.

दृ 12 5 2, 14 1 3, enl. 12 6 3 दृ

-f. दृ 15 14 4, दृ 15 12 8

दृ 10 2 9b दृ.

दृ 19 2 7 दृ.

दृ 2 15 2 दृ.

दृ 10 6 8b दृ.

√दृ (दृ);

-pres. 3. दृ 6 4 3; p. p. दृ 8 11 9a.

दृ 19 7 7 taking long strides (cf. PSM. दृ=दृष्ट).

दृ 19 16 7 [दृ enl?] bad news.

दृ 17 11 3 [दृ] दृ.

दृ 7 7 3, 10 1 1, 15 8 7 दृ.

दृ 13 1 4 दृ.

दृ 10 2 5, 18 4 3, 19 1 5 [दृ. वास] camp (primarily=पटकुटी tent).

दृ 15 11 2 दृ.

√दृ (दृ; अ. दृ);

-pres. 1. s. दृ 4 4 3, 4 5 5; 3

s. दृ 1 14 5, 2 15 7, 4 6 9, 12 5

14b, 16 2; 1; 3. pl. दृ 6 3 4,

16 6 2; imper. 2. s. दृ 2 14 1,

7 8 7, 8 4 4, 10 7 8, 15 12 6;

3. pl. दृ 17 18 5; opt. 2. s. दृ

2 6 10b; fut. 1. pl. दृ 2 12 9b;

pres. part. दृ 2 16 11b, 3 6 9,

दृ 10 3 5, 17 5 4, 18 5 2, 18

12 9a, f. दृ 12 9 9, enl. दृ

19 10 10a; abs. दृ 2 11 2, 2

17 4, 4 7 1, 4 12 7, 7 10 3, 11

13 8, 13 11 1, दृ 2 2 7, 2

14 8, 2 15 3, 17 1 7, 19 5 7;

p. p. दृ 1 13 6°, 1 15 6°, 18

4 8; pass. pres. 3. s. दृ 8 11

6, 16 8 3, 19 10 1a; pres. part.

दृ 17 5 9;

-caus. imper. 3. s. दृ 17 18

8; abs. दृ 5 16 6; p. p. दृ

1 8 3, 4 6 2, 8 2 7.

दृ 1 5 3, 8 3 3, दृ 2 2 3

दृ (अ. दृ).

√दृ (from √दृ contaminated with दृ=दृ; Hc. IV 181; अ. दृ).

-pres. 3. s. दृ 17 15 2.

दृ 2 2 3 see दृ.

दृ 9 6 8 दृ enl.

देवद्व 15 14 5 [देवाङ्ग] दिव्य (quali.
निवसन्).

देवसत्त्व 10 12 9b देव-सत्त्व.

देसीभासा 1 2 4 देसी-भाषा.

दोषिष्ठ 12 1 4, 20 9 4 शिरस्सुत (Hp.
Gl.).

दोषासिच 12 1 6 द्वि-पार्श्विक.

दोष f. 19 5 10b दूर्वा.

घ

*घहृष्य 13 9 9 घेवत्.

घञ् °14 2 5°, 15 2 8 घञ्.

✓घगघग (onom.) burn fiercely
with cracks;

-pres. 3. s. घगघगह 18 5 3; pres.
part. घगघगन्त 11 11 7, 17 14 7
(g. घगघगर्तुं).

घण 19 13 8, Voc. sing. घणे 9 3 3 प्रिया
(Hc. IV 330 (1), cf. D. घणिभा 5
58, घणी 5 62 आर्या and g. घण,
घण्य).

घणन्त 14 12 9b, enl. 10 11 4 घनवत्.

घण-पठर 12 12 10a घन-प्रपुर.

घणुहर 11 11 9a, 17 8 4 घणुह.

घम्मवाक्य 13 9 1a घर्मपालक.

✓घर (घ; g. घरतुं offer);

-pres. 1. s. घरति 7 12 9b; घरेति
18 8 9b; 2. s. घरहि 9 10 8a,
17 5 10b; 3. s. 1 5 2, 4 6 10;
imper. 2. s. घरे 9 10 5, 19 15 6;
2. pl. घरहो 7 7 2; fut. 3. s. घरेत्त
15 6 2; abs. घरेति 6 7 1, 12 9 2;
घरेति 9 7 5, 16 4 7, 16 9 7; घरे-
पिण्ड 10 10 6, 12 5 1, 18 8 8;
inf. घरेति 9 13 8; p. p. enl. घरियव
1 10 2, 15 5 9b, 16 1a, 17 10 4;
-caus. abs. घरावेति 6 7 1; pass.
pres. part. घरविजन्त 11 9 5.

घर 13 7 1, 15 9 5, 20 3 7 [घर]
mountain.

घरघर 17 16 9b घराघर.

घरणीपीठ 1 10 2 घरणीपीठ.

घरिति 20 10 7 घरिणी (g. घरणी).

घव 17 6 2, 9 आह्वान challenge.

घवडो 3 12 7 [घवळः] पुत्रवः

✓घवळ (denom. from घवळ; g.
घोळतुं);

-pres. part. enl. घवळन्तव 3 8 6.

घवलीहृष्य 12 6 9a घवलीभूत enl.

घवळहर 9 2 7 घवळगृह mansion.

✓घा (घाव् run, g. घातुं);

-pres. 3. s. घाह 17 9 3; pres.
part. घन्त 17 16 1b, (f.) घन्ति 18
11 5; p. p. घाह्य 3 5 10b, 8 6 6,
14 9 7, 17 6 1a.

घाह 7 3 3 घात्री.

घाणुक 6 15 3, घाणुकिय 6 15 7, 16 15
8 [घाणुक + इक] व्याघ्र.

घाराहर 8 11 1 gl. राक्षस.

✓घाव (घाव् run);

-pres. 2. s. घावहि 11 13 3; 3. s.
घावह 17 12 2; 3. pl. घावन्ति 6 9 2;
p. p. घाविव 8 9 9a.

घावडा 13 5 5?

घाह 19 2 10b, घाहा 18 5 7 (from
घाह imper. 2. pl. of ✓घा=घाव्)
आर्तनाद cry for help (g. घाह, घा).

✓घाहाव (from घाह) आर्तनाद क cry
for help;

-pres. 3. s. घाहावह 18 5 7; p.
p. घाहाविव 19 5 8.

घिगल्यु 4 12 2 घिगस्तु.

-घिगघिगल्यु 2 10 2 घिगिगस्तु.

घीव 5 4 7, 9 1 9a, 12 12 5, 15 9
1, 19 5 5 दुहिता.

✓घीर (denom. from घीर);

-abs. घीरेति 15 9 1, घीरेपिण्ड 15 2
9a, 19 17 1a.

घुघ 4 8 4 घुत.

घुघगाव 14 4 5 [घुघगावक ! D. 5 57]

अमर (cf. गिदुवगाव).

धुवगारव (prob. for धुवरागव) 5 14 9a
अमर (cf. Trivikrama धुवरागो
and PSM.).

धुव° 7 14 8 धुत.

✓धुण (धू-धुनोति; G. धुण-धुँ);

-pres. 3. s. धुणह 8 11 9b; abs.

धुणैवि 11 6 6, 17 7 6.

धूव 9 2 5 दुहिता.

धूमद्वय 1 15 8, 8 5 3 धूमचञ्च fire.

धूमठ° 17 14 9b [धूमल] धूल.

✓धूमा (धूमाय; G. धुमाहुँ);

-pres. 3. s. धूमाह 18 5 3; caus.

p. p. धूमाविय 14 1 5.

°धूव 13 9 4 (1) धूप (2)?

धूवन्त 3 6 4, °17 5 2 धूयमान.

धूसरिय 19 1 7 धूसरित.

धेषुव 3 13 5 धेतु enl.

धोरणि °7 7 2, 11 12 2 पङ्क्ति.

धोव (धाव wash, G. धोवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. धोवह 1 14 6; pres.

part. enl. धोवन्तय 14 9 7.

प

पहव 5 7 7, पहज 12 7 5 प्रतिज्ञा.

पहरिक 14 13 5 [D. 6 71 =विशाल]
extensive, huge (प्रचुरतर Mp.
9 24 12).

✓पहस (प्र+विश्, G. पेसहुँ);

-pres. 1. pl. पहसहुँ 6 13 9; 3. s.

पहसह 5 4 2, 5 7 3, 8 12 1, 16 9 6,

पहसह 4 1 8, 5 9 2, 9 4 1, 19 12

2; pres. part. पहसन्त 3 9 10a,

14 1 2; p. p. पहस 2 9 9a, 4 10 2,

enl. 5 7 9; abs. पहसैवि 14 11 9b;

pot. part. पहसेवउ 10 8 3.

✓पहसर [analogically formed
from ✓पहसार=caus. of ✓पहस]
enter;

-pres. 1. s. पहसरणि 6 8 4, 7 12

9a; 1. pl. पहसरहुँ 7 9 1; 3. s. प-

सरह 4 1a, 1b, 4 1 1, 14 1 9b;

3 pl. पहसरन्ति 5 12 2; imper. 3.

s. पहसरउ 19 4 6; abs. पहसरैवि 12

1 3, 15 2 4, 18 2 1; p. p.

पहसरिय 5 6 1;

-caus. abs. पसरैवि 13 10 10a,

19 11 7; p. p. पसरिय 5 5 8,

11 2 5, 14 1 2, 15 13 4, enl.

2 17 1.

पहसार 7 4 6, 9 5 7, 12 5 12 [from

✓पहसार=प्रवेशय्] प्रवेश (G. पेसारो).

°पहसर 19 6 4 पतिगृह.

°पईव 14 3 12a; enl. पईवय 5 12 5

प्रवीप.

पईहर 1 2 11, 9 3 6, 11 4 8, 14 2 1

प्रवीर्ध, gl. वीर्धतर.

-पईहरच्छि 1 15 2 प्रवीर्धक्षि.

पईहिय 7 10 6 [*प्रवीर्धिका] वीर्धिका.

✓पडअ (प्र+युज्);

-abs. पडअैवि 2 14 6, 13 6 2, 16

7 4; p. p. पडजिय 2 9 8.

°पडत्ति 5 12 4, 11 14 10 [प्र+उक्ति]

पडतियउ 3 11 1, पडतियउ 1 3 4 उक्ति.

पठन्चरिय 1 16 10a पद्यचरित.

✓पठक (पठ्, Hc. IV 90);

-pass. pres. part. पठलिजन्त 11 9 6.

°पठोलि 16 14 8 प्रतोलि (G. पोल).

पव 2 8 2, 7 10 9a, 15 8 2 प्रजा.

पवज 18 11 2 [पतज] sun.

✓पवह [प्र+वृत्];

-pres. 3. s. पवहह 5 4 9a; p. p.

पवह 4 7 5, 5 15 9b, 9 9 3, 10 9

6, 12 7 5, 13 11 1a, 17 1 1b.

पवत्त 16 4 8 gl. प्रयत्न.

पवाणव 12 5 14b प्रयाण enl.

पवसर 14 11 9b प्रकार.

✓पवास (प्र+काश्);

-pres. 2. s. पवासहि 11 11 3.

°पवाहिण 1 1 18, 6 13 3 प्रदक्षिणा.

✓पक्कन्द (प्र+कन्द);

-pres. part. f. पक्कन्दन्ति 18 11 5.

- पक्क^० 9 3 7 प्रौढ full-grown, strong
(cf. =समर्थ Hc. II 174; G. पाकक
fully ripe).
- पक्कारिय 4 2 9a, 16 14 5 [*उपस्करित]
कमन्वित, सेनइ (cf. D. पक्कारा=अवध-
बाह, G. पाकर, √पाकरहुँ).
- √पक्काल (प्र+स्काल्);
-pres. 3. s. पक्कालइ 1 5 6.
- √पक्काल (प्र+क्षाल्, G. पक्कालहुँ);
-imper. 3. s. पक्कालउ 17 18 6.
- पक्किल 15 5 4 पक्किल् (G. पक्की);
पक्कलुइण 3 3 7 प्रक्षोभन.
- √पक्कस (प्र+काश्);
-pres. 3. s. पक्कसइ 2 9 4; p. p.
पक्कसि 11 8 1.
- पक्कित 15 6 3 प्रक्षिप्त.
- पक्कोस 20 12 7 प्रकोष.
- पक्कु^० 18 11 5 पक्क (G. पौल f.).
- पक्कण 6 9 1, enl. 1 14 9b प्राणन.
- पक्कुच 2 7 3, °13 3 5°, f. पक्कुची 14 10
5 gl. प्रगुप्त concealed, covered.
- पक्कण्ड 4 6 5 प्रचण्ड.
- पक्कविय 10 2 3 (प्र+चविय=उक्त, चव=कय
Hc. IV 2) उक्तवती.
- पक्कविय 9 3 7 प्रचकुत.
- पक्कोइय 15 5 7 प्रचोदित.
- पक्कवकाणय 19 14 4 प्रत्याख्यान enl.
- √पक्क (पक्);
-pres. part. पक्कन्त 11 9 7 पक्कारिय
6 1.9, 13 3 8, 15 5 5 [*प्रचारित?]
उपालब्ध addressed sarcasms, ta-
unted, challenged (cf. Hc. IV
156).
- पक्कवर 15 2 6 gl. मुसल (D. 6 15).
- पक्कुत्तर 16 5 1 प्रत्युत्तर.
- पक्कुदरिय 13 7 10 a प्रत्युद्धत.
- पक्कोइउ 10 6 3, 11 8 7, 16 4 9b
[*प्रत्यलीकम्?] (variants पक्कोइउ,
पक्कोइय, पक्कोइउ, पक्कलिय, पक्कोइउ; gl.
loosely अतिशयेन समर्थः) प्रत्युत (Hc.
IV 420; variants पक्कलिय, पक्कलिय,
पक्कुलिय; Bh. पक्कोइउ).
- पक्कहुँ 4 10 7, 4 11 5, 7 7 1, 12 8
4, 9b, पक्कइ 1 2 7 पक्कात्, तत्तः.
- पक्कल 11 4 7, 11 6 6 पृष्ठ back;
-पक्कलें 8 10 3, 8 10 9b behind;
15 5 6, 17 2 4 afterwards.
- √पक्काय (प्र+काय्);
-pres. part. पक्कायन्त 17 14 4.
- पक्किम 1 7 1, 1 13 3, 5 4 1 [पक्किम]
last;
-पक्किम-भाय 8 6 2 hinder port-
ion; 5 4 1 western region.
- √पक्कल, √पक्कल (प्र+जल्);
-pres. 3. s. पक्कलइ 12 12 8; pres.
part. पक्कलन्त 1 15 4, enl. पक्कलन्तय
4 4 8, 17 15 4; p. p. पक्कलिय 20
4 9a.
- पक्कोलिय 20 5 4 [प्र+*योक्त्रित] yoked.
- *पक्कम^० 13 9 9 The fifth note of
Indian gamut.
- पक्कमुह 1 15 2 पक्कमुल lion.
- पक्काणय 9 4 9b पक्कानन lion.
- पक्कणिय 14 7 4?
- पक्किस 4 5 6 पक्किस.
- √पक्क (प्र+स्थाप्; Hc. IV 37; पाठवहुँ)
send;
-pres. 2. s. पक्कवहि 12 4 7; imper.
2. pl. पक्कवहौं 6 2 8; p. p. पक्कविय
4 3 2, 10 12 7.
- √पक्क (पत्; G. पक्कुँ);
-pres. 3. s. पक्कइ 19 3 2; 3. pl.
पक्कन्ति 18 9 6; imper. 2. s. पक्क 6
12 9b, 19 15 4; pres. part. पक्कन्त
4 8 9a, enl. पक्कन्तय 1 10 2; abs.
पक्कें 10 8 4; p. p. पक्किय 13 3 5,
enl. पक्किय 3 8 10b, 8 9 8, 15
1 8, 15 2 9b;
-caus. pres. 1. s. पक्कमि 7 4 9b,
13 10 10b, 15 2 8; 3. s. पक्कइ

1 14 6, 5 4 2; 3. pl. पाठन्ति 6 14 6; abs. पाठेति 18 10 2, पाठेति 8 9 8; pass. pres. part. पाठिजन्त 17 8 7.

पठ 19 16 8 पठ.

पठद्वा 19 5 7 पठद्वा enl. (ग. पठो).

पठिद्वार 12 11 4 प्रत्युपकार.

पठिद्वार 6 8 2 [प्रतिकूलित] obstructed.

पठिद्वार 13 2 8 [प्रतिस्वकित] obstructed.

पठिद्वार [from प्रति+दृच्छ] 4 3 9, gl. परिज्ञात accepted.

✓पठिजीव [प्रति+जीव];
-pres. part. पठिजीवन्त 15 11 4 living.

पठिद्वार 12 6 6 [प्रति+जुगुप्सित; cf. जुगुप्स Hc. IV 4] gave a return threat.

पठिद्वार 8 7 3, पठित्तिर 17 12 10a [परित्तिर] स्मिर.

पठिपद्म 7 13 6 [प्रतिप्रहत] blown (with ref. to तर्क); 17 15 9 struck.

पठिपाद 16 2 5 [प्रतिप्राप्त] return present.

पठिपुच्छ 9 14 1, 19 4 1a [from ✓पठिपुच्छ=परि+पुच्छ] asked.

पठिपेक्ष 17 3 2; enl. 13 1 9 pushed back.

✓पठिरक्ष [प्रतिरक्ष] protect;
-pres. 3. s. 1 14 7, 19 14 9.

पठिरक्ष 9 10 9a, 19 8 3 [प्रतिरक्षा]
-9 10 5 (mss. पठिरक्ष) protection.

पठिवय 10 8 5 see पठिवय; gl. पुनरपि.

पठिवय 2 13 1 प्रतिपद्य enl.

पठिवय 14 11 1 प्रतिवार्ता information.

पठिवाह 7 8 4, 6 gl. प्रतिवापित, पुनर्वा-
जित.

पठिवार 2 7 5, 2 10 5 [प्रतिवारम्] again.

पठिद्वार 8 5 1 तिरस्कृत.

पठिवय 2 15 2, 2 17 3, 3 7 5, 4 9 1, 4 11 1, 7 10 5, 11 1 7, 11 3 3, 12 1 9b, 12 3 8, 13 4 10b, 16 1 1, 18 1b, 19 11 6; पठिवय 10 8 5 [प्रतीप enl.] gl. पुनः पुनरपि again, back, then, further, and also.

पठुत्तर 16 9 5, 19 10 1a प्रत्युत्तर.

✓पठ [पठ्, ग. पठ्] recite, echo some one's words] read, recite;
-pres. 3. s. पठ 1 14 4; pres. part. पठन्त 3 6 9, 3 7 8, 10 3 2.

पठुत्तर 14 13 8, पठुत्तर 19 6 9 [प्रदौ-
कित] approached, advanced.

पठोद्वा 19 17 8 [प्रदौकित] brought near.

पण 4 1 4 प्रणमिन्, gl. याचक, सज्जन.
✓पण [प्र+ण] ,

-pres. 3. s. पण 1 14 4; p. p. पणिय 2 7 6, 5 5 4; agent.
पण 4 8 4, f. पणिरि 17 2 7.

✓पण [प्र+ण];
-pres. 3. s. पण 1 5 5, 7 10 8; abs. पणेति 1 1 16, पणेष्वपि 1 1 1 to 15, 17, 18, 19a, 1 9 8; p. p. पणिय 6 12 4, pass. pres. 2. s. पणिविजहि 2 6 9; 3. s. पणिविजहि 5 2 5.
पणा 19 10 10b [प्रणा] channel, stream.

✓पणास (प्र+नय or नाश);
-pres. 3. s. पणास 3 3 8; abs. पणासेति 5 4 1, 15 8 9b.

पणिवय 14 8 5 (प्रसादन) consol-
ing, conciliating.

✓पदरि [प्र+दृश्य];
-pres. 3. s. पदरि 10 1 9b; im-
per. 2. s. पदरिहि 2 9 6; p. p. पद
रिसि 1 3 12, enl. पदरिसिय 15 8 6.
पदीसि 17 2 8 [from प्र+दृश्य] दृष्ट.

परिचय 3 12 3 प्रवृत्त.

परिचय 12 7 2b प्रकाशित.

परिचय 17 16 8 पङ्क्ति (G. पङ्क्ति).

परिचय 18 1 2 प्रवृत्त.

✓परिचय (प्र+पृञ्);

-abs. परिचयेति 20 3 6.

परिचय 5 5 6°, 15 3 2, परिचय 5 1 9a, 9 1 7°, 10 3 6, 10 4 9b प्रवृत्त.

परिचय 14 3 2 [प्रमाणा] mass.

✓परिचय (प्र+मण्);

-pres. 3. s. परिचय 12 1a, 14 5 4; pres. part. enl. परिचयन्तय 3 9 9.

परिचय 3 4 2 [प्रमाणा] made to go around.

✓परिचय [denom. from प्र+मुञ्च];

-pass. pres. part. enl. परिचयन्तय 20 10 6 being made noisy.

परिचय 15 6 3 [प्रमुञ्च + °ल + कम्] with full freedom.

परिचय 1 13 5, 6, 7, 8, 8 11 3, 18 1 9b [परम्] केवलम्; 4 2 5; 4 5 5, 15 7 5 परम्.

परिचय 7 13 1, 12 6 5 [प्रो?] gl. प्रभाते; 7 1 5 tomorrow (cf. mw. प्रो tomorrow morning, प्रोतन relating to the next day; cf. also the two meanings of कस्य).

परिचय f. 6 3 2 परिचय; enl. परिचय- 12 4 4. Another's belonging.

परिचय 4 9 9a, 12 9 10b परिचय.

परिचय 17 14 9b?

परिचय 18 11 9a highly beneficial.

परिचय 2 6 7, 2 12 6 परिचय enl.

परिचय 10 5 5 परिचय.

परिचय 1 9 6 परिचय.

परिचय 17 6 6 परिचय.

परिचय 19 13 7 परिचय.

परिचय 2 16 10, 2 13 6, परिचय 2 11 2 प्राप्त.

परिचय 12 10 1 परिचयकारिणी?

✓परिचय, परिचय [परि+ञ्] circum-ambulate;

-abs. परिचयेति 13 8 7, परिचयेति 10 2 8, 18 1a, परिचयेति 7 14 6, 12 10 5; p. p. परिचय 4 11 9b, परिचय 2 2 5, 2 7 6 [परिचयि=प्रक्षिणीकृत्य MP. 7 26 18, परिचयि=परिचयित 8 13 6].

✓परिचय [परि+वृत्] return;

-pres. 3. pl. परिचयन्ति 5 12 6; abs. परिचयेति 18 11 8; p. p. परिचय 5 11 4, enl. परिचय 17 2 6, 19 3 1a; caus. p. p. परिचय 19 12 9, 19 13 1a (gl. व्यावृत्त), enl. परिचय 18 8 9a.

✓परिचय [परि+कृत्य];

-abs. परिचयेति 9 4 2 परिचय.

परिचय 3 6 8 परिचय.

परिचय 17 17 1b परिचयित.

✓परिचय [परि+वृत्?];

-pres. 3. s. परिचय 2 7 9a.

परिचय 3 3 1a, परिचय enl. 17 10 4 [परिचयित] परिचय.

✓परिचय [परि+गल्];

-pres. 3. pl. परिचयन्ति 1 4 8, 18 9 6.

परिचय 5 15 8; परिचय 19 18 3 परिचय.

परिचय 2 4 9a, 14 11 7 परिचय.

✓परिचय [परि+ईश्; G. परिचय];

-pres. part. f. enl. परिचयन्ति 19 15 7.

परिचय 19 1 10b परिचय (G. परिचय).

परिचय 19 18 5 परिचयित thrown out.

✓परिचय (परि+क्षिप्);

-abs. परिचयि 19 2 7; p. p. परिचय 19 7 5.

परिचय 9 2 2 [*परिचयित] परिचयित (cf. D. 3 29 चकल=वर्तुल).

परिचय 3 2 4 परिचय.

✓परिचिन्त (परि+चिन्त्);

-abs. परिचिन्तैवि 4 12 5, 5 5 6,
5 10 9a, 7 8 2; p. p. परिचिन्तिय 4
11 9a, 15 10 3, enl. 18 8 9a.

परिचिन्तण 16 3 7 परिचिन्तन.

परिजाणय see परिजाणय.

परिद्विष 1 8 13b, 1 11 3, 3 4 8, 4
13 1, 8 10 6, 14 5 6, 16 1b,
17 13 8, enl. 19 17 10a प्रतिष्ठित.

परिद्विषिय 12 12 6 प्रतिष्ठापित made over.

✓परिण (परि+नी; a. वरणवुं);

-imper. 2. s. परिणि 10 5 8b; pres.
part. परिणन्त 6 9 1; abs. परिणैवि
13 1 1b, परिणैवि 12 12 7, परिणैपिणु
10 7 1, 16 10 6; infin. परिणणहँ 5
15 9b; p. p. enl. परिणियय 13 1 9b;
pass. pres. 3. s. परिणिज्जह 15 7 9b.
-caus. p. p. परिणाविय 2 8 7, 5 1 7,
10 7 4, 12 5 6.

✓परितव (परि+तप्);

-pres. 3. s. परितवह 7 12 6.

परितुट्ठ 16 10 1, परितुट्ठिया f. 15 14 8
परितुट्ठ.

परित 18 7 8 परित्राण.

परिचिट्ठ 13 11 7 [*परिचुट्ठ] अतिचुट्ठ.

*परिपमाण 16 5 4 प्रमाण full measure ?

✓परिपाक (परि+पाक्य);

-imper. 2. s. परिपालहि 20 1 6;
3. s. परिपालउ 17 18 4; pres. part.
enl. परिपालन्ता 6 1 1; pass. pres.
3. s. परिपालिज्जह 9 4 3; gerund
परिपालणिय 6 16 7.

*परिपाक 5 3 9a परिपालक.

परिपुच्छिय 11 14 2, 16 1 2 परिपुच्छ.

*परिपुच्छण 11 3 9 परिपुच्छन.

परिपुण्य 18 12 3 परिपूर्ण.

परिपेसिय 15 8 4 परिप्रेषित.

परिपुण्णन्त 1 15 8 परिपुण्णव.

✓परिभम (परि+भ्रम्);

-pres. 1. pl. परिभमहुँ 6 13 7; 3. s,

परिभमह 10 3 9a, 10 8 11a, 11 6

9a, 15 4 3; 3. pl. परिभमन्ति 4 6 4,

11 14 7; pres. part. परिभमन्त

1 15 4; abs. परिभमैवि 11 3 9b;

agent. परिभमिर 7 2 3;

-caus. p. p. परिभामिय 16 11 6

परिभासिर 18 8 1 परिभाषमाण.

परिमिय 2 11 8, 3 5 9, 5 8 8, 16 14
1 परिवृत.

परिमियल्ल 16 10 2 [परिमितार्थ] ज्ञातार्थ;
gl. यथार्थज्ञाता.

✓परिरक्क (परि+रक्)

pres. 3. s. परिरक्कह 15 2 3; imper.

2. s. परिरक्कहि 16 8 3, 16 9 2.

परिवहिय 3 6 1b, 17 1 8 परिवर्धित.

परिवह 11 14 11a परिवह.

परिवाडि 3 6 7, 16 13 9a परिपाटि.

परिवार 18 9 5 वासगृह ?

*परिवारिय 10 5 7 परिवारित.

परिवुज्जण 16 3 6 [action noun from

✓परिवुज्ज=परि+वुज्] परिवोधन

✓परिवेड (परि+वेड्);

-p. p. परिवेडिय 1 8 6, 5 5 9a,
7 6 8; pass. pres. part. enl.

परिवेडिअन्ता 2 12 4.

✓परिसक (परि+ध्वञ्) move away

-imper. 2. s. परिसकहि 17 14 2.

परिसिक्खिय 8 8 9b परिशिक्षित.

✓परिसुज्ज (परि+शुध्य) be proved
pure;

-imper. 2. pl. परिसुज्जहुँ 19 1 10b.

✓परिलसे (परि+शेष्य) end, destroy;

-pres. part. परिलसेन्त 3 2 5; abs.

परिलसेवि 20 7 5, परिलसेसि 3 10 8;

p. p. परिलसेसिय 1 10 9a.

परिह 16 11 6 परिखा.

✓परिहर (परि+ह);

-pres. 3. s. परिहरसि 1 3 9, 4 12

2; परिहरेवि 18 8 9b; 3. pl. परिहरन्ति

7 3 9; abs. परिहरेवि 10 5 8a, परि-

हरेवि 4 3 8, 18 7 4, 18 9 2.

परिहरण 1 3 11

परिहृयि 16 4 6, 19 6 2 [from
परि+भृ] पराजित, तिरस्कृत.

परिहाण्ड 19 1 10a परिधान enl.

परिहृय 9 4 6, 9 5 1 परिहित.

परिहृय 2 8 4 [परिधातव्य] परिधान; but
gl. ताम्बूकादि.

परोक्ष 15 11 6 परोक्षे without hav-
ing seen.

परोक्ष 7 14 1, 8 6 1, 12 9 3, 15 3 3
परस्पर.

परोक्ष 17 16 2 परस्पर.

पक्षधर 11 10 9b प्रलयकर.

पक्षधर 1 11 2 प्रलय-भावम्?

पक्षि 3 2 2, 7 11 9a, enl. 5 7 1
प्रक्षीप्त.

पक्षिधर 7 4 5 प्रक्षीपित.

पक्षि 17 13 5 क्षिप्त, पक्षित; 17 16 3^o
पक्षित.

*पक्षि 1 14 9a पर्यङ्क.

✓पक्षान (denom. from पर्याण) fur-
nish with saddle (g. पलाण्डु);
-imper. 2. pl. पक्षान्हे 19 3 10a.

पक्षि 7 10 5 (Hc. IV 166) प्रत्यागत.

पक्ष 14 1 7 प्रपा.

पक्षण्ड 5 1 9a पवनोद्भूत.

पक्षक 17 7 7 gl. समर्थ.

पक्षि 9 13 9a प्रवृद्ध.

✓पक्ष (प्र+वृत्);

-pres. 3. s. पक्षि 2 9 3; p. p.

पक्षि 5 11 2 (gl. कृत).

पक्षि 1 16 4, 7 प्रवृद्ध.

✓पक्ष (प्र+वृत्);

-pres. part. पक्षन्त 4 4 1, enl.

पक्षन्त 19 1a.

✓पक्ष (प्र+वृत्);

-pres. 3. s. पक्षि 3 13 6; pres.

part. enl. पक्षन्त 3 8 10b, 14
11 9a.

पक्षिका 14 12 6?

✓पक्षि (प्र+वि+वृत्) flash forth,
appear;

-pres. 3. s. पक्षि 10 2 2.

*पक्षि 1 2 12a पक्षि.

पक्षि 1 2 11 प्रविरल.

*पक्षि 16 5 6 प्रविभाग.

पक्षि 14 8 7, 15 10 5, 19 4 2
(cf. बोध) उपगत.

पक्षि 4 13 9b [प्रवृत्त enl.] परिभा-
जक.

✓पक्ष (प्र+वृत्);

-abs. पक्षि 17 18 10a,

पक्षि 12 2 5 प्रवृत्त.

पक्षि 19 15 2 [Hc. IV 41] क्षिप्त.

पक्षि 4 11 9a, 17 7 5 प्रवृत्त.

*पक्ष 9 8 4 प्रसर.

पक्ष 14 11 8 पक्ष (PSM. s. v.).

✓पक्ष (प्र+वृत्);

-pres. 3. s. पक्षि 1 14 8; imper.

2. pl. पक्षि 19 3 10a; abs.

पक्षि 2 16 2.

पक्षि 10 12 7 प्रवृत्त decorator?

पक्षि 1 14 9a प्रवृत्त.

*पक्ष 16 9 4 पक्षि.

✓पक्ष (प्र+वृत्);

-pres. 3. s. पक्षि 14 7 1; abs.

पक्षि 19 5 8.

✓पक्ष (प्र+वृत्);

-pres. 3. s. पक्षि 15 5 9a, 20 9

6; 3. pl. पक्षि 7 14 1, 8 6 4; im-

per. 2. s. पक्षि 15 4 7; pres.

part. enl. पक्षन्त 15 4 2; pot.

part. पक्षन्त 11 13 5.

*पक्ष 4 7 5 प्रहर.

पक्षि 18 6 4 प्रवृत्त.

पक्षि 3 9 3 [प्रवृत्त] gl. प्रवृत्त.

पक्षि 15 8 4 प्रधान enl.

पक्षि 17 13 3 (प्रवृत्त) परिभाजक.

पक्षि 1 8 7, 1 11 2, 11 2 2 प्रवृत्त
(g. पक्षि).

पहिलारय 9 3 3, 16 12 4; f. पहिलारी
9 6 2 प्रथमतर enl.

✓पहुण [*प्रभृत्य; denom. from प्रभृत;
g. पहुँवुँ] (Hc. IV 390) suffice;
-pres. 3. s. पहुण 6 4 4.

पहुत 14 7 9a पर्याप्त (g. पहुँवुँ reach).

पहुतण 8 9 4 प्रभृत्य.

पंहुलि 7 5 5 पांहुली.

पाहुण 4 4 6 पावातिक (g. पायक).

पाडजिय 2 9 8 [*प्रातोयिक; cf. आतोय]
player of musical instruments.

°पाडल 3 8 6, 9 5 9a प्राडल.

°पाडय 1 2 3 प्राडत.

°पाडड 3 1 13a, 16 4 9b पाडप.

✓पाडड (प्रकटय);

-pres. 1. s. पाडडलि 1 1 19b, p. p.

पाडडिय 16 14 9b.

पाडड 19 10 4, enl. पाडडय 6 13 5
प्रकट, व्यक्त.

°पाडारय 1 5 1 प्राकारयत्.

पाडाल 12 8 4, 17 10 9, [*पाडाल?]

पाडालिक gl. पाडक ? (cf. g. पायक).

पाडालय 18 6 1b पाताल enl.

पाडिहेर 3 3 10 प्रातिहार्य.

पाण 2 9 9b प्राण.

पाणपिय 19 12 8 प्राणप्रिया.

°पाणालि 14 6 1. (D. 6 40=हस्तद्वयप्रहार)
gl. जलच्छटा.

पाणिय 14 3 8 पानीय (g. पाणी).

प्राणिग्रहण 10 4 4; पाणिग्रहण 10 4 7,
18 4 8 पाणिग्रहण.

पारकय 6 1 6, 11 10 1, 15 1 8 [cf.
Hc. II 148] पर, gl. शत्रु (cf. g.

पारकुँ stranger).

पारणय 4 3 2 पारणक

पारणय 16 5 8 पारणक enl.

पाराडट्टय 7 6 1, 7 7 4, 7 13 8, 15 4
8, 17 4 8; 19 8 9, 19 17 7 पार-

कुख (Mp. 52 19 14b gl.).

पारावय 1 5 3 पारावत.

पाराविय 2 16 8 पारित.

पारीहणिक 12 1 8 gl. वेग.

पारोह 9 3 6 परोह sprig.

✓पाळ (पालव; g. पाळवुँ);

-imper. 2. s. पालें 7 12 6; pres.

part. पालन्त 3 2 6, 10; -pass.

pres. 3. pl. पालिजन्ति 20 10 9b.

✓पाव (प्र+आप; g. पामहुँ);

-pres. 1. pl. पावहुँ 2 15 2; 3. s.

पाव 4 13 9b, 12 1 9a; 3. pl.

पावन्ति 14 11 6, 20 1 9b; fut. 1.

pl. पावेसहु 3 6 11b; 2. s. पावेसहि

19 7 5; pres. part enl. पावन्तय

11 9 7, 13 11 5; p. p. पाविय 2

16 7, enl. पावियय 13 5 10b.

पाव 8 11 2?

पावज 5 13 7 प्रमज्या.

पावाळोळि 11 14 4 प्रवालावळि.

पावु 4 4 3, 12 7 1, 14 10 9b, 15
12 8, 16 11 9b पार्श्वम् (g. पाव)
near.

-पार्श्वहि 2 13 8, 18 3 9b पार्श्व near.

-पासिड [पार्श्विकम्] 4 5 4, 10 9 6
(genitive post-position); 9 5
6, 7, 8; 10 8 2, 3 (ablative
post-position) from.

पासेव 1 13 7, 18 5 9a प्रसेव.

-पासेवय 20 6 2 प्रसिख.

पाहाण 7 14 1, 13 3 10b पाषाण.

°पाहुण 13 11 11b, 14 10 9b प्राहुत.

पाहुणय 5 13 8 प्राहुणक (g. प्राहुणो,
परोणो).

✓पिय, ✓पिय (पिय; g. पीवुँ);

-pres. 3. pl. पियन्ति 1 4 8; im-

per. 2. s. पियहि 9 8 3; pres. part.

पियन्त 7 9 6; abs. पियि 5 4 5, 18

2 8; pot. part. पियवण 2 12 5.

पिय 18 10 3 इय.

पियारय 2 9 1, 4 1b, 5 8 2, f. पियारी
8 4 6 प्रियतर enl.

विज्ज 1 3 8 विज्ज; 4 6 5 one of the nine treasures; *11 4 4° tawny.

*विज्ज 17 12 6 विज्ज enl.

*विज्जिय 14 6 7 विज्जिय enl.

विज्जिज्ज 9 10 8 विज्जिज्ज (cf. G. पीटुं beat).

विज्जि 17 4 2, 17 7 1a [विज्ज, वैज्ज or वैज्जिक] पितृव्य grand uncle.

विज्जुत्तण 14 9 9a विज्जुत्तण.

विज्जुत्त 15 1 7 [विज्जुत्त] सचित.

विहिमि 2 15 3, 5 5 2, विहिमि 1 4 9b 12 6 8 वृत्ती.

विह्व 8 1 2 वृत्त.

✓वीड (पीड; G. पीडुं);

-pass. pres. 3. s. पीडिज्ज 5 11 6.

वीडण 1 4 4 पीडन.

पुक्क 11 6 4 पुक्क.

*पुक्क 15 7 2 पुक्क.

पुक्किय 2 14 9a वृष्ट.

✓पुज [पूजय; G. पूजुं].

-abs. पुज्जेवि 4 3 5, 10 7 1, पुज्जेप्पिण 16 9 9.

पुज 5 16 7, 11 2 8, 13 9 2 पूजा.

पुट्ठि 17 5 4 [*पुट्ठि] back (G. पुट्ठ f.).

पुण (in पुणासणत्थ) 7 2 8 पुनः.

पुण 1 8 2, 9, 1 16 7 पुनः (G. पण).

-पुण पक्क 10 8 9 पुनः पक्षात्.

-पुणो वि 10 12 4, 16 3 3 पुनः अपि.

-पुण पुणो वि 19 17 1a पुनः पुनः अपि.

-पुणपुण 19 2 1b पुनः पुनः.

पुणरवि 13 9 1a पुनरवि.

पुणरुत्त 14 12 9a पुनरुत्त.

*पुण्ण 1 2 12a पूर्ण.

-पुण्णरुत्त 2 9 5 पूर्णरुत्त.

-पुण्णपत्ति 2 6 10a, 3 3 2 पूर्णपत्ति.

पुण्णलि 12 9 10b, 15 14 2 (D. 6 53)

पुण्णली.

✓पुक्कुव (onom.) hiss, snort.

-pres. 3. s. पुक्कुव 19 3 4.

पुर 4 13 4, 17 4 5 पुरतः.

पुरव 1 5 8 [पुरव] gl. भेदी.

पुरिषण 4 4 5 पुरिषण.

पुराण 5 9 10.

पुरोहि 4 6 11b पुरोहित.

पुरवसरि 11 4 6 समुच्छित्तशरीर. [cf. PSM पुर].

पुरवण 8 5 11a [पुरवण] उदत-पुलक.

पुरिण 10 7 9b.

पुरिणह 5 2 4 पूर्वाहे enl.

पूर 19 6 4, 19 12 10a पूरयत्.

✓पेक्क [प्र+ईड; G. पेक्कुं];

-pres. 1. s. पेक्कमि 10 8 1; 2. s.

पेक्कहि 8 3 2; 3. s. पेक्कह 6 11 2;

imper. 1. pl. पेक्कहुं 12 9 7; 2. s.

पेक्क 8 2 9b, 8 3 1, 2, 3, 4, fut.

2. s. पेक्कसेहि 9 6 8; abs. पेक्कसेवि

3 5 10a, 3 9 1b, पेक्कवि 18 5 9a

पेक्कपिण 9 4 9a, 9 14 9a, पेक्कपिण

6 1 10a, 19 12 3.

पेक्कण 3 6 3, 8 1 6 प्रेक्षणक.

पेक्कणयाहर 14 12 3 प्रेक्षणकयह.

पेक्क 10 2 2, 14 13 2 प्रेमन्.

*पेरिय 16 1 4 प्रेरित.

✓पेळ (प्र+ईड);

-abs. पेळैवि 17 5 2; p. p. पेळिय *11

5 8, 13 7 1a, 13 9 5°, enl.

पेळिय 19 5 10a.

-pass. pres. part. पेळिज्जन्त 11 9 4.

पेत्ति 2 15 1, enl. पेत्तिय 13 11 11b.

पेत्तण 16 2 2 प्रेषण serving.

*पेत्तण with चुक् 5 13 2, 7 8 5 lit.

'missed the mission'; 'died'.

पेत्तणारी 6 9 6, 8 4 6 [प्रेषणकारी] दासी.

पोक्करीणि 2 2 3, 3 6 5 पुष्करिणी.

पोट्ट 13 4 7, 18 2 7, enl. पोट्टल्य

15 6 3 पोट्टल bundle (G. पोटली).

*पोट्टिम 3 4 1a प्रोटिमन् enl.

पोत्त 10 7 8, 11 12 9a पोत्तक.

✓पोमाय (काय);

-abs. पोमायैवि 13 9 1a; gl. कायायत्त.

क

कम्युननदीसराह 18 4 5 काम्युन-नन्दीसराह.

°कड 5 11 1, कडा° 13 6 1α कडा.

कम्पाव 8 12 2, 9 14 6, कम्पावय 3 6 9
sort of bard.

°कर 17 6 4 फलक shield.

✓करहर (onom.; g. करकरवुँ) flutter;
-pres. part. करहरन्त 3 4 6, 15 2 8.

°कलिह 7 5 1, 17 6 4 परिच.

कलिह 6 5 2 स्फटिक.

कलिह° 14 6 5 स्फटिका alum.

✓काड (स्फाटय्; g. काडवुँ) split open;
-abs. काडेपिण 9 2 9b; p. p. काडिय
5 10 9b, 13 4 8, 19 7 9.

काडिम° 1 4 6 स्फटित gaping.

✓किह (रिक्दय् Ho. IV 177=ब्रंश्)
नश् (g. कीटवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. किह 10 12 2.

कुकार 12 9 9, enl. 19 3 4 कुत्कार.

✓कुह (स्फुदय्; g. कुटवुँ) break open;
-pres. 3. s. कुह 13 2 9; pres.
part. कुहन्त 17 3 6; abs. कुह्वि
8 5 11b; p. p. कुह 13 6 3.

कुड 5 13 2 स्फुट.

✓कुर (स्फुर);

-pres. part. कुरन्त 14 6 3, enl.
कुरन्तय 8 3 2.

कुलिह 1 13 7 स्फुलिह.

°कुड 1 7 4 [कुड] पुष्प (g. कूड).

कुडन्पुज 7 13 5 (D. 6 85) अमर.

✓कुस (=यज्; Ho IV 105);

pres. part. f. enl. कुसन्तिय 18 10
9α.✓केड (स्फेदय्; g. केडवुँ) destroy;
pres. part. केडन्त 3 2 3.

अ

अहय 6 9 3, 13 1 9, 15 6 2, 15 11 1
[*मयिका] मीति.

अहनि 12 12 1 मणिनी.

अडह 14 3 10 अ (g. अडुँ).

अडहाक 10 2 9α भूवत्.

अवमीय 8 10 2 अवमीत.

अवमीस 4 3 9α [अवमीय] अवयकर; gl.

अवस्यापि मीय्मः.

अवमीसय 11 11 1 [अवमीयण] अवयवक.

अवाडर 19 2 9 अवातुर.

अवावय 8 1 4, 20 3 1, 20 6 9α
(मीयक) अवायक.

✓अवस (अव्);

-pres. 3. s. अवसह 2 12 8.

अवा 17 5 1α अम.

अगव° 13 12 7 [मार्गव] gl. छुक्.

✓अज (अज्; g. अजवुँ);

-pres. 1. s. अजमि 5 14 2; 3. pl.

अजन्ति 7 5 4; abs. अजैवि 6 15 5,
12 5 12.

-agent. अजण 3 8 9.

अडारय 1 8 13α, 2 6 1, f. अडारी 1
14 3, अडारि 10 2 2 अडारक.✓अण (cf. g. अणवुँ recite aloud,
study) speak, consider;

-pres. 1. s. अणमि 6 1 10b; 3. s.

अणह 3 7 3; 3. pl. अणन्ति 10 5 8α,

12 9 4; imper. 2. s. अणु 15 14

2; fut. 3. s. अणैसह 19 5 2; opt.

2. s. अणैजहु 19 12 10α; pres.

part. अणन्त 2 11 4, 2 16 11α,

enl. अणन्तय 15 4 9α; abs. अणैवि 2

12 8, 6 7 4, 6 7 5, 8 11 6, 14

5 8, अणैवि 3 9 6, 4 12 7, 7 2 7,

11 5 3, 13 11 1α, अणैपिण 8 3 8,

12 11 6, 14 13 9α, 15 2 9α,

18 3 3;

-अणैवि 2 7 8, 2 17 8, 19 11 8α,

अणैवि 2 4 9b, 8 4 8 इति कारणात् for
the reason that.✓अण्ड (cf. D. 6 101 अण्डण=कलह; g.
मौडवुँ abuse);

-imper. 2 pl. अण्डहौ 4 8 9α.

अण्डार 9 4 1 आण्डागार (g. अण्डार).

- भरार 9 1 8, 10 5 8b भर्तु (G. भरार).
 भद्रहस्ति 11 4 2, 11 5 2 भद्रहस्तिन्
 भन्त 11 14 1, enl. भन्तव 1 10 1 भान्त.
 भन्ति 1 10 1 भान्ति (भन्ति=विस्मयः MP. 3
 15 10)
 √ भम, √ भव (भम्; G. भमर्तु);
 -pres. 3. s. भमह 14 2 9b; 3. pl.
 भमन्ति 7 7 8, 11 5 8; imper. 2.
 s. भमु 19 15 5; pres. part. भवन्त
 19 13 10a; enl. भमन्तव 1 13 9a,
 12 12 9; abs. भर्मेति 12 1 9b; p.
 p. भमिय 15 6 5;
 -caus. भाम;
 -abs. भर्मेति 17 7 9;
 -caus. भमाह;
 imper. 2. pl. भमाहो 5 10 8; p.
 p. भमाहिय 5 10 9a.
 भमुहा 14 12 8 हू; cf. भउह.
 √ भर (हू; G. भरर्तु);
 -pres. part. भरन्त 13 7 1b; abs.
 भरेप्पिणु 2 11 5; p. p. enl. भरियय
 °14 6 7, 15 5 9a;
 -caus. imper. 3. s. भरावउ 17 18 8.
 भर्लेभर्ले 11 7 4 (onom.) sound of
 submission emitted by the
 elephant.
 °भल 4 5 6.
 भवन्त 5 9 3 भविष्यत्, gl. आगामिक.
 भविष्यण 1 1 8 भव्यजन.
 भसक 2 4 7, 10 3 1 (Hc. I 244,
 254) ब्रसर.
 भाह 4 13 4, 19 6 3, भाव 10 4 3,
 10 7 3 भातु.
 भावर 4 3 7, 4 12 3, 9 7 9a, °18 1 5
 भातु.
 भावणव (for भाहणव) 19 10 6 [*भावि-
 नक ?] भाविनेय.
 भावणा °18 12 5, 19 6 1b f. भावन.
 भाभरि 2 14 8 परिभ्रमण, प्रदक्षिणा.
 √ भाव (भाव्);
 -pres. 3. s. भावह 5 12 8; abs.
 भावेति 2 7 9a, 5 16 6; p. p. enl.
 भावियय 11 7 9a.
 भाव 6 11 9b, 6 12 9a लक्ष्य form.
 भावण° 1 8 10, 2 1 2, 5 7 3 [भावन]
 भवनवासिन्.
 √ भास (भाश्);
 -pres. 3. s. भासह 3 3 8; pres.
 part. enl. भासन्तव 4 13 7.
 °भासुर 17 9 1, enl. भासुरव °11 5 9a,
 11 11 9a भयङ्कर.
 भिडकी° 4 9 9a चुकुटि
 भिङ्गार 2 17 4 चुङ्गार.
 भिङ्गारी° 19 3 3 [D. 6 105 बीरी] ori-
 cket.
 भिङ्गणु 2 10 3, 8 2 5 मूलत्वं.
 भिङ्गन्त 11 9 4, 17 3 5 भिङ्गमान; 17
 1 6 [*भङ्गजत्] being sprinkled
 (G. भीजातु, भीजातु).
 √ भिड [भिड्] confront in a battle,
 fight (G. भिडर्तु, भडर्तु);
 -pres. 3. s. भिडह 4 3 3, 12 2 7;
 3. pl. भिडन्ति 7 5 3, 12 8 8; im-
 per. 2. s. भिडु 12 6 5; p. p. भिडिय
 4 11 3, 10 11 7 -p. p. भिड 17
 4 3.
 °भिडिमाक° 17 7 4, भिडिवाल 7 8 1,
 10 11 8 भिन्दिपाल.
 भिडि 6 1a ?
 √ भिन्द (भिन्द्; cf. G. भेदर्तु);
 -pres. 3. s. भिन्दह 16 5 2; imper.
 2. pl. भिन्दहो 5 11 5; abs. भिन्देति
 10 3 5, 13 4 1b.
 √ भिन्मिच (onom.) produce shrill
 notes (used with crickets);
 -pres. 3. s. भिन्मियह.
 °भिन्मक 1 5 4 बिहल.
 भीड 15 3 5.
 °भीस see भयभीस.

मीलनिय 12 9 10^a, 17 18 10^a मीलनिय,
मीलनिय 15 1 5, 15 15 6, मीलनिय
17 1 2 मीलनिय.

मीलनिय 14 5 8 मीलनिय.

मीलनिय 7 5 1, 17 3 3 मीलनिय.

मीलनिय 18 4 7 मीलनिय.

मीलनिय 7 14 3, मीलनिय 18 4 5 मीलनिय.

मीलनिय 2 8 2 मीलनिय.

मीलनिय-मार् 2 8 2 मीलनिय-मार् (मीलनिय-मार् =
मीलनिय MP. 5 19 3).

मीलनिय (मीलनिय);

-pres. 1. s. मीलनिय 5 14 2; 2. s.

मीलनिय 12 11 5; imper. 2. s. मीलनिय

4 12 6, 12 11 3, मीलनिय 7 12 2;

pres. part. मीलनिय 5 1 8, enl. मीलनिय

न्तय 4 14 9^b, 19 18 10^b; pot.

part. मीलनिय 16 13 1^b; p. p.

f. मीलनिय 11 13 4.

-caus. p. p. मीलनिय 15 15 9^b,

enl. मीलनिय 8 12 8^b.

मीलनिय 14 2 7 (1) [मीलनिय] gl. अमे-

मीलनिय: (2) मीलनिय enl.

मीलनिय 14 2 9^b [cf. D. 6 114 मीलनिय=

मीलनिय] (with. मीलनिय) artless, sim-

pleton. gl. मीलनिय, मीलनिय. (cf.

G. मीलनिय मीलनिय);

मीलनिय 1 10 7°, 3 1 12°, 7 1^a, 9 1

8^b, 11 6 6, 14 13 9^a, 15 2 4°,

18 12 9^a मीलनिय.

मीलनिय 18 4 5 मीलनिय.

मीलनिय 20 2 6 मीलनिय.

मीलनिय 16 8 4 मीलनिय, 9 9 8° ghost.

मीलनिय (मीलनिय);

-pres. 3. pl. मीलनिय 7 2 6; abs.

मीलनिय 16 15 9^b.

मीलनिय-इल 19 18 7 [मीलनिय-इल] मीलनिय-इल?

मीलनिय (मीलनिय);

-pass. pres. 3. pl. मीलनिय 16

7 9^a.

मीलनिय 13 10 9 मीलनिय.

मीलनिय 13 12 7 gl. मीलनिय.

म

म 2 13 4, 12 7 9^a (with imper.),

10 12 4 (with present) 18 10

4 (with future) मा (G. म).

-मं 19 4 6 मा.

महयपह 15 6 5?

मीलनिय [denom. from *मीलनिय]

मीलनिय (cf. G. मीलनिय < *मीलनिय);

-pres. 3. s. मीलनिय 7 12 8; pres.

part. मीलनिय 17 1 9, enl. मीलनिय

20 10 7; abs. मीलनिय 14 1 8, p. p.

मीलनिय 14 3 9, 15 9 7, 17 1 10^b;

-pass. pres. 3. s. मीलनिय 20 11 5;

-agent. f. enl. मीलनिय 6 3 9^b.

मडल 1 9 6, 3 5 1^a, 5 11 7, 14 5 2

मुकुट (G. मोह).

मडल 3 7 7 मुकुट.

-मडलिय 5 2 2, 9 6 1, 18 11 3 मुकुटिय.

मडलिय करेपियु 19 1 2 मीलनिय इल; कर

मडलिय करेपियु=gl. मडलिय.

मडल 3 5 3 मडल.

मडल 1 15 1 [मडल] गज (G. मडल).

मडल 18 11 4 मडलिय.

मडल 13 3 5 मडलिय.

मडल 1 10 6, 11 14 1° [मडलिय]

समुद.

मडल 11 4 5 [मडल+आल+क] मडलिय.

मडलिय 1 9 1 मडलिय.

मीलनिय (मीलनिय; G. मीलनिय);

-pres. 3. s. मडलिय 3 12 5, मडलिय

17 12 9; p. p. मडलिय 15 14 7;

pass. pres. 3. s. मडलिय 12 12 5.

मडल 13 7 10^b मडल.

मडलिय 1 1 14 मडलिय.

मडलिय 1 16 3, 15 13 4, 15 14 4

मडलिय enl.

मडलिय 12 8 2 मडलिय.

मडलिय 1 11 3, 5 11 9^b, 6 3 6, 15 13

8 मडलिय (cf. G. मडलिय, मी).

मडलिय 13 9 9 मडलिय (G. मडलिय).

- मञ्जरीय 14 45 मञ्जरी enl. (cf. G. मञ्जर).
 मञ्जरी 8 9 9a मावः (cf. PAM).
 मञ्जरी 3 8 9, 4 8 8, 11 11 8, 14 1
 4 (D. 6 120) गर्व.
 मञ्जरी 9 11 5 मन्मथनाम्.
 मञ्जरी 10 12 6 मन्मथ.
 मञ्जरी 18 2 5 मन्मथ.
 मञ्जरी 8 11 1, 18 2 1 मन्मथ.
 मञ्जरी 17 13 9, मञ्जरी 8 3 7, 16 10 7
 मन्मथ (cf. G. मन्मथ).
 मञ्जरी 16 6 1, 17 16 8, 18 3 5 मन्मथ.
 मञ्जरी 2 6 10a मन्मथ-कारक.
 √ मञ्जरी (मा+रञ्; G. मञ्जरी) begin;
 -imper. 2 pl. मञ्जरी 4 8 9b.
 √ मञ्जरी (G. मञ्जरी) arrange artistically;
 -abs. मञ्जरी 4 5 9b, 17 18 10b;
 -pass. pres. 3. s. मञ्जरी 5 11 6.
 मञ्जरी 18 4 10b, 18 8 9a (with मञ्जरी),
 मञ्जरी 11 13 4, मञ्जरी 18 3 2
 [मञ्जरी] forcibly, with great
 difficulty (cf. D. 6 140 मञ्जरी=मञ्जरी-
 कार; Bh. has thrice मञ्जरी, once
 मञ्जरी; Mp 7 20 15 and 9 14
 10 मञ्जरी=मञ्जरी; G. मञ्जरी मञ्जरी with
 great difficulty. Jacobi and
 Alsdorf fail to see its connection with मञ्जरी).
 √ मञ्जरी [मन्ञ् G. मानञ्];
 -pres part. enl. मञ्जरी 2 16 6;
 abs. मञ्जरी 9 3 9a.
 मञ्जरी 14 2 6 गज (cf. D. 6 122
 मञ्जरी=मन्मथ; H. मन्मथ).
 मञ्जरी 1 8 13b [मञ्जरी] on, above
 (G. माथे).
 √ मञ्जरी [मञ्-^{pass}-pass. मञ्जरी];
 -pass. pres. part. enl. मञ्जरी 20 6 9b.
 मञ्जरी 16 8 7, enl. मन्मथ 15 13 4,
 17 1a मन्मथ.
 मञ्जरी 1 18 9a.
 √ मञ्जरी [From मा मञ्जरी; cf. D. 6
 129 माभा, माजीसिन्धु=मन्मथप्रधानम्;
 Hc. IV 22, 22 मञ्जरी; Bh. s. v.
 मञ्जरी] comfort, pacify;
 -abs. मञ्जरी 10 2 1, 11 9 8;
 p. p. मञ्जरी 15 2 2.
 मञ्जरी f. 5 6 7 comfort, consolation.
 √ मर [मृ; G. मरु];
 -pres. 1. s. मरु 19 18 1b, 3. s.
 मरु 5 7 7, 8 8 8, 18 6 8; imper.
 2. s. मरु 7 12 5, 15 4 7, मरु मरु 5
 7 2; 2. pl. मरु 16 11 3; 3. s.
 मरु 12 7 9a.
 मरु 1 4 3 मरुत
 मरु 3 9 8, 10 9 6, 11 7 2 (D. 6
 120) गर्व.
 मरु 3 4 5.
 मरु 6 9 9a मरुत.
 मरु 1 5 2 मरुत wind.
 √ मरुत (मृश्);
 -opt. 2. s. मरुत gl. कर्मा कुर.
 √ मरु (मृश्; Hc. IV. 126);
 -pres. 1. s. मरु 10 8 9, 12 7 4;
 abs. मरु 12 10 9a, 18 1a; p. p.
 मरु 15 1 5, 16 1a, 18 9 5.
 मरु 1 5 6 3 मरु-पोरु.
 मरु 10 10 9b, 13 8 1b, मरु 20 6 8
 मरु 16 3 9 [मरुत] स्वरकार.
 मरु 14 2 7 मरुत;
 मरु 4 3 2, 4 4 8 [मरुत enl.]
 minister, councillor.
 मरु 1 7 9a मरुत.
 मरु 4 11 2 [मरुत] मरुत.
 मरु 3 7 2, 4 5 9a, 8 4 3 [frequ-
 ent in Bh. Jacobi renders it
 by मरुत. Twice in Hp. Gl. at
 87 8 5 मरुत अतिशयवन्त. Alsdorf
 connects it with मरुत-मरुत (D. 1
 73 मरुत=मरुत) मरुत. Mp.
 5 22 10 मरुत.

महाकल 3 8 6 महाकलम्.

महाक 1 8 7 ?

महाकल 4 6 5 one of the nine treasures.

महाकल 1 3 14b [महाकल] राहु.

महाकल 3 8 5°, 5 4 2 महा+अटवी.

महाकल 6 4 9a, 19 1 8 मयीय (G. मयी).

महाकल 13 1 4 महाकलम् ?

महाकल 1 1 8 महाकल enl.

महाकल 1 6 7 [महाकल] निष्प.

*महाकल 18 7 7.

महाकल 3 3 7 महाकल.

मा 12 9 2, 13 12 10b.

✓ मा [मा; G. मा] be contained in;

-pres. 3. s. मा 1 10 3, 16 14

8; pres. part. मन्त 11 5 1; p. p.

मा 9 5 2, enl. मा 8 3 9a.

मा 19 10 7 मा enl.

मा 18 7 2, 19 2 10b, 19 6 2, 19

8 10b, 19 10 6, 19 16 10a

[मातः] term of endearing address to a familiar woman.

मा 9 6 4, 19 8 4, 19 16 7 मा.

मा 2 2 7 मा.

मा 5 9 5 मा.

✓ मा [मान्; G. मा] enjoy;

-pres. 2. s. मा 20 1 6; fut.

1. pl. मा 9 6 5; pres. part.

मा 9 3 5; abs. मा 14 8 9b,

14 9 6, p. p. enl. मा.

*मा 5 10 6 मा.

-मा 3 8 7 मा.

-मा 5 7 8 मा.

मा 4 6 5 मा.

*मा 1 7 8 मा.

मा 10 5 2, 10 11 4 [मा]

मा (G. मा).

मा 13 2 10a°, 18 1 3, enl. 13 11

8 [मा] father-in-law.

✓ मा [मा; G. मा];

-pres. 1. s. मा 8 10 7; 3. s.

मा 9 10 5, imper. 2. pl. मा 6 9 4; p. p. enl. मा 9 11 1.

*मा 3 13 8a, 20 9 1 मा.

मा-मा 6 5 10a, 11 4 1, 19 9 5

[मा] gl. मा (usually मा).

मा 10 1 10b [मा] gl. मा.

मा 14 4 1 मा.

मा 16 15 1, 19 13 8 one of the

four breeds of elephants (cf. मा 16 12 2).

-मा 19 3 7 मा.

-मा 14 6 5 [मा] क.

-मा 16 13 8 मा enl.

मा 12 2 8, 12 5 4, 18 4 6 मा.

✓ मा [मा; G. मा];

-pres. 3. pl. मा 18 3 8; abs.

मा 9 13 9b, 17 5 5, मा 9 6

4, मा 11 1 8;

-caus. 2. s. मा 15 11 9b.

✓ मा [मा];

-pres. 3. s. मा 13 1 8, 15 5 4;

3. pl. मा 6 7 5, 7 2 6; imper.

2. s. मा 15 7 2; 2. pl. मा 19 2

8; 3. s. मा 5 2 5; pres. part.

enl. मा 3 6 6; abs. मा 6

15 9b, 7 11 6, 10 12 7, 12 4 7,

मा 8 3 6, 10 12 5, 12 2 4,

मा 15 13 5, मा 13 8 10a;

p. p. मा 4 10 4, f. मा 4 10 4,

enl. मा 14 8 9b; -pass. pres.

3. s. मा 1 3 14b, 7 12 2; pres.

part. मा 3 2 9.

मा 2 8 2, 15 11 8, f. enl. मा 19

18 1b मा (G. मा).

मा 5 13 4 मा.

मा 6 9 3, 19 8 4, 19 15 1b

मा.

✓ **सुख** [सु = सु; Hc. IV 7];
 -pres. 3. pl. सुखन्ति 16 12 7; abs.
 सुखेति 3 12 1a; p. p. enl. सुखिय
 10 2 3; pass. pres. 3. s. सुखिष्य
 20 2 5.
सुखि 15 14 8 सुख enl.
सुख 1 5 7, 14 10 8, सुख 14 12 3
 सुख.
 ✓ **सुसुख** (सु; Hc. IV 106) pound
 (सुसुख = पिप्पलीकरण Mp 7 6 12);
 -pres. 3. s. सुसुख 17 9 4; p. p.
 सुसुखिय 4 8 7°, 8 6 2, 17 7 1b,
 enl. सुसुखिय 1 3 1b.
 °सुसुखि 4 5 6, सुसुखि 11 8 5, 17 6 5
 प्रहरणविशेष.
 °सुसुख 2 15 4 सुसुखन्.
सुखेय 10 2 7 [सुखेयक] desirous
 to see (your) face.
सुख 15 8 5 सुखवार्ता oral message?
 °सुखिय 13 9 6 सुखरित.
 -सुखीहृष्य 1 13 9b सुखरीभूत enl.
 सुखिष्य 11 11 3 सुखा; gl. एवमेव वया (cf.
 D. 6 134 सुखि, सुखि = एवमेव करणम्).
 मूढी 17 16 9b मूढा.
 मेच्छ 9 10 8 मेच्छ.
 °मेलय 3 7 10a मेलक (g. मेलो) gath-
 ering.
 ✓ **मेलय** [मेलय; g. मेलय];
 -abs. मेलयेति 5 6 2, मेलयिष्य 19 17 3.
 ✓ **मेळ** (मुच्; g. मेलवृ);
 -pres. 3. s. मेळ 5 4 6; pres.
 part. मेळन्त 14 6 1; abs. मेळेति 10
 5 8b, मेळेति 3 1a, 12 6 4, मेळेपिण्य
 14 1b, 19 17 3; p. p. मेळिय 3 9 8,
 11 7 6, 11 8 7, 13 7 1b, 14 9 3,
 17 10 10a, 19 5 10b;
 -caus. abs. मेळावेपिण्य 19 12 1a;
 p. p. मेळाविय 9 11 8, 11 9 8, enl.
 मेळाविय 13 5 10a, 20 7 9b.
 मेळासण 8 5 3 मेळासन.

मेळ 1 5 5 मेळसवर.
मेळ 6 1 3, 19 10 6 gl. खालक (cf.
 D. 6 148 मेळगिवा = पन्था: भगिनी and
 मेळगय = पितृव्यसुत; cf. M. मेळवा).
मेळक -केस 8 3 1 मुक्तकेसी (g. मोक्त free).
मेळ °4 5 6, 8 5 5°, °11 8 5° मुळगर.
 ✓ **मोळ** (मोटय; g. मोळवृ) break;
 -pres. 3. pl. मोळन्ति 7 2 8; p. p.
 °मोळिय 4 8 6; -caus. p. p. मोळाविय
 11 10 4.
मोळ 3 4 5 मयूर.
मोळ 3 1 13a [*मयूरक] gl. पिच्छ.
 र
रडर 19 3 3 रौरर.
 ✓ **रय** [रच्];
 -abs. रयिष्य 16 15 9a, 17 1 7;
 p. p. रय 17 13 10b.
रय 10 2 2 [रत] सुत.
रय 12 12 10b रत्न.
रय 9 12 3 रत्ना, रत्नपत्नी.
रय 4 6 6 [रत्न] one of the nine
 treasures.
रय 16 15 7 रति.
रयसक 19 1 2 रत्नसला.
 ✓ **रक्क** (रक्; cf. g. राक्कु keep);
 -imper. 1. pl. रक्कवृ 15 10 7; 2.
 pl. रक्कवृ 19 8 6; 3. s. रक्कड 18
 7 9b; pres. part. रक्कन्त 8 2 6;
 p. p. रक्किय 11 3 5, enl. 16 8 9a.
रक्क 17 17 3, 19 8 6 रक्क.
रक्क °10 5 7 रक्क; gl. सुभट.
 °रक्कवाल 11 9 8 रक्षापाल guardian
 (g. रक्कवाल).
रक्कसी 9 12 8, enl. रक्कसिय 5 8 3
 राक्षसी.
 ✓ **रङ्गोल** (= दोल्य Hc. IV 48) swing
 to and fro;
 -pres. 3. s. रङ्गोल 14 3 7; p. p.
 रङ्गोलिय 13 7 4; agent. °रङ्गोलि
 13 12 8.
रङ्ग 1 5 9b.

- रञ्जित 1 5 9b, °14 8 8 [रञ्जित] रञ्जित
coloured.
रञ्जु 1 11 8 रञ्जु enl.
√रञ्ज (रञ्ज; g. रञ्जु weep, cry);
-pres. 3. s. रञ्ज 19 7 11b; imp-
er. 3. s. रञ्ज 12 9 5.
°रञ्ज 14 8 8 corrupt for रञ्ज;
रञ्ज 5 6 5, 11 10 9b, 12 7 4, 17
4 10a, 20 1b रञ्ज battle-front.
रञ्जीव 4 5 9b रञ्जीव.
रञ्ज 4 1 6 [Ho. I 66] अरञ्ज (g. रञ्ज).
रञ्जित 10 7 5 रञ्जित.
रञ्जित 9 6 6 रञ्जित enl.
√रञ्ज (रञ्ज; g. रञ्जु);
-pres. 3. pl. रञ्जित 14 11 8; im-
per. 2. s. रञ्ज 19 15 5; 2 pl. रञ्जो
14 5 4; pres. part. रञ्जित 18 12
8, f. रञ्जित 18 3 6; abs. रञ्जित 14
11 4 (in रञ्जित न बहव = g. रञ्जित न
बहव); -pass. pres. 2. s. रञ्जित
8 6 9b.
°रञ्ज 19 12 4 [रञ्ज] रञ्ज.
रञ्ज 14 2 2 कञ्जित sweet sounding.
रञ्जित 2 2 2, 14 1 1 [*रञ्जित enl.]
रञ्जित.
°रञ्जित 4 9 6 अरञ्जित.
रञ्जित 10 3 2, 14 6 3 रञ्जित.
°रञ्जित 14 2 9a [*रञ्जित] रञ्जित.
रञ्जित 17 18 10b रञ्जित cooked food
(g. रञ्जित).
°रञ्जित 5 2 9a °रञ्जित enl.
रञ्जित 15 12 7 [रञ्जित] रञ्जित.
रञ्जित f. 7 8 10b रञ्जित (cf. Sk. रञ्जित; g.
रञ्जित), gl. रञ्जित = रञ्जित.
रञ्जित 4 12 6, 5 5 4 रञ्जित.
रञ्जित 19 10 7 [रञ्जित enl.] gl.
रञ्जित;
-7 1 9a रञ्जित royal.
रञ्जित 6 9 6 रञ्जित royal fortune.
- रञ्जित 2 15 5, 3 9 2, 5 5 2, °8 4 4,
9 3 2, °11 10 2, 15 8 4, 20 3 8,
20 11 8 रञ्जित enl. [cf. Sk. रञ्जित-
रञ्ज, g. रञ्जो].
रञ्जित 1 2 6°, रञ्जित 1 2 1 रञ्जित.
रञ्जित 4 8 8 [Ho. IV 49] रञ्जित.
°रञ्ज 10 3 2.
रञ्जित 9 14 4 रञ्जित.
रञ्जित °3 5 2°, 8 5 5° रञ्जित (g. रञ्जित).
रञ्जित 11 14 4, 14 4 3, 14 6 8
(d. 7 7) रञ्जित.
√रञ्जित [रञ्जित; cf. g. रञ्जित - 'be plea-
sed'] prosper;
-imper. 3. s. रञ्जित 12 11 3.
रञ्जित °13 3 10a, °19 10 9 रञ्जित.
°रञ्जित 11 4 5 [रञ्जित enl.] रञ्जित.
√रञ्ज, √रञ्ज [रञ्ज; g. रञ्ज weeps];
-pres. 3. s. रञ्ज 18 12 6, रञ्ज 19
3 3, pres. part. f. रञ्जित 19 2
10a, enl. रञ्जित 19 9 10b; p. p.
रञ्ज 19 10 8; gerundive रञ्जित
7 8 8b.
√रञ्ज [रञ्ज] like;
-pres. 3. s. रञ्ज 1 3 14a, 2 15 6.
रञ्ज 11 10 8 रञ्ज enl. (g. रञ्ज).
°रञ्ज 17 13 10a.
रञ्ज 19 13 8 (d. 7 14) रञ्जित.
रञ्जित 2 16 4 रञ्जित enl.
रञ्जित 19 6 5 रञ्जित.
रञ्ज 9 8 8 (रञ्ज 18 6 8, रञ्ज 3 7 4)
रञ्ज.
रञ्ज (रञ्जित; g. रञ्जित);
-pres. part. enl. रञ्जित 4 9 7;
p. p. रञ्जित 17 3 2.
√रञ्ज (रञ्ज, Ho. IV 100);
-pres. 3. pl. रञ्जित 2 11 9a.
√रञ्ज (g. रञ्जित) check, stop,
engage;
-pres. 3. s. रञ्ज 17 9 3, pres.
part. रञ्जित 4 7 10b; p. p. °रञ्जित
6 1 9.

✓रोव [रु; Hs. IV 226; g. रोवु];
-pres. 2. s. रोवहि 19 15 8; pres.
part. f. रोवन्ती 8 3 1.

रोसाविचर 8 9 9a रोवित enl.

रोसावरिचर 13 1a रोषापूर्णे.

रु

रुह 1 12 7, 5 2 3, 5 8 3, 7 6 9b,
8 1 9b, 9 1 6, 10 4 4, 10 10 8,
11 12 8, 12 9 7, 13 3 8, 14 5
4, 14 11 2, 15 1 8, 15 8 5, 15
12 3, 16 1 2, 16 8 7, 18 3 1,
18 3 6, 18 8 9b, 20 9 5 (g. रु)
well, lo.

✓रुव [रु, g. रुवु] take;

-pres. 3. pl. रुवन्ति 7 2 6; pres.
part. रुवन्त 18 1 8; abs. रुवै 18
1 9b, 2 रुवै 2 3 9a, 18 10 8,
रुवैयु 2 15 9a, 3 12 6, 7 6 2
14 11 1; p. p. रुव 2 5 1, 2 11
7, 2 12 2, 4 7 5, 12 2 3, 15 3
8, 17 4 1b, 18 4 3, enl. रुवय
2 4 7, 4 10 9a, 11 12 9b; pass.
pres. 3. s. रुवज्ज 2 5 5.

*रुडि 17 6 5 [*रुडि] रुड.

रुषार 1 3 5 रुषार.

रुडि 11 6 4 [*रुडि] of. d. 7 19
रुडि=रुडि:] रुडि (of. g. रुषी).

✓रुष [रुष;]

-imper. 2. pl. रुषाहो 5 5 1; abs.
रुषेहि 4 2 4; pass. pres. 3. s.
रुषिज्ज 2 3 4, 6 13 5, 10 10 5,
11 6 9b, 17 9 10b.

रुषण 1 3 7 [रुषण] व्याकरणसूत्र, 2
9 8 रुषणवाच.

✓रुषा [*रुष; g. रुषाहु];

-imper. 2. s. रुष 8 10 3; 3. s.
रुषाह 9 10 5; fut. 3. s. रुषेत्त 18
6 9b; pres. part. *रुषन्त 13 5
1b, f. रुषन्ति 17 2 3; abs. रुषेहि
(=from) 1 16 4, 12 2 8, 20 11

8, रुषेहि (=from) 6 9 8; p. p. रुष
1 9 1, (रुषणह) 10 1 8, रुषि
10 2 4, enl. रुषण (रुषहि) 9 10 7;
—with रुषे (=रुषे) chase, pres. 3.
s. रुषेज्ज 12 4 2; p. p. enl. रुषे
रुषण 12 3 7 [d. 2 62 रुषे रुषण-
गमनम्; Mp. 29 14 11 gl. gives
रुषि=रुषे; psm. records रुषणव =रुष-
गमन. Eng. 'trail' 'trace'; g. रुषी].
रुषणवन्त 1 1a [*रुषणवन्त] व्याकरणसूत्र.
रुष 6 11 8, 19 7 10 रुष.

✓रुष (g. रुषाहु);

-pres. part. रुषन्त 2 8 1; abs.
रुषेहि 11 6 7, रुषेयि 2 3 7, 6 6 1.

✓रुष [रुष; g. रुषाहु];

-pres. 3. s. रुषाह 10 8 11b, 11
12 9b; opt. 2. s. रुषिज्जहि 18 8 3;
3 s. रुषिज्ज 20 11 5.

रुषणमारि 19 5 5 रुषणमारि.

रुषि 11 6 2 रुषि.

रुष-रुष 13 4 3 रुषरुष.

रुषाह 4 12 4 रुषाह.

✓रुष [रुष, रुष] dangle;

-pres. 3. s. रुषाह 14 7 8; pres.
part. रुषन्त 13 4 5°, 17 13 3,
f. रुषन्ति 10 3 4.

✓रुष [रुष;]

-pres. 1. s. रुषहि 12 1 6; fut.
2. s. रुषेहि 19 8 2; abs. रुषेहि 2
9 7, 10 4 1, 18 2 1.

रुषि 9 12 3 रुषिम.

रुष 18 10 5 रुष quickly.

रुषण 6 12 3 रुष enl.

✓रुष [रुष;]

-abs. रुषेहि 2 11 3; p. p. रुष 3
9 10a, 11 2 3, 11 8 6.

रुषण 1 13 6, 2 16 2°, 14 12 3°
रुषण.

रुष 17 6 9, 20 2 1a [noun from
causal base *रुषाह!] रुष (g.
रुषाहो).

°लिह ३ १२ ६ कत् taken.

लिह see कीह.

लिहानि ६ ९ ९b, १२ ५ ६ केहित.

कीह १७ ७ ८, १८ १० ९a, °लिह १५ १२

७ [केला] रेला (cf. G. कीटी).

कीन १३ १२ ९, १४ ५ ८ कीन.

कुन ४ ८ ८, १५ ५ ४ कुत.

✓ कुह (=कुम्, Ho. IV 105; G. कुँ) wipe;

-pres. 2. s. कुहि १९ १५ ८; pres.

part. f. कुन्ति १९ ६ १०a; agent.

°कुह १५ १२ ७;

-caus. abs. कुहवैलि १९ ११ १a.

✓ के (नी; G. केँ) take;

-pres. 1. s. केमि ४ ४ ३; 1. pl.

केँ २ १५ ७; 2. s. केहि १८ २ २, ३;

३. s. के १ १० ९b, ७ ५ ७; imper.

३. s. केड १ ३ १३; ३. pl. केन्तु १९ ८

९; pres. part. केन्त १८ १२ ९a,

enl. किन्तव १७ ३ १०b; abs. केमि १

१० ३, ४ ३ ८, ४ ५ २, ५ ६ ९a, १०

१२ ५, १४ ९ ८, १८ ३ २, केपिण्ड १ ४

१b, १४ १० ९b, १५ १ ९a;

-caus. p. p. केवावि १५ १५ ९a.

°केस ३ ११ ३ केया.

केह १३ ११ ७, १४ १३ ९a, १५ ८ ४ केह.

कोय ३ १२ २, ६ १६ १ कोच.

✓ कोह (कुदस्) roll about, wallow (G. कोटुँ; आकोटुँ);

-pres. part. कोहन्त १४ १३ ८, enl.

कोहन्तव ८ ३ ३; p. p. °कोटि ४ ८ ७.

✓ वस (Ho. IV 197) संस् fall, pass away, fade;

-pres. ३. s. वसह १८ ५ ९a; p. p.

वसिय १० ११ ८, १७ ४ ६, १७ १७ १b.

°वहा १९ १८ ४ भानि fading.

व

व १ ४ २, १ ५ ३, १ १३ ४, २ ७ ३, ४ १०

५, ६ १३ १, ९ १ ८, १७ ११ १०b इव;

२ ३ ९b वा.

वहवागव ७ १४ ४, वैवाकरव.

वहवलि ११ ९ ३, ११ १० ५ वैतरणी.

वहमानि १५ १५ ५ वैमानिक.

वहराव २ ९ २, २ १० ३ वैरमय.

वहरिणि १९ ४ ९b वैरिणी.

वहवस १५ १३ ७ [वैवसत] यम.

✓ वहसर (analogical formation of the primitive from वहसार, the causative base from वहस=उप+ लिस्) sit;

-imper. २. pl. वहसरहु १० १ ७; abs.

वहसरैलि ६ १ ५, १५ २ ४;

-caus. p. p. वहसारिय ५ १४ ३, २० ३ ८.

वहसण ५ ११ ८, ५ १४ ३, enl. वहसणय

१६ ९ ८ [उपवैसन] आसन (cf. G. वैसणुँ).

वव २० १० ७ (?) gl. वदन.

वववन्तिव १२ ४ ९b व्रतवती enl.

ववस १९ १२ ६ [ववस] gl. मित्र.

ववु ववणु १ ३ ६ [वव ववनम्] passive voice (cf. Old G. वौवुनी उक्ति).

°वव १० १० ६ वावय.

वववाणिवय १ ३ २ [*ववाव्यानिन enl.] व्याख्यात.

वविसत १३ ४ ४?

ववकासुह १७ ८ ४ [ववकासुह] वववानक.

वविक २० ४ ५ [वविक] worsted (in battle).

ववुवव ६ १६ ५ [वव+Ap. suffix °उवव] वव (G. वौवुँ).

✓ वव (Ho. IV 225; वव);

-imper. २. s. ववु ७ १२ ४.

°वव १४ १२ ५?

✓ वव [वाव; G. वावुँ];

-pres. ३. s. ववह ३ ३ ७, १७ १० ३;

ववन्त ३ २ ९ वववव.

वव १६ १४ ४ वाव or वव or ववित.

✓ ववज (Ho. IV 2; वव);

-imper. २. s. ववजहि १५ १२ ६;

p. p. ववजिय ४ १३ ७, ५ ७ १०, ९

६ १, १२ ४ १.

✓ वञ्च [वञ्चय्];

-pres. part. f. वञ्चन्ति 7 3 7, abs.
वञ्चयेति 13 12 9; p. p. वञ्चिय 4 11
9a, 5 8 4.

✓ वञ्च [वञ्च; G. वञ्चुं];

-pres. 3. s. वञ्चह 9 13 8.

वञ्च 15 12 3, 18 3 7, 19 8 10b.
to be sure, indeed.

वञ्च 11 4 6 वृत्त.

वञ्च 15 14 3 imper. 3 s. of?

वञ्च-विधित 13 11 4 वटनिविट.

वञ्चिवा 12 4 6 see आणवञ्चिवा.

वञ्चरय 16 4 8 [comparative of वञ्च
enl.; cf. H. वञ्च, D. 7 29 वञ्च = महत्]
महत्तर (cf. G. वञ्चेरें).

✓ वञ्च [वञ्च-वञ्च; H. वञ्चना]

-pres. 3. s. वञ्चह 2 7 9b; pres.
part. वञ्चन्त 12 12 10a, 17 1 10b;
p. p. वञ्चिय 4 7 10a, enl. 14 13 9.
-caus. p. p. वञ्चिय 9 10 9a.

वञ्च 8 9 4 व्रण.

वञ्चकह 14 1 4 वनस्पति.

वञ्चकय 5 2 1 वनालय.

वञ्चासह 13 9 3, 17 18 5 वनस्पति.

*वञ्चिय 3 1 13b वनिता.

✓ वण [वणय्];

-pres. 1. s. वणमि 1 4 1; abs.
वणयेति 18 6 8;

-pass. pres. 3. s. वणिज्जह 11 10 8.

*वण्डिय 19 4 9a f. मेघ (cf. D. 7 35
वण्ड = दुर्दिन; G. वादली cloudlet).

वञ्चावय 19 4 1a [वञ्चक, वञ्चापक] brin-
ger of good news (G. वञ्चावो).

वञ्चावणव 9 5 1 [वञ्चनक, वञ्चापनक] br-
inging good news (G. वञ्चामणै).

वञ्चाविय 10 6 8a [वञ्चित, वञ्चापित] co-
ngratulated.

वञ्चावरीय 12 2 2 वञ्चामर्ष.

✓ वण्ड [वण्ड; G. वण्डुं];

-imper. 2. pl. वण्डह 3 4 10b; abs.

वण्डयेति 2 17 1, 10 2 8, वण्डेपिय 4
13 5, 15 9 8; p. p. वण्डिय 15 7 1.

वण्डणवति 1 8 5, वण्डणहति 2 7 1, 18
4 3 वन्दनमति.

*वण्डि 11 9 9a, 17 17 10a वण्डिय.

वण्डिय 3 6 9, 8 12 3, 10 3 2 वण्डिय.

✓ वण्ड [वण्ड; G. वण्डुं];

-pres. 3. s. वण्डह 13 1 9b; abs.
वण्डयेति 1 10 6, 17 17 6;

-caus. abs. वण्डायेति 14 9 2.

वण्ड 4 11 4 वण्ड.

वण्डहि 8 8 9b corrupt for वण्डहि = वण्डये.

वण्ड 3 9 6, 3 13 8a, 20 9 1 (D. 6
88) पिता (G. वाप).

वण्डिकी 4 3 9b (Hc. IV 395 वण्डिकी)
पैतुकी (G. वापीकी).

✓ वम [वम्] vomit, emit;

-pres. 3. s. वमह 13 5 6, 3. pl.
वमन्ति 14 13 7.

*वमाक 7 13 7, 10 5 2, 13 1 3, 16
15 9a; enl. *वमालय 2 4 7 (D. 6
90) कलकल.

-वमालिय 7 2 4 कलकलयुक्त.

वम्म 14 2 8 ममेन.

वम्मीय 4 12 9a वम्मीक.

वर 2 4 8 उत्तम.

*वर [वर] अष्ट or added *svārthe* (cf.
G. तवर, सरवर etc. wherein *वर is
added *svārthe*);

-गिरिवर 1 10 6, 6 11 4, 7 14 1;

जिणवर 2 5 9a; सुरवर 2 6 1; हयवर

3 13 4; गयवर 3 13 4, 6 1 8; रह-

वर 4 7 9; णरवर 5 1 2, 5 2 5; सर-

वर 4 10 2, 5 4 8, 17 5 4; तवर

6 3 5, 6 6 7; कुमुनिवर 6 8 2, 17

4 10b; अलिवर 11 8 5, 14 13 9a;

पुरवर 11 12 7, 15 10 9; वसव-

वर 12 12 5; मुनिवर 13 3 7, मुनि-

वरवरिड 13 3 7; हरिवर 19 18 6.

बराह्य *5 15 9b, 7 2 9a बरविद्यु bride-
groom.

बराह 4 8 9b, f. enl. बराह्य 12 7 9a
बराह.

बरि 1 3 9, 2 14 1, 10 8 6 बरम्.

बरिय 20 5 10a बत.

✓ बरिस [बर्; G. बरसर्तु];

-pres. 3. s. बरिसह 10 1 9a; pres.
part. बरिसन्त 8 10 9a; p. p. f.
बरिट्टी 1 14 9b.

*बरिस 1 16 4 [बर्;] बर्षा.

बरी-सग 13 12 6 gl. उपरितन-सर्ग.

बरिसद् 1 10 3 बर्षाधम्.

✓ बर [बर्; G. बलर्तु];

-pres. 3. s. बलह 13 1 1b, 14 3
4, 17 9 3; 3. pl. बलन्ति 7 2 8;
imper. 2. s. बलि 17 8 10b; बल्ल
20 8 3, बल्ल बल्ल 11 11 3, 17 8 3,
20 8 7; 2. pl. बल्लो 8 11 1; pres.
part. enl. बलन्तय 20 2 9b; abs.
बल्लेवि 12 3 8, 12 6 1, बल्लेवि 2 15 2;
p. p. enl. बलियय 8 3 5.

✓ बल [बलर्; G. बलर्तु];

-pres. part. बलन्त 2 11 9b.

बलबन्त 15 10 6 बलवत्.

बलरग 7 3 1, 14 7 9b, 16 15 5, 18
5 9a [अवलम] (Hc. IV 206)
आरुह (cf. G. बलगर्तु adhere to, be
attached to).

*बलाय 14 6 9b बलाका.

बलियय 8 3 5 [बल + *इह enl.] बलिन्
(G. बलियो).

बलिवण्ड 18 8 9a [cf. D. 6 92 बल-
मङ्गा = बलात्कार; PSM. cites बलिमङ्गा;
Bh. has बलिवण्ड (thrice); Hp.
बलिमङ्ग] violence (cf. मण्ड).

✓ बसिकर [बशीक];

-abs. बसिकेर्वि 15 9 1; p. p. बसिकिय
4 5 8, 16 7 8.

बलुम्बरी 1 8 8 बलुम्बरा.

✓ बह (G. बहेर्तु, बही जर्तु) flow, move,
carry, bear;

-pres. 3. s. बहह 4 5 8; 3. pl.

बहन्ति 17 2 9; pres. part. बहन्त

10 8 6, f. बहन्ति 11 10 5, बहन्ती 1 2

6, enl. बहन्तय 13 6 11 b, 13 11 5.

✓ बह [बर्];

-pres. 3. s. बहह 6 11 2; fut. 3.

s. बहेसह 6 11 3; pres. part. बहन्त

20 7 9a; abs. बहेर्वि 17 8 2.

बहल 14 10 3 बहल.

बहव 5 1 1, 5 9 1, 12 9 6, 16 13 1

बहु.

*बहिभि 5 4 7, 9 6 2, *18 11 10 भिनी
(G. बहेन).

बहिरय 9 8 2 बहिर enl.

बहु 9 2 1, 18 4 10a, enl. बहुय *5

15 9b, 6 15 9b, *18 10 2, 19

15 7, बहुय *15 7 9b बधू (G. बहु).

-बहुवर *4 9 8, 10 4 9a बहुवर.

बहुवसम 13 2 7 [बहुवसम] अतिसहिष्णु.

बहुस 14 12 9a (Hc. I 233) प्रभूत
(H. बहोत).

बहुरूय 9 9 6 बहुरूय.

बहुक *13 12 8 gl. तिमिर.

बहुकट्टमिय 19 9 5 बहुकाहमी enl.

बहुवारड 8 10 4 बहुवारम् enl.

बहुसंय *16 9 6 [बहुसंय] gl. बहुनिवार.

*बैल 11 4 8 [बैल] back (cf. G. बाँसो).

बाह्य 19 16 8 [बात] वीजित.

बाह 5 15 2 बाहिन.

✓ बाध (बाधय्) recite;

-abs. बाधेर्वि 6 16 8.

✓ बाध (बाधय्);

-pres. 3. s. बायह 1 14 4; pres-

part. f. बायन्ती 14 10 8; p. p.

बाय्य 2 4 4.

बायरण 2 7 9b व्याकरण.

बायव *8 8 4.

*बाण 13 10 3 (1) बाण sound, (2)

बाण arrow.

बाणरमालि 14 2 6 (1) बायर-माक enl.

(2) तोरण festoon (H. G. धेरमाक).

- वाणिज्य 2 8 6 वाणिज्यक.
 वाम 4 11 5 gl. व्यावाम.
 वामद 1 6 8 वायार्ध.
 *वासीति 14 6 8 व्यासिधित.
 *वार 2 16 10, 6 1 7, 12 3 8, 14 2
 1 द्वार (G. वार, वारुँ).
 वारवार 7 2 6, 19 6 1a वारवारम्.
 वारि-निवन्धन 4 1 4 वारि-निवन्धन.
 वारुणीक 5 1 7 वारुणीक.
 *वाली 14 2 9b वासिका.
 ✓वाक [वाक्य; G. वाक्युँ];
 -abs. वाक्ये 7 3 10a.
 *वाचनम् 8 1 6 वामन enl.
 ✓वाचर [व्या+र] become active;
 -inf. वाचरेति (कृत्य) 12 9 8.
 वाचक 4 5 6°, 17 6 3° वाचकविशेष.
 *वाचार 14 8 3 व्यापार.
 ✓वास (वर्ष);
 -pres. 3. s. वासह 3 3 9.
 *वास 4 11 7 [वर्ष] वर्षा shower.
 वासरत्त 9 9 9b [वर्षारत्त] वर्षा rainy
 season (H. वरसात; G. वरसात, वरसाह).
 ✓वाह [वाह्य];
 -pres. 1. s. वाहमि 11 5 2; imper.
 2. s. वाहि वाहि 17 6 2, 17 10 2;
 abs. वाहेति 12 1 9a; p. p. enl.
 वाहिय 8 9 9b.
 ✓वाह [वाह];
 -pass. pres. part. वाहिजमान 18
 11 4 वाध्यमान.
 *वाह 12 4 3 प्रवाह.
 *वाह 4 13 1 वाहक.
 वाह 2 16 1, 13 12 6 [वाहा] वाहु.
 वाहम् 19 10 5 वाह्याम्.
 वाहिर 18 7 9b व्याहृत! gl. व्या. enl.
 9 9 2!
 वाहिरन्तरुपरि 17 12 6 बहिरन्तरुपरि?
 वि 1 11 7, 3 12 7, 11 13 8, 16 5
 2, (हुँ वि) 16 7 7, 16 12 7, 19
 18.2, (हुँ+वि=हुँ+) वि 3 11 9, 12
 12 10a, 15 6 2. 15 14 7; (हुँ+
 वि=हुँ+) वि 1 10 8, 2 4 2 to 2
 4 8, 2 14 7, 16 5 11b, 17 5 3;
 19 12 8, (हुँ+वि=हुँ+) वि 11 6 8,
 16 13 5, 19 6 4, 19 8 4, 19 17
 11b अपि (G. वि, व).
 विडम्बण 16 3 6 (noun fr. विडम्ब=
 विडुष्य) विडम्बण.
 *विडम्बण 3 7 4 विडम्बण, विडम्बण magio
 power.
 *विभोज 20 10 6 विभोग.
 ✓वियह (Hc. IV 129; वि+ह+वह);
 -pres. 3. s. वियह 4 2 9a gl.
 विघटते.
 वियहियण 10 8 1 gl. विप्रतिपक्षं विहतिवर्णो वा.
 विवद 14 9 6 [विदग्ध] amorous per-
 son.
 ✓विचिन्त्य [वि+हृ+कम्] think, con-
 sider;
 -abs. विचिन्त्येति 2 9 5.
 ✓विचिन्त्य (वि+जृम्भ);
 -pres. 3. s. विचिन्त्यह 17 9 6; p. p.
 enl. विचिन्त्यय 9 9 6.
 *विचलिय 15 6 1 विगलित enl.
 ✓विचल (वि+कल्);
 -pres. 3. pl. विचलन्ति 6 3 6.
 विषाद 10 1 6, 14 9 8 [व्याघृत]
 व्याकुल-चित्त.
 *विषारणा 11 7 1 [वितारणा] प्रतारिका.
 विषारिय 19 14 2 विदारित enl.
 *विषारय 2 7 5 विदारक.
 विकल्क 4 11 2 [विकल्क]?
 विक्लिण 17 5 7, enl. विक्लिणय 15 4
 9b [विक्लीर्ण] विकीर्ण (cf. PSM. वि-
 किरिण and G. विखराहुँ, विखेरुँ).
 *विक्लेव 14 5 5 विक्षेप throwing.
 *विगम 12 5 10 gl. विभोग.
 विविन्तमान 16 3 2 [विचिन्त्यत] विचिन्त्यत.
 विप्लव 5 2 2, 15 7 9a निस्त्रेजस्क.
 विप्लव 2 12 4 बुधिक.

विजापण्य 19 7 11b ?

विजाक्य 6 6 9b [विजाक्य] विजाकर

विजाहरिच 9 2 5 विजाहरी enl.

✓ विज [वीज्य];

-pass. pres. part. विजिज्यन्त 3 6 7.

विजु° 11 6 9b विजुत् (g. वीज),

विजुक्° 11 6 5 [विजुत्+क्, Hc. II 173]

विजुत् (cf. g. वीजली).

विहिय 10 6 6 (Hc. IV 330, 3) कन्या
(g. बेटी daughter, girl).

°विहि 4 9 6 [Mss. wrongly विहि]
रुहि.

°विहङ्ग 3 1 3 डङ्ग.

✓ विहण्य [वज्ज्य Hc. IV 251];

-pres. 3 s. विहण्यइ 1 2 12b.

विणा° 5 12 3 विना.

विणामिय 2 12 3 विनामित pulled down.

°विणातयर 1 16 9a [विनाशकर] विनाशक.

विजिजिण्य 17 12 6 विनिर्जिज.

✓ विजिवाय [विजिवातय];

-pres. 3 s. विजिवायइ 17 9 5; p. p.

° विजिवाइय °4 8 6°, 5 6 4, 7 6 1,
10 8 10, 12 3 6.

विजिवारय 19 1 8 विनिवारक.

विजिवारिय 10 11 2, 11 12 1 विनिवारित.

विजिवासिय 19 15 10b [*विनिवासिन्
enl.] निवासिन्.

विजिह्व 17 8 7 विनिह्व.

विजु 2 10 9b, 4 4 9b, 10 6 7 [Hc.
IV 426] विना (g. विण, वण°).

✓ विज्जण्य [विज्ञापय; g. वीनवर्तु];

-pres. 3 s. विज्जणइ 1 3 1, 4 14
3; 19 6 10a; abs. विज्जणवेवि 5 16 2;
p. p. विज्जणिय 1 7 9a.

विज्जण 2 4 9b, 4 11 4 विज्ञान speciali-
zied knowledge.

✓ विज्जणस (वि+न्यासय) display;

-pres. 2 s. विज्जणसहि 11 11 3;
p. p. विज्जणसिय 2 4 9a.

विस्विय 17 12 8 [वि+स्वित] gl. स्थित.

विस्वरिय 3 4 4 विस्तृत.

विस्विण्य 9 3 7 विस्तीर्ण.

विस्वसिय 11 9 9b विस्वस.

विन्द 9 5 9a वृन्द.

विन्दु 1 16 6 विन्दु.

✓ विद [व्यध; g. वीधर्तु];

-pres. 3 s. विदइ 15 3 7; pres.
part. विदन्त 11 12 1, enl. विदन्ताय
14 2 8, 15 4 9a, विदन्ताय 17 3
10b, p. p. f. विदि 12 9 1, 16 7 4.

✓ विप्पुर [वि+स्फुर];

-pres. 3 s. विप्पुरइ 1 5 6, 11 1
8a; pres. part. विप्पुरन्त 10 9 2.

विप्य 16 8 9a विप्र.

विप्यइ 9 7 4 gl. पक्षिपुत्रकाः.

विपिय 4 4 2 [विप्रिय] अनिह.

विडमाडिय 14 1 4 [*विट्काटित; Bh. cf.
D. 7 70 विट्काडिय=नाडित] नाडित.

°विमहिय 1 5 9b विमचित crushed.

विमीसिय 17 2 8 विमिश्रित.

विमुक् 2 2 9a, °4 14 8 विमुक्.

°विमोक्क 3 11 1b [विमोक्ष] मोक्ष.

विमय 1 12 4 विस्मय.

विम्याडिय 14 11 7 (वि+मानित; Pk.

✓ मान=अनु+भू) अनुभूत° (g. माणी).

✓ विरथ (वि+रथ);

-abs. विरथेवि 16 15 1, 20 5 9,
विरथिणु 14 9 1.

विरथिय° 16 14 7 [Hc. IV 137]
विस्वारित.

विरह 11 12 5 विरथ.

विरहाडर 18 11 5 विरहाडुरा.

विरुजारी 19 5 2, विरुजारिय 19 4 8
[विरुप+तर; D. 7 63 विरुज=विरुप; Bh.
102 8] डुह bad.

✓ विरुज (वि+रुज्); be displeased,
get angry;

-pres. 3 s. विरुजइ 10 7 9b, 17
5 10a; imper. 2. pl. विरुजहो 20
1 9a; p. p. enl. विरुजय 12 7 5.

विहिष्ठिन् 11 5 4 विस्तारित, gl. विस्तारित.
 ✓ विकृत [वि+कृत्];
 -pres. 3. s. विकृते 1 3 13.
 विलम्बीय 4 11 8, enl. विलम्बीय
 12 6 3 [विलम्बीय] कृजित.
 ✓ विवर्ज [वि+वर्ज];
 -abs. विवर्जे 17 18 10a; p. p.
 °विवर्जय 15 3 6, enl. विवर्जय 18
 9 9a.
 ✓ विवर [वि+वृ] expound;
 -pass. pres. part. विवरिजन्त 2
 7 9b.
 विवरिय 10 10 2 विपरीत.
 विवरेरी 1 9 9a, 5 5 3 (Hc. IV 424)
 विपरीता.
 विविहपचार 2 8 6 विविध-प्रकार.
 विबोहिय 5 2 8 विबोधित.
 ✓ विस [वि+श];
 -pres. 3. s. विसते 16 3 4, 19 1 6;
 3. pl. विसन्ति 16 9 2.
 °विस 3 5 2 वृष.
 विसजिय 2 9 9b, enl. विसजिय 18 9
 9a विसृष्ट.
 विसृष्ट °3 12 7°, °20 5 10b विकसित; 4
 7 10a, 10 9 9a, 13 4 7, 17 10
 7 विषटित, कृष्टित (cf. Hc. IV 176
 विसृष्ट=दृष्ट).
 ✓ विसह [वि+सह] endure the del.
 ay, wait;
 -pres. 1. s. विसहते 18 6 2; 3. s.
 विसहते 18 5 2.
 °विसाण 11 5 7 विषाण tusk.
 विसाणिय 15 14 9a विसाला enl.
 विसासन 8 5 9 वृषासन.
 विसूरय 19 16 10a खेद.
 विसूरिय 3 6 10 विज (Hc. IV 132).
 ✓ विलेख [वि+लेख];
 -abs. विलेखे 17 6 10a.
 ✓ विहज [वि+भज];
 -abs. विहजे 2 14 2, 4 4 1.

✓ विहृ [वि+वृ];
 -pres. 3. s. विहृते 13 1 9a; 3. pl.
 विहृन्ति 7 5 4; imper. 3. s. विहृते
 1 3 10.
 विहृण्ण 14 9 8 विप्र, 15 11 1 व्याकुल.
 (Hc. II 174).
 °विहृ 2 14 9b, 3 3 5, 16 14 6
 [विहृ] युक्त with (°विशिष्टकर Mp.
 8 9 4).
 ✓ विहर [वि+ह];
 -pres. part. विहरन्त 2 16 1, enl.
 विहरन्तय 3 1b; abs. विहरेप्पिण 5 3 2.
 विहृण्ण 8 9 5, °12 8 6, 17 7 3 विहृण,
 व्याकुल.
 विहृ 7 8 7 विधवा.
 ✓ विहस [वि+हस्] smile;
 -pres. 3. pl. विहसन्ति 6 7 7; pres.
 part. f. विहसन्ती 14 10 6; abs.
 विहसे 16 10 4 विहसेप्पिण 1 16 1.
 ✓ विहा [वि+भा];
 -pres. 3. s. विहाते 4 9 6.
 विहाण 14 1a [*विमानक] (D. 7 90)
 प्रभात (G. बहार्णु).
 विहाव [वि+भाव] दृष्ट;
 -pres. 3. s. विहावते 5 11 9a;
 -p. p. विहाविय 4 8 8; distinguish-
 ed (by), marked (with); gl.
 wrongly (बाणैः) कृजितानि; enl.
 विहाइय 6 11 1 considered.
 °विहृ 12 12 4 विभु lord.
 ✓ विहृण [वि+धृ];
 -pres. part. f. विहृण्ति 18 11 5;
 abs. विहृणे 18 7 3.
 विहृ 17 7 5 [विधुर] विकल.
 °विहृण 6 14 9b enl. f., विहृणिय 19 5 4
 [*विधून] विहीन (G. बहार्णु).
 °विहोय 4 4 6 [*विभोग] विभव.
 वीसद 13 7 7 [विसासर्ध] ten.
 वीसत्थ 2 12 1 विषत्थ enl; f. वीसत्थी
 14 10 4.

✓बीसम [वि+भम्];

-pres. 3. s. बीसमह 7 10 8.

✓बुह (Hc. IV 98=गर्ज्) scream;

pres. 3. s. बुहह 19 3 4.

बुहार 6 6 9α, 6 11 5°, enl. बुहारव
°19 3 4 scream.

✓बुह [उच्य];

-pres. 3. s. बुहह 1 11 1, 2 15 6,
3 9 6, 12 1 6, 15 7 4, 15 12 7.

✓बुज्ज [उच्य];

-pres. 2. s. बुज्जहि 20 2 2, 20
9 5; p. p. बुज्जिय 1 3 8, 3 10 6;

-caus. pres. 3. s. बुज्जावह 18 9
4; p. p. बुज्जाविय 13 11 8.

बुह 14 5 5 [Hc. IV 101] मम (g.
बुहवुं).

बुहुण-वावि 6 10 6 मज्जनवापी.

बुह° 14 13 6 बुह (g. बूढो).

बुण्ण° 15 2 2, 19 14 10α (Hc. IV
421; D. 7 94) विषण्ण, उद्धिम.

बुस 1 16 1 उक्त.

बुसबुस 11 6 6 (onom.) call to an
untamed elephant; gl. इस्ति-चाल-
नमाथा.

बुसुब °5 12 8°, °17 3 3 बुसुद.

बुहुणयण 20 12 1 [बुहनयन] gl. पण्डित-
लोचन.

बे-बारड 12 12 10b द्विवारम् enl. (g.
बे बार).

बेवडिय 9 14 8, 15 7 1 [Hc. IV 8α]
संचित.

✓बेयार (=प्रतारय्) deceive;

-pres. 2. s. बेयारहि 18 12 6; p. p.
बेयारिय 8 10 4 (D. 7 95=प्रतारित)

gl. छधित.

बेज 16 9 8 बेय.

बेज्ज 10 10 2, 11 6 5 (cf. PSM s. v.
विज्ज) push.

✓बेड (Hc. IV 221; cf. D. 7 76
बेडिम=वेष्टितम्) वेष्ट;

-abs. बेडोवि 20 9 9α; p. p. बेडिय
4 12 9α, 15 10 9b.

बेसत्तणु (v. l. विपत्तणु) 14 12 7?

बेसालम् 5 2 1, 10 1 8, बेसालहो 5 4 6
gl. अस्तमनकाळे, सन्ध्यासमये (cf. D. 7
95 बेसाल=अन्धकार).

बेस्तर 1 8 10, 5 7 4°, f. बेस्तरि 1 8 9
व्यन्तर.

बेपक्क-विबज्जिय 8 11 5 द्विपक्क-विबज्जित.

बेहहळ° 19 17 9 [D. 8 96=कोमल;
here as at Mp 8 1 11 it quali-
fies कृता] tender.

बेही° 4 12 9α [Hc. I 58] बली. (g.
बेह्य).

✓बेव [वेव];

-pres. 3. s. बेवह 18 5 7; pres.
part. f. बेवन्ति 19 2 1α.

°बेस° 17 17 2 वयस्.

बेस 2 14 4, 10 10 1 वेद्या.

बेहाविह 8 6 1, enl. 4 1 10α, 7 5 8,
20 8 4 (D. बेहाव+हह?) gl. कोपादुर,
कोपाविह (cf. D. 7 96 बेहविष=रोषाविह).

बोलावव 19 4 1b (Hc. IV 162 बोळ=
गम्; cf. बोलीण=अतिशान्त) escort (g.
बलावो).

✓बोह (Hc. IV 2 कम्; g. बोहवुं);

-pres. 1. s. बोहमि 19 18 2; 2. s.

बोहहि 9 8 2, 19 8 3; 3. s. बोहह

2 13 9α, 16 6 6; 3. pl. बोहन्ति

9 4 8; imper. 2. s. बोहि 2 14 1;

pres. part. enl. बोहन्तय 9 4 8;

-pass. pres. 3. s. बोहिज्जह 16 8 6;

-caus. p. p. बोलाविय 5 13 8, 6 12

4, 9 8 2, 12 5 3, enl. बोलावियय

17 15 9b.

बोह f. 12 3 1, 14 8 1, 16 9 3, 19
9 1α कथा talk (cf. g. बोळ m.).

✓बोह [बोच्य];

-pres. part. बोहन्त 1 16 8; p. p.

बोहिय 13 6 9, enl. 15 6 4.

°स्य 1 18 3, 13 9 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,
17 16 4 इव.

स

सई 1 16 9b, 6 7 1, 10 5 8b, (सई
इत्थे) 2 5 3, 19 7 4; सई 4 14 9b,
19 18 10b लयम्.

°सङ्ग 1 1 9, 8 3 5 शकुन omen.

सय-सण्ड-सण्ड 10 11 6 शत-सण्ड-सण्ड.

सयव 12 8 6 [शकट] gl. रथ.

सयण-किय 12 6 4 gl. सजनकिया etiqu-
ette.

सयमेव 9 1 1, 8 12 6, 16 11 5 लयमेव.

सयवचिणि 7 13 5 शतपत्री lotus.

सयवारड 12 10 5 शतवारम् enl.

सयववरय 6 3 7 लयवर enl.

सकलसय 12 3 10a स-कलत्र enl.

सकलन्तर 13 3 10a [स-कलन्तर] with
interest.

✓सह [शक्; g. शकृन्];

-pres. 1. s. सकमि 18 2 5, 6, 7, 8,
9, 10; 3. s. सकइ 4 2 4, 3 9b, 17
9 9; imper. 2. pl. सकहौ 12 9 2;
p. p. सकिय 4 10 1, 17 4 10a,
enl. सकियय 11 3 9a.

°सक 16 8 8 शक्त, gl. समर्थ.

सकय 1 2 3 संस्कृत.

°सकर 17 7 4 शर्करा piece.

सगगर 9 6 1 सगद्ग (Ho. I 219).

सग 3 7 1a सर्ग.

✓सह [शक्] fear;

-pres. 3. pl. सकन्ति 8 2 4 (?), 8
11 9b; -pass. pres. 3. s. सहिजइ
16 8 8.

सहक 19 14 3 शङ्कला (Ho. I 189).

सहाम 16 11 7 सेतु (cf. psm संकम).

सह 4 6 5 सह one of the 9 treas-
ures.

°संखोति 3 5 9?

संखोहणी 4 7 6 [संखोमिका] gl. [श]
सम्यक्प्रकारेण खोभवति.

संभाव [सम्+भातय्];

-pres. 3. s. संभावइ 17 9 5.

सचय 2 16 10, 14 12 1 सल enl.

सचमय 9 8 7 [सलमय] real.

सच्छर 2 7 7 साप्सरस्क.

सच्छाय 7 2 7, 14 3 3 [सच्छाय] कान्ति-
मत.

°सज 13 9 9 वट्ज.

°सज 15 2 1.

सजीड 13 10 3 (1) स-जीवसर? (2)
सजीव.

सहहास 1 8 4 साट्टहास.

सडोर 2 7 7, 20 11 1 स-दोर.

सणि 11 10 3, 19 7 7 शनि.

सणिच्छर 2 8 6 शनैच्छर.

सणेह 2 11 7 नेह.

°सण्ड 1 15 1, 19 17 8 वण्ड, समूह.

✓सण्णइ [सम्+नह];

-abs. सण्णह्वि 4 7 2, 6 12 5, 7 6
7, 8 2 7, 10 9 2, 10 9 7, 15 15
2, 16 14 9a; p. p. सण्णइ 17 5
10a.

✓सण्णज्झ [सम्+नह];

-pres. 3. s. सण्णज्झइ 4 6 2, 8 5
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16 14 3, 17 5;
10a.

सण्णात् 19 14 6 सन्यास.

सण्णाह 17 8 7 सेनाह.

°ससिध 3 7 4, 8 5 8 [शक्ति enl.] sort
of weapon.

सहणवर 14 12 6?

°सन्तय 3 1b in गय-सन्तय=gl. गतभ्रमः.

सन्तिहर 6 13 9, 7 14 9a [शान्तिग्रह].

At one place qualifying जिनाल्ल
=जिनाल्लय; at the other सेतहँ सन्ति-
हरेँ i. e. the s° of Śānti Jina; of
सेतिज्जावर occurring in the Aga-
ḍadatta story of the Vasude-
vahiṇḍi.

सपणाड 6 1 5 सप्रणामम्.

सपण्ड 7 6 5 स-पाण्ड with the Pāṇḍu treasure.

सपरिवार 18 4 2, सपरिवार 1 14 8, 2 2 8 सपरिवार.

सपिण्डवास 1 8 4 [स-पिण्डवास] (Acc. to Jacobi, 'relatives.' In Bh. often together with अन्तेउर and परियण; gl. पिण्डवास=शसीजन) with attendants.

सप्पासङ्गत्तण 4 6 7 ?

सभय 12 8 5 frightfully ?

सम 5 4 6 भ्रम.

समड 2 12 2, 9 4 8, 12 2 6, 15 7 8, 15 15 9b, 16 6 9b समम् enl.

समकण्डिड 17 5 3, 20 7 7 gl. बाणैः वेष्टितः.

समदूह 1 2 5 समदीर्घ (gl. दीर्घम्).

°समगा 10 3 3 [समग्र] °सहित.

समणु 1 10 9a, 10 7 9a [समन; cf. सम् 'injure'] पीडक; cf. Mp. 16 24 3 समियउ gl. पीडित.

समत्त 17 9 8, 3 11 9 समत्त.

समत 7 1 8, 18 1 9b सम्मक्त्त.

✓समप्य [सम्+अर्पय्; G. सौर्वहुं];
-imper. 2. s. समप्य 11 12 8;
-abs. समप्येवि 6 8 5, 15 8 7; p. p. समप्यय 4 4 9a, 10 8 6, 19 11 6.

समरग्राह 12 2 9b forceful attack in the battle (see ग्राही).

समलहय 3 10 1b सम्बद्ध (cf. ✓समल्लिख).

✓समल्लव (समर्पय्; cf. Hc IV 39 अल्लिव=अर्पय्; G. आलहुं);
-abs. समल्लवेवि 19 1 4.

✓समल्लिख (समात्रि);
-pres. 3. s. समल्लियह (mss. समिल्लियह) 16 11 9b; abs. समल्लिपेवि 17 12 1.

समसरण 1 6 9b, 1 7 6, enl. समसरणम् 5 3 4 सम्मसरण.

समाहृष्टिय 6 1 5, 16 9 7 प्राकार (of. PSM. S. V. समाहृष्ट).

समायु 2 11 7, 3 10 2, 10 12 1, 3 8 8, समाण 4 2 2 [समानम्] सह;

✓समाण [सम्+मान्];

-pass. pres. part. enl. समाणिजन्ताम् 1 2 12b; p. p. समाणिय 14 3 8.

✓समारह [सम्+आ+रह];

-abs. समारहेवि 18 2 7.

✓समावह (सम्+आ+पह);

-imper. 3. s. समावहउ 15 14 3;
p. p. समावहिय 7 13 9a, 9 14 8, 15 1 8, 17 11 10a.

समासर्ह 5 18 1 समासे enl.; in short, suggestively; gl. अन्यग्याजेन.

✓समिच्छ [सम्+इच्छ];

-pres. 2. s. समिच्छहि 15 13 1; 3. s. समिच्छह 18 3 2.

*समिद्धय 15 14 1 समुद्ध enl.

समुच्छ 19 7 11a समूर्छा.

समुज्जक 10 4 8, *19 9 6 समुज्जक.

समुद्रिय 1 16 8, enl. 19 18 8 समुद्रियत.

✓समुद्र keep ready ?

-abs. समुद्रेवि 4 5 9b; p. p. समुद्रिय 15 11 3.

✓समुत्तर [सम्+उत्+तृ];

-pres. 3. pl. समुत्तरन्ति 1 10 6.

समुत्तुल्य 11 4 3 समुत्तुल्य enl.

✓समुत्थर (=सम्+आ+कम्; cf. उत्थर) attack.

-pres. 3. s. समोत्थरह 11 10 9a, pres. part. समुत्थरन्त 17 4 8.

✓समुत्थय [सम्+उत्थायय];

-imper. 2. s. समुत्थयहि 19 8 4.

समुद्ध 17 16 7 [सम्+ऊर्ध्व] raised high.

समुज्जरिय 15 5 3 [सम्+उज्जरिय which see] saved.

✓समुज्जह [सम्+उत्+हह];

-pres. 3. s. समुज्जहइ 6 11 2.

समुह 6 9 2 संसुह (Hc. I 29).

समुहानन 15 1 9b संसुहानन.

- समोसरण 5 6 6, 6 13 11b सम्यक्सरण.
सम्यक् 12 2 3 [सम्यक्] सम्यक्त्व.
सम्यक् 13 8 10b सम्यक्त्व.
सम्मान 19 14 8 संमान.
सम्मानिष्य 16 1 9b संमानित enl.
सम्मादिङ् 7 3 7 सम्मगृह्णति.
सम्मुह 7 2 9a संमुह.
✓सर [सर्];
-pres. part. सरन्त 16 9 6; abs.
सैरेवि 5 6 2, 19 10 8.
सरम्म 15 15 9b रम्मा-समाना ?
सरिस 16 11 6 सहसा.
सरिसक् 4 4 9b सर्षप (g. सरसप).
सरीरक्य 6 13 5 (शरीर+ Ap. pejorative
suffix °इय; g. °डुँ) wretched
body.
सलोण 14 2 9b [सलवण] सलावण्य (of.
g. सलोणुं).
°सह 12 3 1, 12 5 1 [शल्य] sting,
grudge.
सहोदण 5 16 6 संकेचना.
सवडंमुह 4 7 8, 17 4 9, 17 6 2, 19
3 10b, enl. सवडंमुहय 11 13 9a
[D. 8 21] अभिमुख.
सवण 5 15 1 श्रमण.
सवर° 10 7 9b शबर.
सवसि 19 7 4 सपरनी.
सविकसखड 9 8 4 [स-विलक्षम्] सलज्जम्.
सवन्निय 11 4 2 [सर्वाज्ञिक] सर्वाज्ञीण.
सवन्नागय °5 13 6° सर्वाज्ञागत.
सव्वक° 11 8 4, 17 6 5 lance (cf.
सव्वलं तिल-पीडनायुधं चाणी Mp. 11 12
31, सव्वलि सव्वलोहमयी चाणी 11 16 9;
D. 8 6 सव्वला=कुली).
सव्ववसाय 11 14 7 सव्ववसाय active.
सव्ववसाये 17 9 6, 15 5 4 [सर्वायामेव]
अतिशय-बलेन (cf. D. 1 65 आयाम=
बल).
✓सस (श्स्);
-pres. 3. s. ससइ 18 5 7.
सस 5 5 3 सस.
ससणेइ 16 9 7 ससेइ.
ससिकन्व° 13-3 2 शशिकान्त.
ससिक्कणी 20 11 9a शशिक्कणा.
✓सह (Hc. IV 100) राज् appear
charming;
-pres. 3. s. सहइ 9 12 9b, 14 13
9b, 17 12 7.
सहक 18 6 9b, enl. सहलय 18 7 2 सफल.
सहसा 1 12 5.
सहससि 9 4 5, 14 5 1, 15 8 8 [सहसा
इति] सहसा.
°सहाड 4 6 1, °18 1 2 सभावाः.
°सहाय° 1 7 4.
सहिय 5 4 8, 19 8 6 सली enl.
सहियय 16 1b सहित enl. (g. हुँ with).
सहुँ 1 14 5, 2 8 1, 4 2 9b, 4 6 8,
4 11 5, 9 2 8, 9 7 3, 12 8 9b,
15 15 8, 16 3 7 सहु (Hc. IV
419).
सहोवर 13 10 6 सहोदर.
✓संचर [सम्+चर्, g. सँचरहुँ];
-pres. 2. s. संचरहि 20 8 3; 3. s.
संचरइ 15 11 4; imper. 2. s. संचर 7
12 4;
-caus. abs. संचरैरेवि 2 7 4; p. p.
संचारिय 9 4 7.
✓संचल [सम्+चल्];
-pres. 3. pl. संचलन्ति 4 6 4; -caus.
pres. 3. s. संचालइ 8 11 9b; p. p.
संचालिय 2 8 2.
✓संचल [सम्+चल्];
-pres. 3. s. संचलइ 18 8 7; p. p.
संचल 7 1 7, 9 14 6, संचलिय 2 2 1,
3 4 8, enl. संचलियय 11 8 9a.
संचारिम 4 10 8, 14 13 4 endowed
with motion; moveable; mobile.
✓संचूर [सम्+चूर=चूर्ण];
-pres. 3. s. संचूरइ 17 9 4; p. p.
enl. संचूरियय 3 2 1b.

°संठिष 1 8 13a संस्थित.

संताण 6 8 5 संतान succession.

°संतासण 11 3 2 [संत्रासन] संत्रासक.

°संदरिसण 10 11 1 [संदर्शन] संदर्शक.

°संदेहवन्त 13 3 8 संदेहवत्.

°संघाण 15 3 १० संघान.

संघि f. 8 4 9a, 16 6 9b, 16 7 1.

✓ संघव [सम्+स्थापय्] console;

-pres. 2. s. संघवहि 19 8 4 (gl. संबोधयति); abs. संघवेवि 15 8 2; p. p. संघविय 12 12 3, 19 6 2.

✓ संघव [सम्+स्तु];

-pres. part. संघवन्त 16 9 4.

✓ संयुज्ज [सम्+युज्ज];

-pres. 3. s. संयुज्जह 3 9 6; pres. part. संयुज्जमाण 1 7 6.

संपाह्य 5 4 6, enl. संपाह्यय 9 1 4 संप्राप्त.

संपाविय 17 1 6 संप्राप्त.

✓ संपेस [सम्+प्रेस्];

-abs. संपेसेवि 17 6 10a.

✓ संभर [सम्+रुन्ध; G. सौभरुँ];

-pres. 2. s. संभरहि 1 7 9b; abs. संभरेवि 6 10 9b, संभरेवि 16 7 5, 18 7 4; p. p. संभरिय 12 10 3.

✓ संभव [सम्+भू];

-pres. 3. s. संभवह 15 7 7, 15 12 1.

संबच्छर 2 3 6 संबत्सर.

✓ संबज्ज [सम्+बज्ज];

-pres. 3. s. संबज्जह 20 1 1.

संवर 3 5 2.

संबलियय 14 6 6 संबलित enl.

✓ संवाह [सम्+वाहय्];

-pres. 3. s. संवाहह 1 14 8.

संवाह 16 9 8 gl. ताम्बूल.

✓ संवेढ [सम्+वेह];

-abs. संवेहेवि 20 8 1.

साह्य 19 10 10a gl. आलिप्तन.

साव 1 8 10 सर्व.

-साव 16 8 3, सावु 7 7 4 सर्वम् (G. साव entirely).

✓ साव (=वि+वाहय्);

-abs. सावेवि 11 1 3; p. p. साविय 11 11 8, 14 1 4; pass. pres. part. enl. साविज्जन्ता 17 3 7.

साणन्त 1 1 14 [सानन्त] अनन्तसहित.

सामाण-भास 1 3 10 सामान्य-भाषा.

सामिसाल 4 13 5, °7 3 6 [सामिशाक] सामिश्रेष्ठ.

°सार 20 9 8 सन.

°सारज् 12 10 2 सार्ज.

सारि 16 14 4, 17 1 1a, 20 5 3 गज-पर्याण (gl. सारि=अंबारी=G. अंबारी).

सालव °6 4 2, 18 10 4 शाल enl. (G. सालो).

साडु see शव.

सावय 19 8 9 श्रापद (cf. G. सावज).

सासव° 4 14 9a, 17 18 10a शाश्वत.

सासणहर 19 15 10a [शासनहर] gl. दत्त.

सासुज 19 4 8 शम्भू enl. (G. सासु).

सासुरव 11 11 9b, 19 12 7 [*श्रासुरक] श्रासुरालय (G. सासहँ).

✓ साह [साधय्];

-pres. 1. s. साहमि 4 12 4, 11 5 2; pres. part. साहन्त 12 12 9; abs. साहेप्पियु 10 1 1; p. p. साहिन 3 3 1a, 10 1a.

साहिप 2 16 7 कथित (cf. Hc. IV 2 साह=कय्).

°साहण 3 7 1a [साधन] सैन्य.

साहरण 9 5 4 सामरण.

✓ साहार [सम्+वारय्; H. सहारा 'support', 'help'] comfort;

-abs. साहारेवि 19 11 1a; p. p. enl. साहारिय 9 11 1.

°साहार 14 2 5 सहकारवृक्ष.

साहारण 11 4 1, 14 12 5 gl. साधारण-नाम-देश.

साहिज्ज 1 13 2 स+अभिचन्द्र.

साहुकार 2 17 6 साधुकार.

साहुकारिय 8 9 6, 20 3 3 साधुकार-संसाधित.

- *साहुक 14 2 4 चय (cf. D. 8 52 साहुकिमा, साहुकी=मक, शिरोवक्त्रचय); gl. सिमिरिका (=old G. सीकरि 'canopy' 'palanquin').
 सिच 2 8 7, 6 4 4, 12 6 4, 15 7 6, 18 11 9b° श्री enl.
 सिच-संपच 10 7 4 श्रीसंपच.
 *सिचय° 14 9 1 सिफता.
 *सिक्कार 3 6 6 सिक्कार.
 ✓सिक्कच [सिक्षय्; G. सीक्कवहुँ];
 -pres. 3. s. सिक्कचइ 16 8 2; p. p. सिक्कचिय 4 3 4.
 सिक्कचय 15 5 5 शिक्षित enl.
 सिक्क 9 13 8 श्रुत.
 *सिक्क° 3 5 5 सिह.
 ✓सिक्क [सिभ्य्];
 -pres. 3. s. सिक्कइ 4 2 5, 7 9 2, 15 13 2, 16 6 8 (सिक्कइ कजसिद्धि).
 ✓सिक्क;
 -pres. 3. pl. सिक्कन्ति 6 3 5; pres. part. enl. सिक्कन्तय 20 10 7.
 सिद्ध 18 12 2 [सिद्ध] कथित.
 सिद्धरण 3 11 9 सिद्धरव.
 सिद्धय 15 14 1 सिद्ध enl.
 सिमिर 11 8 1 [सिमिर] gl. कटक.
 सिर-उर 17 12 9 [सिर:पुट] gl. मत्सकपुट.
 सिरि 12 5 7, *सिरी° 14 2 1 श्री.
 सिरिगार 8 2 3 ?
 *सिरीह 7 6 5 [श्री+इह] *श्रीवाञ्छक.
 सिखोज 19 18 1α श्लोक.
 *सिवाल° 9 11 2 श्रवाल.
 सिवालच 12 7 6 [सिवाल्य] निर्वाण.
 सिविच 7 13 3, 17 2 3, सिविचा° 2 11 1 सिविचा.
 सिविणय 19 1 9 खप्र enl.
 *सिसिर 14 9 3 [सिमिर] gl. दधि (D. 8 31).
 सिहरि 12 8 6 [सिहारिन्] पर्वत.
 सिहि 2 11 9b सिखिन् fire.
 सिहिण 10 3 5 [*सिखिन्] सन (D. 8 31).
 सीव° 2 12 3 सीत cold.
 सीवर 11 3 5 सीकर.
 सीवकच 12 12 8 सीतल enl.
 सीरिच 6 1 10b (in सर-सीरिच) भिज (PSM.) pierced.
 ✓सीस [*सिष्य्] (Hc. IV 2 (कय्;
 -pres. 3. s. सीसइ 1 15 9b, 16 9 10α.
 सीस 7 11 8 ?
 ✓सुच [खप्; G. सुवुँ];
 -pres. 3. s. सुचइ 1 10 8, 17 15 3, 18 9 2.
 सुच° 13 5 4 शुक्.
 सुचन्त° 4 11 3 सुचन्त.
 सुचरितण 15 12 7, 15 13 2, 15 15 8 सुदर्शन.
 सुसुचार 3 5 6 [cf. Ved. शिशुमार; mw. शिशुमारगिरि from the *Divyāvā-dāna*] शिशुमार.
 सुयन्ध 11 4 7, 14 7 3 सुगन्ध.
 सुइर 4 11 5, 4 12 5, 18 3 1 सुचिरम्.
 सुकुलीणवहु 11 6 2 सुकुलीन-वधू.
 सुकोमल 9 8 5.
 सुक 13 1 3 शुक्.
 सुकच 16 4 9b शुक्क enl. (G. सुक्कँ).
 सुकिय 19 14 9 सुकृत.
 सुचरिय 14 13 2 सुचरित.
 सुचवि 19 4 7 सुमाविन्.
 ✓सुज्ज (=इरय्; G. सज्जहुँ);
 -pres. 3. s. सुज्जइ 8 2 9α, 19 1 3
 सुहु 4 11 8, 4 12 9α, 15 6 4, 15 13 3 सुहु.
 ✓सुण [शु; G. सुणहुँ];
 -imper. 2. s. सुणि 5 1b, 1 11 1, सुणु 7 12 5; abs. सुणैवि 4 3 1, 10 9 7, सुणैवि 7 11 9α, 9 13 9α, 13 7 2, सुणैपिणु 12 7 3, 18 1 7.
 सुणिसल 4 12 7 सु+नि:सल्य.
 सुणय 2 10 9b शन्य enl. (G. सुणँ).
 सुणारण 5 4 2 शन्यारण्य.

°सुह 19 4 9b सुत.

सु-

सुतपूषरि 16 4 7 सु-तनूदरी.

सुपरिवण 9 5 1 सु-परिजन.

सुपरिद्वैषि 19 1 4 [सु+परिस्थाप्य] gl.
पर्यालोच्य.

सुपरिद्विष 9 4 6 सु+परिद्विषित.

सुपसण्णकिंशि 19 8 3, 19 10 6 सु+
प्रसन्नकीर्ति.

सुपास° 1 17 सु+पार्थ.

सुपहुत्त 15 7 9a सुप्रयुक्त! (cf. पहुत्त).

सुप्यफल 14 7 3 सु+पूयफल.

सुप्यहाय 14 1 1 सु+प्रमात.

सुमणिद्वय 3 1 13a सु+मनइष्ट enl.

°सुमहवन्त 7 11 8 सु+माल्यवत्.

सुन्दर 14 11 5, 19 11 8a, enl.

सुन्दरय 12 7 6.

√सुम्म (=सूय);

-pres. 3. s. सुम्मइ 18 1 3.

सुरपाकइण 4 10 9b सुरतारोहण?

सुरमण 10 10 1 (सु+रमण) 1. very
playful, 2. having beautiful
hips; gl. सुरत-न्यापार-पित्त.

सुरसंतास 15 12 9a सुर-संतास terror to
the gods.

सुरिन्दत्तणय 8 1 7 सुरेन्द्रत्त.

√सुव [सप्; G. सुवु];

-pres. part. सुवन्त 7 9 6.

सुव 7 1b सूत.

सुवण्ण 2 16 4 [सुवर्ण] gold coins.

सुविठ्ठमइ 12 8 8 सु-विपुलमति.

सुविण 1 14 9a°, 5 12 7, enl. सुविणय
9 2 9a, 16 4 1 सप्.

सुविणा 11 6 7?

सुविसाक 14 7 2 सुविशाक.

सुविहाण 16 3 8, enl. सुविहाणय 1 15
9b early morning (see विहाणय).

√सुव्व [सूय; Hc. IV 243];

-pres. 3. s. सुव्वइ 1 9 9a, 14 11
5; 3. pl. सुव्वन्ति 12 1 5, 16 7 6.

सुत्तमाइच्छिय 10 6 3 सु+सत्तित (cf.
समाइच्छिय).

सुत्त 7 2 1 सुम्पित compact, well-
knit (cf. G. संचो machine).

सुसोहिब 15 6 4 (in सुहु सुसोहिब) सु+
शोभित enl.

√सुहा [सुस्य];

-pres. 3. s. सुहाइ 12 12 8.

सुहाय 13 10 1a [सुहायक] सुखद.

सुहासिय-वचण 1 3 11 सुभाषित-वचन.

सुहि 2 9 3, 16 4 9b सुहइ.

°सुइ 14 5 7 सूचि.

सुवर° 11 4 7 सुकर (G. सूवर).

सुवार 17 13 10b सुपकार.

°सूरकन्ति° 13 3 2 [सूरकान्ति] सूर्यकान्त.

°सेदि 2 15 5, 5 5 9b (from *अग्निटि=
ठिट्ठि cf. sk. अग्नि) अग्नि.

सेणी 16 12 5 अग्नि.

सेण 3 2 1b, enl. सेणय 4 7 6 सैन्य.

सेरय 6 12 9b [सेर enl.] मंदप्रयत्न.

°सेल्लण 17 6 4 सर or कुन्त (D. 8 57).

सेविय 2 8 7 सेवित.

सेत्ता 11 14 10 gl. आशिषा, FSM. निर्माल्य
(G. शेष).

सेणिय 13 6 10b शोणित.

सेण्डीर 20 7 4 शौण्डीर.

सोदामणि 20 1 8 [सौदामनी] gl. विद्युत्.

°सोम 2 2 6 सौम्या.

°सोमाळ° 7 1 5 सुकुमार (cf. G. सुवाळु).

सोमाछिय 19 12 4 सुकुमारिका.

सोवण 16 3 5 स्वपन.

सोहन्ती 1 2 6 शोभमाना.

सोहिब 1 1 6 शोषित.

सोहिल्लय 14 5 2, 14 7 6 [सोह=शोभा+
इल्ल enl.] शोभावत्.

ह

हव° 1 6 5 (1) हत wretched (2) हत
destroyed.

√हकार (=जा+कारय्) call;

- pres. 3. s. हकार 7 1 9b; abs. हकारे 19 2 3; p. p. हकारे 5 14 8, 11 11 2.
- agent. हकार 2 10 9b.
- हसोह 19 8 8 हसोमा (g. हास).
- ✓ हस [हस्; g. हसुँ];
- imper. 2. pl. हसो 7 4 7; abs. हसे 12 1 9a.
- हसिह 12 8 6, *15 3 1 हसिपटा.
- हसुत्तव 1 8 13, enl. हसुत्तव 8 10 9a ordered, by a gesture of hand.
- ✓ हम्स (हन्स्; Hc. IV 244);
- pres. 3. s. हम्स 7 9 6, 10 12 4; pres. part. हम्सन्त 9 10 4.
- ✓ हर [ह; g. हरुँ];
- pres. 3. s. हर 4 6 10; pres. part. हरन्त 3 2 4, enl. हरन्त 17 4 10b; abs. हरे 7 10 1, 13 4 10b, 16 8 7, हरेपिण 14 10 9b; pot. part. f. हरेवी 20 1 7.
- *हर 14 2 1 पृह.
- हरे 5 4 3 अह, 19 8 1b विह.
- हरिसि 1 8 6, enl. हरिसिय 15 8 6 हरेत enl.
- हरे सहे 15 11 9b, हरे हरे सहे, 15 12 5 हरे सहे.
- हसि 13 3 9b चालित (g. हसि).
- ✓ हस [हस्; g. हसुँ];
- pres. 3. s. हस 1 5 1, 7 10 6; 3. pl. हसन्ति 7 2 8, 9 4 8; imper. 2. s. हस 7 12 2; opt. 2. s. हसिहि 7 12 2; pres. part. enl. हसन्त 9 4 8.
- हा 7 8 7, 19 5 8, हा हा 13 7 6, *हाहा 11 9 2, 13 7 5.
- हानि 13 11 9, 15 14 8 हानि.
- हारसि 15 2 7 हार-त्रिक ? gl. हारवटना.
- हिय 9 6 4 हत.
- हियस 2 9 3 हितव.
- हिय 14 13 3 हदव.
- हियव 5 4 2, 5 13 1, 11 2 5, 17 18 7 हदव (cf. Hc. IV 310 हितवक).
- ✓ हिण्ड [हिण्ड; g. हिण्डुँ]; roam;
- abs. हिण्डे 6 15 7.
- हिमवदित 19 4 9a हिमवुर्वि (see वदित).
- ✓ हिलिहिल (onom. अहिले) neigh;
- pres. part. हिलिहिलन्त 12 8 5.
- *हिलि 6 1 8 हेयित.
- हुकवह 16 4 9b, हुकवह 13 8 9 हुतवह.
- हुवास 17 2 4, हुवास 8 8 7 हुताव.
- *हुकार 17 10 10a (onom.).
- *हुडि 17 6 5 प्रहरणविशेष (cf. Hc IV 143 हुल=किप्).
- *हुल 14 7 3 [फुल] पुष्प.
- हुन 2 10 3, 3 7 4, 3 10 3, 5 5 3, 11 2 7 भूत.
- हेहामुह 3 7 1b, *4 9 8, 13 2 10a, enl. हेहामुह 19 4 5 अचोमुह (g. हेठ down).
- हेडिम 4 9 9a अचलन.
- हेमड 6 5 2 [हेमड] खर्गभूमिक.
- *हेरि 16 2 6; हेरिय 4 7 1, 16 1 4 गुतचर (cf. H. हेरना, g. हेरुँ see, search, spy).
- हेवाह 20 9 2 gl. गर्व नीत, but cf. late Sk. हेवाक, हेवाकिय habituated to; g. हेवा habit).
- ✓ हो [हू; g. होहुँ];
- pres. 1. s. होमि 19 10 7; 2. s. होहि 5 14 1, 12 10 9b; 3. s. होह 2 3 9b, 2 10 2, 4 13 6, 7 12 3, 15 12 3; 3. pl. हवन्ति 16 6 5, होन्ति 1 3 11, 8 8 8, 12 4 6, 16 6 2, 3; imper. 3. s. होव 2 10 3, 2 15 5; 3. pl. हवन्तु 2 10 8, 10 9 4; fut. 3. s. होस 1 12 7, 4 5 4, 7 2 9b, 12 2 6; 3 pl. होसन्ति 5 9 3, 10, 9 3 3, 15 2 5, 6, 7, 8, p. p. होन्त 2 10 8, 3 8 10b, 19 8 10b, f. होन्ति 15 12 1, enl. होन्ति 6 14 9a, 15 4 2; abs. होमि 19 8 9 (होमि थिउ), होरे 2 15 8, 3 6 10, 9 3 9b.
- हो 7 8 7, हो हो 12 6 अहो.
- होहोह 11 7 3 (onom.) grunting of an elephant.

PERSONAL NAMES

(Historical names are prefixed with an asterisk)

- अक्ष^० 12 12 10^a.
 अक्षय 12 12 10^a अक्षय.
 अक्षय *15 5 2^०, 18 4 10^a अक्षय.
 -*अक्षयसुन्दरी 18 3 5 अक्षयसुन्दरी.
 अक्षयकुसुम 20 12 9 अक्षयकुसुमा.
 अक्षय 9 8 8 अनाहत.
 अक्षय 1 1 2^०, 5 1 6 अक्षय.
 अक्षय 15 8 8, 18 1^b अनन्तरथ.
 अक्षयवीर 18 1 4 अनन्तवीर्य.
 अक्षय 15 8 4, 18 1 5^० अनन्त.
 *अक्षयवाह 1 2 8 [अक्षयवाहिन] अक्षय-
 वाहिनी.
 अक्षय see पञ्चजन्य.
 अक्षय *7 1^a, 7 4 8 अक्षय.
 अक्षय 6 8 9^a, 12 5 6 अक्षयप्रभ.
 *अक्षय 5 8 8.
 *अक्षयमति 16 6 5 [अक्षयमति] gl.
 अक्षय.
 अक्षय 19 6 7 अक्षयगति.
 *अक्ष 1 1 1⁵.
 अक्षय 7 6 4 अक्षयवै.
 अक्षय 1 1 4 अक्षयवै.
 अक्षय 1 1 1 आदिभारत.
 अक्षय 19 4 7 आनन्द.
 *अक्षयकुर्वश 5 1 2 अक्षयकुर्वश.
 अक्षय 8 1 3 अक्षय.
 अक्षय 10 7 3, 13 11 11^b अक्षयजित;
 अक्षय 17 9 9 अक्षयजित, रावण 17 9 1
 रावण.
 *अक्षय 1 2 7 अक्षयभूति.
 अक्षय 6 1 7 अक्षयमति.
 अक्षय 6 8 7, 15 12 7 अक्षययुध.
 अक्षय 7 14 5, अक्षयणी 7 12 9^b अक्षयणी.
 *अक्षय 17 11 6 अक्षय.
 अक्षय 7 11 1, 8 6 7, 9 5 3, 11 13
 8 gl. अक्षय, traditionally अक्षयजित.
 अक्षय 15 11 5, 15 12 4, 15 12 9^a,
 15 13 1, 15 15 9^b अक्षयप्रभ.
 अक्षयकुमार 6 10 9^b, 6 13 11^a अक्षय-
 कुमार.
 अक्षय 6 10 4, 6 16 9^a, 12 5 10
 अक्षयवै.
 अक्षय 8 1 8 अक्षय.
 अक्षय 9 1 7, 9 2 5, 9 5 2 अक्षय.
 अक्षय 10 10 7, 13 10 5 अक्षय.
 अक्षय 12 5 7 अक्षयवै; अक्षय 6 10
 2 अक्षयवै.
 *अक्षय 16 6 3 अक्षयवै.
 अक्षय 9 6 2 अक्षयवै.
 अक्षय 2 13 7.
 अक्षय 10 6 5, 13 11 1^b अक्षय.
 अक्षय see अक्षय.
 अक्षय 6 2 1; अक्षय 6 2 3 अक्षयवै;
 अक्षय 6 4 1 अक्षयवै.
 *अक्षय 20 5 5.
 अक्षय 19 14 1^b अक्षयवै.
 अक्षय 7 1^a, 7 3 10^a, 7 11 1, 9 5
 8, 12 1 7^० अक्षयवै.
 अक्षय 6 1^b, 6 1 4, 12 5 5 अक्षय-
 वै.
 *अक्षय 1 2 8 अक्षयवै.
 *अक्षय 1 1 15
 अक्षय 1 10 8, 10 7 4, 8 अक्षयवै;
 अक्षय 9 3 8, 20 10 4, अक्षय
 9 7 9^a, अक्षय 9 11 4, 20 11 1.
 *अक्षय 9 5 8 अक्षय; अक्षय 2 2 1, 8 6 8,
 9 5 8, 10 8 7 अक्षय.
 अक्षय 20 12 1 [अक्षययुधकमला]
 gl. अक्षयवै.
 अक्षय 18 4 1 अक्षयवै.
 अक्षय 6 10 8, 12 5 8 अक्षयवै.
 *अक्षय 8 12 2, 17 11 6 अक्षय
 अक्षय 1 10 4^०, 12 3 3^०, 12 4 9^a, 17
 11 3 *15 1 3, 16 7 7.
 अक्षय 1 12 2 अक्षयवै.
 अक्षय 1 12 2 अक्षयवै.

नृपनक्षत्र 12 11 6 नृपनक्षत्रः

नक्षत्र 11 2 6 नक्षत्रः.

निरिक्तेवस्तु 12 5 9 ?

निरिगन्ध 6 10 4 निरिगन्धः.

*नोचमसामि 1 9 8, 5 1α नोचमसामिन्.

नृपवाहन 5 7 11b, 7 11 7° 10 7 3,
नृपवाहन.

नृपवस्तु 1 12 4 नृपवस्तु.

नृपकर 16 7 5 नृपकर.

नृपगहि 9 3 8, 10 1 4, 12 3 3, 16 7
7 नृपगहा.

नृपगृह 1 1 8 नृपगृह.

नृपाण 7 3 5 नृपाण.

नृपाहि(?) 1 13 2 नृपाहि.

नृपावर 12 1 2, 12 3 5° नृपावर.

*नृप 17 11 5.

*नृप 17 11 4 नृप.

नृप 16 9 3, 16 7 9b, enl. नृप 16 10 4, 16 11 1 नृप.

नृप 11 2 5 नृप.

नृपावर 5 3 6 नृपावर.

नृपासण see तिजगविहसण.

नृपा 8 6 8, 9 5 8 नृपा.

नृपा 16 13 7, 20 7 4 नृपावत.

नृपासि 17 11 8 नृपासिन्.

नृपास 20 5 8, 20 9 1 नृपासन्त.

नृपासिह 12 12 4 नृपासिह.

नृपास 1 13 1 नृपासिन् enl.

नृपा 20 5 7 नृपा.

नृपासिह 20 5 7 नृपासिह.

*नृपासिह 20 5 7 नृपासिह.

नृपास 5 1 3 नृपासिन्.

नृपास 20 6 7 नृपास.

*नृपासिह 17 11 8 नृपासिह.

नृपास see नृपा.

नृपास 6 10 3, 12 5 8 नृपासन्त.

नृपा 2 8 7°, 4 9 4° नृपा.

नृपा 12 5 9 नृपा.

नृपा 1 1 18 नृपा.

नृपा 2 13 6 नृपा.

नृपा 12 1 5, 12 8 3, 15 1 4, 16 7
6° नृपा.

नृपास 15 10 2, 15 13 2 नृपास.

नृपास 15 9 1, 16 8 2, 16 9 1 नृपास.

नृपास 5 9 9 नृपास.

नृपास 1 13 2 नृपास.

नृपास 7 9 9a, 7 13 9b नृपास.

नृपा 12 1 5, 12 8 3, 15 1 4, 16 7 6
नृपा.

नृपास 2 9 5 नृपास.

नृपास 1 1 18 नृपास.

नृपास 2 5 2, नृपास 8 5 5 नृपास.

नृपास 12 5 10, नृपास 6 10 5
नृपास.

नृपास 7 7 5 नृपास.

नृपास 12 3 2 नृपास.

*नृपा 20 7 3, 20 5 6.

*नृपा 20 7 3.

नृपास 5 1 3 नृपास.

नृपास 19 16 5 नृपास.

नृपासिह 11 8 1 नृपासिह; नृपासिह
सण 16 4 6 नृपासिह.

नृपास 5 4 6, नृपास 5 6 1 नृपास.

नृपास see नृपास.

*नृपासिह 8 1 8 नृपासिह.

नृपास 1 5 6, 5 9 4 नृपास.

नृपास 20 5 6.

*नृपासिह 1 3 8 नृपासिह enl.

नृपास 18 1 5°, 15 8 7 नृपास.

नृपास 12 12 5, 12 12 7 नृपास.

नृपास see नृपास.

नृपास see नृपास.

नृपास see नृपास.

नृपास see नृपास.

नृपास see नृपास.

नृपास 18 9 9a नृपास.

नृपास 1 10 4°, 15 1 3, 16 7 7, 17
11 4° नृपास.

नृपास 5 14 6, 5 16 9a नृपास.

अन्य see कुनैर.

*अन्य 1 16 10 α अन्य.

अन्य 1 1 14 अनै.

*अन्य 1 2 7 अनै.

अन्य 13 2 1 अनैर.

अन्य 5 1 2.

अन्य 7 14 8, 12 9 5, 12 12 8 अना.

अन्य 1 1 6 अनै.

अन्य see कमला.

अन्य 20 12 8 अनैरागा.

*अन्य 1 2 10 अनैनी.

अन्य 2 2 6 अनैनी.

अन्य 6 16 9 α अनै.

अन्य see अनै.

अन्य 6 10 2, 12 5 7 अनै.

अन्य 1 12 1 अनै.

अन्य 19 9 8 अनै; अनै 19 11 7 अनै.

अन्य 18 4 1 अनैरागा.

अन्य see अनै.

अन्य 6 8 7 अनै.

अन्य 18 4 2 अनै; अनै 19 8 9 α

अनै; अनै 8 6 8, 18 7 4 अनै;

अनै 18 7 2 अनै; अनै 15 9 1,

16 7 8, 19 12 2 अनै; अनै 19

14 10 अनै; अनै 18 4 10 α

अनै; अनै 19 8 1 α .

अनै 17 3 8, 19 5 3 अनै.

अनै 1 13 2 अनै.

अनै see अनै.

*अनै 11 8 3, 11 5 4, 11 5 9 α , 15 1 3 अनै.

*अनै 1 2 8 अनै.

अनै 18 5 9 α अनै.

*अनै 16 6 1 अनै.

अनै see अनै.

*अनै 1 1 18 अनै.

*अनै 16 6 2 अनै.

अनै 11 10 2, 20 5 5 α अनै.

अनै 5 6 8 अनै; अनै 5 6 4 अनै.

अनै see अनै.

अनै 1 1 9 अनै.

अनै 6 2 3 α , 6 2 9 α अनै.

अनै 8 10 9 α अनै.

अनै 5 13 3, अनै 5 10 7, 11 3 अनै.

*अनै 1 3 8 अनै.

*अनै 2 4 5 अनै.

अनै 1 3 7, 1 11 8, 4 3 1 अनै.

अनै see अनै.

अनै see अनै.

*अनै 16 5 8 अनै.

*अनै 16 6 6 अनै.

अनै 5 7 11 α , 5 12 1.

अनै 15 14 अनै.

अनै 8 1 4, 11 13 2 अनै.

अनै 10 1 2 α , 10 9 3, 13 11 8.

अनै 11 2 3, 7 अनै.

*अनै 15 1 1 अनै.

अनै 14 11 6 अनै.

अनै 19 10 3 अनै.

अनै 19 8 8.

*अनै 16 6 4 अनै.

अनै 1 10 9 α , 10 1 3, 10 2 1, 12 4 3, 12 9 5, 16 4 4 अनै.

अनै 6 8 7.

अनै 16 8 9 α अनै.

अनै, अनै see अनै.

अनै 1 13 3 अनै.

अनै 8 6 7, 10 9 4 अनै.

अनै 1 1 16 अनै.

अनै 5 10 1, 5 14 5 अनै.

अनै 2 13 7.

*अनै 5 8 7.

अनै 12 5 2 अनै.

अनै 17 3 9 अनै.

अनै 11 2 6 अनै.

अनै 15 9 3 अनै.

अनै 7 4 1 अनै.

- *महीवर 15 1 1 बहोदर.
 मानससुन्दरी 9 1 8, मानससुन्दरी 8 1 2
 मानससुन्दरी.
 मारिच *10 2 7, 10 9 3, 10 1 2, 12 4
 8°, *13 2 5, *17 1 5, मारिचि 16 9
 6°, 18 1 2 मारीच.
 मारिचि see मारिच.
 मास see हनुमन्त.
 मासपद्म 1 2 10 मासदेव.
 मालि 8 1α, 8 6 6, 10 8 4 मालिन्.
 मीसकेस 18 7 3 मित्रकेसी.
 मेरु 6 8 7.
 कच्छी 6 1 2 कक्षी.
 रद् 1 13 4 रति.
 रणपद्म 19 8 8 रत्नपद्म.
 रणमावलि 13 1α, 16 4 7 रजावली.
 रणमासक 9 1b, 9 5 2 रजाभव.
 रम्भ 8 1 8 रम्भा.
 रम्भ 20 7 3 रम्भ.
 रविकण see कुम्भयण्य.
 रविपद्म 6 8 8 रविप्रभ.
 रविसेनावरिच 1 2 9 रविसेनाचार्य.
 रावीच *15 7 3°, 18 10 2°, *20 5 5.
 राम 1 10 8; राह्व* 1 9 9b राघव.
 रावण 1 10 3, 9 5 1; रामण 9 3 9b,
 दशाण 5 9 9, 9 3 6, दशानन; दसास
 10 7 1 दशास्य; दहसुह 1 10 7, 9 4
 9b, 11 13 8 दशमुख; दहवयण 1 10
 9α दशवदन; दहसिर 9 4 9b दशशि-
 रस्; वीसदसिर 12 9 8 *विश्वलघुशिरस्;
 वीसदस्य 1 10 7 विसति-दस्य.
 रावणि see इन्द्र.
 राह्व see राम.
 रिसह 2 7 8, *13 9 9° ऋषभ.
 -रिसहविण 1 16 9b ऋषभविण.
 रिसहसेण 3 10 1b ऋषभसेन.
 कनकह 16 10 6 रूपवती.
 रोहिणि 1 13 4, *13 7 10b° रोहिणी.
 बहसवण 5 7 6, 9 5 9b, 9 6 3, 10 7
 5 वैभव.
 बवनाकह 10 7 6 बवनाकहार.
 *बगलासुह 20 5 6 [बगलासुह] बहवासुह.
 बजकण्ड 6 7 8 बजकण्ड.
 *बजाडह 17 11 8 बजालुच.
 बजोवर 11 7 8, 15 1 1°, 17 11 8°
 बजोदर.
 *बहमान 1 2 1°, 1 7 5 बर्षमान; वीर *1
 1α; वीरजिन 1 8 13α वीरजिन.
 बरुण 18 10 1, 20 9 3.
 बकपद्म 5 9 9 बलदेव.
 बसन्तमाक 18 7 1 बसन्तमाका.
 बसु 16 14 6.
 बसुन्वर 20 5 5.
 बाहुकुमार see पद्मणजय.
 बालि 1 10 5, 12 1 7, 12 5 2, 12 9
 10α, 16 7 5.
 बासुपुष्प* 1 1 12 बासुपुष्प.
 बाहुवलि 4 4 7, 4 7 7 बाहुवलि.
 विचित्रमाक 15 12 1 विचित्रमाका.
 विजय 5 1 4 विजया.
 विजयन्त 16 18 5 *विजयत,
 विजयमहन्द् see विजयसीह.
 विजयसीह 7 3 6, 7 4 5, विजयसिंह; विजय-
 महन्द् 7 7 9b विजयमहोन्न.
 विजामन्दर 7 1 3 विजामन्दर.
 विष्णुकेस 6 10 9b विष्णुकेस.
 विष्णुकवाहन 7 7 1 विष्णुवाहन.
 *विनिमि 2 13 6 विनिमि.
 विमक 1 1 13.
 विमकफिति 5 8 8 विमककीर्ति.
 विमकवाहन 1 13 1 विमकवाहन.
 विराहिण 12 4 9b विराहित.
 *विससेण 2b 7 3 वृषसेन.
 विसहसेण 3 9 2 वृषभसेन.
 *विसाकचक्र 16 5 10 [विसालचक्र] वि-
 सालाक्ष.
 विहि* 17 11 6 विधि.
 विहीसण 1 10 9b, 9 3 8, 9 6 6, 9 7
 9α, 10 8 10, 11 11 1 विभीषण.
 वीसावसु* 9 6 3, 16 14 6 विशावसु.
 वुह* 10 6 5 वृष.
 वेवमह 7 1 3, वेवमई 11 2 5 वैवमती.

वेकम्बर° 20 5 5.
 वेकाणक° 20 5 5 वेकमनक.
 वेकासुह 20 5 6 वेकासुह.
 वोमविन्दु 9 2 4 व्योमविन्दु.
 सइ 1 13 3 सची.
 सयकर 15 6 6 शतकर.
 *सयम्भु 1 3 1 et; सयम्भुएव 1 16 10a
 सयम्भू, सयम्भूदेव.
 सयर 5 3 7, 14 11 5 सगर.
 सङ्ग see इन्द्र.
 सणकुमार 14 11 6 सनत्कुमार.
 सखवह 20 11 9a सखवती.
 सन्धागलगजिव° 20 5 7 संध्यागलगजित.
 *सन्धावलि 20 5 7 संध्यावलि.
 सन्ति 1 1 15 शान्ति.
 समीर see पवणजय.
 सम्भव° 1 1 3.
 सन्धु 20 3 8, 20 12 11 सन्धु.
 सम्मह 1 12 1, 17 9 6 समति.
 सरसह 17 18 5 सरसती.
 ससिकर° 15 1 4 सशिकर; ससिकिरण 12 12
 8 शशिकिरण.
 ससिकिरण see ससिकर.
 ससिचय 16 13 6 शशिचय.
 सहसयर 18 1 5 सहसकर; सहसकिरण 14
 3 12b, 14 4 6, *सहासकिरण° 15
 10 1 सहसकिरण; सहसरासि 14 5 4
 सहसरदिम.
 सहसकिरण see सहसयर.
 सहसय 5 5 1 सहसाक्ष; सहसयनेत 5 4 7
 दशशतनेत्र.
 सहसरासि see सहसयर.
 सहसार 8 1 2 सहसार.
 सामीरणि see हनुमन्त.
 सारण 11 7 7, 15 1 2.
 सिरिकण्ठ 6 1 3, 12 2 8 श्रीकण्ठ.
 सिरिप्यह 12 12 1 श्रीप्रभा.
 सिरिमाळ 7 1 4 श्रीमाला.
 सिरिमाळावई 7 4 5 श्रीमालापति?
 सिरिमाळि° 7 11 3, 17 5 6, 17 14 2
 श्रीमालिन्.

सिरिसह 19 11 8a, 19 18 8 श्रीक.
 सीवक° 1 1-10 सीतक.
 सीमहर 1 12 3 सीमहर.
 सीमन्धर 1 12 3 सीमन्धर.
 सीहृदय 16 13 6 सिंहध्वज.
 सीहविकम्बि 12 6 6 सिंहविकम्बित.
 सुय 11 7 7°, 15 1 2° शुक्र.
 सुकेस 6 15 9a, 7 5 6, 12 5 11, 15
 8 9a सुकेस.
 सुगीव 12 5 2°, 12 10 9a, *15 1 4°,
 16 7 5 सुगीव.
 सुणन्दा 2 8 7, 4 9 4 सुनन्दा.
 सुतार° 12 12 5 सुतारा.
 सुन्दर° 10 6 2.
 सुनीम 5 7 11a.
 सुमह 1 1 5 सुमति.
 सुमालि 8 6 8, 7 11 3°, 10 7 8 सुमालिन्.
 सुलोचन 5 6 3, सुलोचनय 5 4 7 सुलोचन.
 सुलोचन 7 4 1 सुलोचना.
 *सुके° 20 5 6.
 *सुखय° 1 1 17 सुमत.
 सुसेन 20 7 3 सुषेन.
 सूरय 7 11 2, 8 6 7, 9 5 3 11 13
 8, 12 5 12, gl. सूरय, tradition-
 ally सूर्यरज.
 सेवस 1 1 11, 2 16 7 सेवास.
 *सेजि 1 6 1, 1 7 9a, 1 11 1, 5 1b
 सेजिक.
 सोदामनिवह 18 7 4 [सौदामनीप्रभ] विद्युत्प्रभ.
 सोम 8 6 7.
 सोमप्यह 4 12 6 सोमप्रभ.
 हणुय see हनुमन्त.
 हणुयन्त 19 18 8, 20 1 9a, 20 2 9a,
 20 3 6, 20 7 8, 20 9 8, हणुय 20
 3 8 हनुमत्.
 हण° 11 3 3, 15 1 3 हस्त.
 हर 5 9 9.
 हरि° 6 4 5, 17 11 5.
 हरिकेसि 8 1 4, हरिकेसी 16 13 7 हरिकेसिन्.
 हरिद्वय 15 10 5 हरिद्वय.
 हरिलेन 11 1b, 11 1 9b हरिवेन.
 हरिववेन 18 3 5 हरिववेन.

NON-PERSONAL PROPER NAMES

(Historical names are prefixed with an asterisk)

- अहिरावण 8 7 1, 11 3 4; अहिरावण्य 3 6
1b ऐरावत.
*अडवण 2 7 5, 4 1a, 5 1 1, उज्ज 4 1
8, 4 14 9b, 5 12 9b, 15 8 4
अयोध्या; अयोध्यावरि 2 2 5, 5 11 4
साकेतनगरी.
अट्टावण 12 11 9a, 19 8 9 अट्टापद (पर्वत).
अट्टण 12 1 9a Vāli's chariot.
*अट्टावरोध 12 3 4 gl. पाताललङ्का (नगर).
आह्वयणवर 7 1 2 आदित्यनगर.
*अज्ज see अवज्ज.
कञ्चण 3 1 10 काचन कञ्चणसेल 4 9 5
काचनसेल.
कञ्चण 6 4 6 काचन (द्वीप).
कञ्चणपुर 8 12 7 काचनपुर.
*ककुप 6 4 6 ककुप (द्वीप).
कामिधसग 6 15 5 कापिष्ठसर्ग.
कासुकविमान 5 8 3 कासुकविमान.
किक्कु 8 12 6, किक्क 6 16 3 किक्कु; किपुर
6 7 3, किक्कपुर 12 12 2, किक्कपुरक्क 7
6 8 किक्कपुर.
-किक्कुवर 6 4 8 (द्वीप); किक्कुमहीवर 6 5 2
किक्कुपर्वत.
किक्किन्धपुर 7 10 9b किक्किन्धपुर.
कुम्भपुर 10 7 4.
कुम्भीपाक 11 9 7 (नरक).
कुस 6 4 6 कुस (द्वीप).
*गवडर 3 1a गजपुर; इतिथणयर 2 16 6
इतिथनगर.
*गज 15 8 9b, गज्ज 12 4 3 गज्ज.
*गङ्गासागर 3 12 9b गङ्गासागर meeting
place of the Gaṅgā with the
sea.
गम्भववावि 10 5 3 गम्भववापी.
*गिरि 6 4 7 गिरि (द्वीप).
*गिरि 6 4 7 (द्वीप).
*गुज 10 9 8 (पर्वत).
*चीन 6 4 8 चीन (द्वीप).
चीर 6 4 6.
ओहार 6 4 6 (द्वीप).
*जडण 12 4 3 जसुना.
जम्बूद्वीप 1 11 5 जम्बूद्वीप.
जलहरवर 10 5 2 जलहर-वर.
जवन 6 4 6 जवन (द्वीप).
*जोहण 6 4 8 जोधन (द्वीप).
जन्दीसरद्वीप 6 7 9a नन्दीश्वरद्वीप; जन्दीसरक्क
6 8 4 नन्दीश्वराख्य.
*जम्भव 9 1 9b, 14 2 9b नर्मदा, रेवा
13 12 4.
जिह्वालोकपुर 13 1a निलालोकपुर.
*तड 6 4 9a तड (द्वीप).
*तावि 9 1 9 तापी.
तिक्कु 11 14 8 त्रिकूट (पर्वत).
तोयावलि 6 4 7, तोयावलि (द्वीप).
तुल्ल 15 10 2 तुल्ल (नगर).
देवसंगीथणयर 10 4 2 देवसंगीतनगर; सुरसं-
गीथणयर 11 13 6 सुरसंगीतनगर.
वर 6 4 5 (द्वीप).
*प्रयाग 2 11 4, 19 13 10b प्रयाग (नगर).
पलियक्कुगुहा 19 6 6, 19 9 4 पर्यक्कुगुहा.
पायाललङ्का 5 8 6, 7 9 1, 7 11 6 पाता-
ललङ्का (नगर).
पुष्पवण 9 1 2 पुष्पवन.
पुरिमताल 3 1b पुरिमताल (नगर).
पुष्पविदेह 1 12 8 पूर्वविदेह (खण्ड).
पोयण 4 2 7, पोयणणयर 4 3 4 पोतन-
नगर.
भरक्कम 6 4 9a भरक्कम (द्वीप).
*भरह 3 6 11a भरत (खण्ड).
भार 6 4 0a (द्वीप).
भीम 6 4 9a (द्वीप).
भीमवण 9 7 1 भीमवन.
भूवरवाड 19 17 4 भूतरवा-अटवी.
*मगह 15 9 2, मगहदेस 1 4 1 मगधदेश

°मणि° 6 4 6 मणि (द्वीप).
 °मणुसोत्तर° 3 7 2, मणुसुत्तर° 6 8 1
 मानुसोत्तर (पर्वत).
 महिम् 18 3 4 महेन्द्र (नगर).
 महु 7 10 5 महु (पर्वत).
 °महुर 15 9 3 मधुरा (नगर).
 माहेन्द्रपुर 19 2 7 माहेन्द्रपुर.
 माहेसरपुर 14 4 9 α माहेसरपुर.
 मेढ 1 16 2°, 2 1 8°, 4 11 9 β .
 °मेहडर 6 2 2 मेघपुर; मेहणवर 8 12 7
 मेघनगर.
 °हय 6 4 6 रत्न (द्वीप).
 रविपुर 18 4 1.
 रत्न° 6 4 8 (द्वीप).
 रहणेडर 6 1 3, 11 12 7, रहणेडरचक्रवाक-
 नगर 5 6 4 रथनूपुरचक्रवाकनगर.
 °रावगिह 1 4 9 α राजगृह (नगर).
 °रेवा° see जम्बय.
 रोहण 3 8 4, °6 4 8° रोधन (द्वीप).
 लङ्कानगरी 5 8 5 लङ्कानगरी.
 °बज्जर° 6 4 7 बज्ज (द्वीप).
 बज्जर° 6 4 7 बर्बर (द्वीप).
 बानरद्वीप 6 5 1 बानरद्वीप.
 °बाहण° 6 4 6 बाहन (द्वीप).

विडकमहीवर 1 7 5, विडकरी 1 6 9 β
 विपुलमहीवर, विपुलगिरि.
 °विम्ह 9 1 9 β , 10 7 9 β , विम्हारी 11 6
 3; °13 12 4 विन्ध्यगिरि.
 वेचहु 2 15 5, 7 1 2 विजयार्थ (पर्वत).
 वेकन्वर 6 4 8 (द्वीप); 23 3 7 (पर्वत).
 सक्कामुह °3 1 1 β [सक्कम-मुह] सक्कमुह
 (उद्यान).
 सर्वपह 9 13 6, 10 4 9 α सर्वपह (नगर).
 °सकेवणयरी see अजज्ज.
 °सम्झागार 6 4 7 सम्झाकार (द्वीप).
 सम्मेयहरी 11 3 1 सम्मेतगिरि.
 ससिपुर 8 12 6 शशिपुर.
 सहससिहर 9 13 7 सहसशिहर (चैत्य).
 °सिहक° 6 4 8 सिंहक (द्वीप).
 सिद्धत्थ 2 11 2 सिद्धार्थ (उद्यान).
 सिन्धुनगर 10 2 4 सिन्धुनगर.
 सिरि 6 4 7 श्री (द्वीप).
 सुरसंगीयणवर see देवसंगीयणवर.
 सुवेक 6 4 5 (द्वीप).
 °हणुह 6 4 5, 19 11 8 β , हणुह° 19
 10 7 हणुह (द्वीप).
 °हथिनवर see गयडर.
 °ईस° 6 4 5 (द्वीप).
 हरे 6 4 5 (द्वीप).

BOTANICAL NAMES

°अगस्थि° 3 17 अगस्थि (G. अगस्थियो).
 अचह्व° 3 1 12?
 °अम्ब 3 1 10 आम्र (G. ऑनो).
 °अल्ल° 3 1 4 आर्द्र (G. आर्द्र).
 °आमली 3 1 9 आमलकी (G. आमली).
 °आसत्थ° 3 1 4 अश्वत्थ.
 इक्कु° 2 16 9, 2 17 5, 1 4 2 9 α ,
 उच्छ° °3 1 4, उच्छु 1 4 4, 14 1 7
 इक्षु (G. ईक्ष, M. उष).
 इन्दु 3 1 7?
 उच्छ, उच्छु see इक्कु.
 इका° 3 1 3 (G. एक-थी).

°कयम्ब 3 1 10 कदम्ब.
 कहेडि° 3 1 5 अशोक (D. 2 12).
 कडोक 3 1 3.
 कणयारी° 3 1 9 कनकारी (cf. मत्त. कनका-
 न्तक).
 °कनवीर° 3 1 9 करवीर (Ha. I 268).
 °कम्पारि° 3 1 8 कम्परी.
 कम्पूर 3 1 3 कर्पूर.
 करमन्दि 3 1 8 करमरी (G. करमू; Mp.
 करवंद, 9 14 9).
 °करिमर° 3 1 8; cf. करमर Mp. 9 10 9.
 °करीर 3 1 8 (G. केर-थी).

- °कुङ्कुम° 3 14.
 °कुम्भ° 3 1 7.
 केसह° 3 1 12 केतकी.
 °कोल 3 1 11 कुल (बली).
 कोरुण्ड 3 1 11.
 कोसम्ब 3 1 11 कोषाभि (PSM).
 खजूरि° 3 1 7 खर्जूरी (G. खजूरी).
 गुञ्जा 14 2 7, गुञ्जाहल 11 10 7 गुञ्जाफल.
 चम्पय° 3 1 4 चम्पक (G. चंपो).
 चार 3 1 11 पियालवृक्ष (D. 3 21).
 जम्बीरि 3 1 6 जम्बीरी.
 जम्बू 3 1 10 जम्बू (G. जॉबू).
 जासवण° 3 1 12 जपा (G. जासु, जाखंती).
 °जीव 3 1 7 जीवक or बन्धुजीव.
 °जीर° 3 1 4 (G. जीरे).
 °जूही 3 1 12 यूथिका (G. जूई).
 °ठडय 3 1 6?
 °णगोह° 3 1 5 न्यग्रोध.
 °णन्दी 3 1 7.
 णारङ्ग° 3 1 5.
 णालिकेरी 3 1 8 (G. नाळीयेरी).
 तमाल 3 1 10.
 °तरु 3 1 9 धतूर thorn-apple.
 °ताल 3 1 10.
 ताली 3 1 10.
 दक्ष 3 1 5 द्राक्षा (G. दराक्ष).
 दवणा° 14 2 5, 14 4 5, 14 7 5 दमनक.
 °दहिवण्ण° 3 1 8 दधिपर्ण.
 °देवदाद 3 1 12 (G. देवदार).
 °पडमक्ख° 3 1 5, 4 6 5 पद्माक्ष.
 °पादली° 3 1 8 पाटल.
 पियङ्ग 3 1 4 प्रियङ्गु.
 पुष्पाव° 3 1 2 पुष्पाग.
 पुत्रजीव 3 1 6 पुत्रजीव.
 °पुष्पक 14 7 3 पुष्पक.
 °पोष्कली° 3 1 8, पोष्कल 1 5 9a, 6 5 2
 ° पुष्पक.
 °फणित° (v. l. फणस) 3 1 6 पनस.
 मन्दार 3 1 7.
 मरिच° 3 1 4 मरिच.
 मल्लिक् 14 10 6 मल्लिका.
 °मल्ली 3 1 12 मल्लिका.
 महु° 3 1 3 मधुक.
 मालुर° 3 1 9°, 3 13 2°, °5 1 4 कपिरथ
 (D. 6 130).
 °माहवी° 3 1 3 माधवी.
 °माहुलिङ्गी° 3 1 3 मातुलिङ्गी (Hc, I 214).
 रिट्ट 3 1 11 रिट्ट.
 °रुद्रक्ष° 3 1 5 रुद्राक्ष.
 °रुक्म 3 1 3.
 °लिम्ब 3 1 6 लिम्ब.
 वडल 3 1 4, 14 6 4, वडल 14 7 3 वडल.
 °सज 3 1 11 सर्ज.
 सप्तच्छय° 3 1 7 सप्तच्छद.
 सम्बलिदक्ख° 11 9 5 शाल्मलीवृक्ष.
 °सरु 3 1 9.
 °सिन्दी 3 1 7.
 °सिन्धूर° 3 1 7.
 सिरिसण्ड° 3 1 9 श्रीखण्ड.
 सिरिस° 3 1 9 शिरीष.
 हरियाल 3 1 6 हरिताल.
 हिन्ताल 3 1 10.

VIDYĀS

- अग्नि-जल-धम्मणी 9 12 7 अग्नि-जल-सम्मणी.
 अग्निम 9 12 3 अग्निम.
 अग्नि 9 12 3 आग्नि.
 अमोहविजय 13 10 4 अमोघविजया.
 अवलोचणी 9 12 7 अवलोकनी.
 आसाकविज 15 10 6, 15 12 6, 15 14
 7, आसाकिय 15 14 9a, आसाली 15
 13 2, आशालीविद्या.
 आसुरी 9 12 8.
 उच्चाटिणी 9 12 4 उच्चाटनी.
 उम्मोहण 7 7 7 उम्मोहनी.
 कामसुहदाङ्गी 9 12 5 काम-सुख-दायिनी.
 कालि 9 12 2 काली.
 कुण्डिल 9 12 7 कुण्डिला.
 कोमारि 9 12 2 कौमारी.

- गवणसंचारिणि 9 13 3, गवणसंचारिणी 9 माहेसरिच 12 10 3, माहेसरी 9 12 2
 12 1 गवणसंचारिणी.
 गारुडविज 12 2 10 α गारुडविद्या.
 छिन्दणी 9 12 7 छेदनी.
 जय 9 12 6 जया
 जोगजोगेसरी 9 12 2 जोगयोगेश्वरी.
 जहङ्गनामिणिच 9 13 1 जमोऽङ्गनामिनी.
 नारायणिच 12 10 1 नारायणी.
 निविचवच 9 13 3 निर्विघ्ना.
 यम्भणि 9 13 1, यम्भणी 9 12 4, 6
 सम्भनी.
 दाक्षी 9 12 8 दाक्षणा.
 दुणिबारा 9 12 8 दुर्निबारा.
 दुहरिसणी 9 12 8 दुर्दर्शना.
 पण्णसि 9 12 3 प्रहसि.
 भाणुपरिमाळिणी 9 12 1 भाणुपरिमाळिनी.
 मिन्वणी 9 12 7 भेदनी.
 मुबणसंखोहणी 9 12 4 मुबन-संक्षोभनी.
 भूमि-गिरि-दारिणी 9 12 5.
 महाकालिणी 9 12 1 महाकाली.
 महोपरिच 17 9 9 gl. सर्पिणीविद्या [for
 महोरणिका ?].

- माहेन्द्रविज 8 7 9 α माहेन्द्रविद्या.
 वहरिचिन्सिणी 9 12 4 वैरीचिन्सिनी.
 बन्ध-बह कारिणी 9 12 5 बन्ध-बध-कारिणी.
 बम्भाणि 9 12 3 ब्रह्माणी.
 बरिसणी 9 12 8 बरिणी.
 बामोहणं 7 7 7 व्यामोहनी.
 बाराहि 9 12 2 बाराही.
 बारुणी 9 12 5, 9 12 8.
 बिजय 9 12 6 बिजया.
 बीरासणी 9 12 2 बीरासनी.
 सक्ति-संचारिणी 9 12 7 शक्ति-संचाहनी.
 सत्तुविणिवारणिच 9 13 3 शत्रुविनिवारिका.
 संविद्धि 9 13 1 संवृद्धि.
 सच्चबाकरिसणी 9 12 6 सर्वाकर्षिणी.
 सच्चकामण्णरूप 9 7 6 सर्वकामाण-रूपा.
 सच्चपच्छायणी 9 12 6 सर्वप्रच्छादनी.
 सच्चमच-णासणी 9 12 6 सर्वमदनाशिनी.
 सच्चोसह 9 13 1 सर्वोपचा.
 सिद्धाय 9 13 3 सिद्धार्था.
 सिरिमाळिणि 29 12 9 श्रीमाळिनी.
 सोमणी 9 12 3 *सोमाणी.

NUNERALS

- $\frac{1}{2}$ अङ्क 1 16 4 अर्धे.
 1 एक 3 2 2 α , 16 6 4 एक.
 -पठम 10 8 9 प्रथम.
 2 दो 3 2 2, दुइ (जि) 15 4 4, वे 2 15
 4, 10 7 3, 19 14 4, वे (वि) 2 15
 8, 12 9 3, वि 2 13 8, 15 1 3, 16
 6 4, वेणि 12 12 10 b , 2 18 8,
 दोणि (v. l. विणि) 18 12 9 b ;
 -दीय 1 8 7, 1 12 1, 3 6 2, विजय
 2 15 9 α द्वितीय.
 3 तिणि 1 7 7, ति 16 6 4 त्रि.
 -सइय 1 8 8, 1 12 2 तृतीय.
 4 चड 1 7 2, 7, चउर 3 4 1 b , चयारि
 3 4 3, 4 14 7, 9 13 4, 16 11 7
 (Mp. 9 24 5) चत्तारि 2 5 7, 7 14
 8, 12 6 8, चायार 6 1 7, चेयारि 16 6
 3 चतुर;
 -चउथय 18 8, 1 12 2 चतुर्थे.
 5 पञ्च 1 1 5 पञ्च;
 -पठम 1 8 9, 18 5 7.
 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ अङ्कछट्ट 20 12 4 अर्धषष्ठ.
 6 छ 10 7 1, छह 10 5 3 षष्ठ;
 -छट्टय 1 12 3, छट्टम 1 8 9 षष्ठ.
 7 सत्त 1 8 2, *2 9 3 α सप्त,
 -सत्तम 1 8 10, 1 12 4 सप्तम.
 8 अट्ट 3 2 5, 3 4 7 अष्ट;
 -अट्टम 1 8 10 अष्टम.
 9 णव 3 4 4; णव णव 15 9 2
 -णवमय 1 8 11 नवम enl.

- 10 दस 2 1 3, 3 2 6; दह° 1 10 7, 9 4 9 α दशन्.
-दसमी° f. 15 11 8, दसमय 2 5 5, दहमय 1 8 11 दशम enl.
- 11 एवारह 3 2 1, 11 7 1; एकादशन्.
-एवारहमय 1 8 12, 12 5 7 एकादशम enl.
- 12 बारह 1 7 7, 15 10 9b, डुवारह 11 7 1 द्वादशन्;
-बारहमय 1 8 12, 12 5 8 द्वादश enl.
- 13 तेरस 3 2 8.
-तेरहमय 12 5 8 त्रयोदशन्.
- 14 चउदस 13 2 8; चउदह 1 11 6, 14 4 9b; चउदह 1 11 3, °11 2 1, 16 15 7 चतुर्दशन्.
-चउदहमय 12 5 9.
- 15 पण्णारस 3 12 7; पण्णारह° 1 7 4, 3 2 9, 16 15 4 पंचदशन्;
-पण्णारहमय 12 5 9.
- 16 सोलह° 2 4 4, 3 2 9, 9 1 1 (P. S. सोलस) षोडश.
-सोलहमय 12 5 10.
- 17 सत्तारह 3 2 10 सप्तदशन्;
-सत्तारहमय 12 5 11.
- 18 अट्टारह 1 16 7, 2 17 7, 3 2 10 अष्टदशन्;
-अट्टारहमय 12 5 12.
- 19 एक्कुणवीस 12 5 4 एकोनविंशति;
-एक्कुणवीसमय 12 5 12.
- 20 बीस° 1 10 7, 11 7 1, 16 6 6 विंशति.
- 22 बावीस 5 9 8 द्वाविंशति.
- 24 चउवीस 1 1 19 α चतुविंशति.
- 25 पञ्चवीस 16 10 3 पञ्चविंशति.
- 26 छब्बीस 8 1 6 षड्विंशति.
- 27 सत्तावीस 3 6 7 सप्तविंशति.
- 30 तीस 1 14 9b, 17 8 7 त्रिंशत्.
- 32 बत्तीस° 1 9 5 द्वात्रिंशत्.
- 34 चउतीस° 1 7 3, 3 3 1 α चतुस्त्रिंशत्.
- 48 अट्ठायास 8 1 8 अष्टचत्वारिंशत्.
- 50 पण्णास 16 11 2, 17 9 3°, पञ्चासय 3 13 3 पञ्चाशत्.
- 59 एक्कुणसट्ठि 5 9 10 एकोनषष्टि.
- 60 सट्ठि 4 1 α , 5 10 4, 17 9 3 षष्टि.
- 63 तिसट्ठि 2 8 9 α त्रिषष्टि.
- 64 चउसट्ठि 1 7 5°, 5 5 7 चतुःषष्टि.
- 80 असी 2 3 4 असीति.
- 84 चउरासी 3 10 2 चतुरशीति.
- 90 णवह° 2 3 3, 5 3 5 नवति.
- 92 बाणवह 5 11 8 द्वाणवति.
- 96 छण्णवह 2 13 2 षण्णवति.
- 98 अट्ठाणवह 2 3 7, 4 2 6 अष्टानवति.
- 99 णवणवह 1 11 7°, 4 2 3° नवणवति.
- 100 सय 2 3 3, 2 3 8 शत.
- 108 सउ अट्ठोत्तर 3 4 7 अष्टोत्तर-शत.
- 110 दस-उत्तर-सय 5 9 11b दशोत्तर-शत.
- 1000 सहस 1 6 7°, 1 11 7°, 4 2 3, सहास 2 1 3, °12 4 5°, 15 10 9 α सहस.
- 1008 अट्ठोत्तर-सहास 2 1 1 अष्टोत्तर-सहस.
- 100000 लक्ष° 1 11 5°, 5 3 5 लक्ष.
- 1000000 कोटि 2 5 6 कोटि.

